











—1737.—

HISTORY  
OF  
WASHINGTON CO.,

NEW YORK.

WITH

Illustrations and Biographical Sketches

OF

SOME OF ITS PROMINENT MEN AND PIONEERS.

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PHILADELPHIA:

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# HISTORY

OF

## WASHINGTON COUNTY, NEW YORK.

BY CRISFIELD JOHNSON.

### CHAPTER I.

#### INTRODUCTORY.

The War-Path of America—The Great Battles on its Borders—The Design of this History—Its Arrangement—Books Consulted—Acknowledgments to Individuals.

WASHINGTON COUNTY is the war-path of America. Though other portions of the continent have been the scenes of more terrible conflicts, no other of equal size has been crossed by as many hostile expeditions as the one which is the subject of this history. Occupying as it does the territory between the Hudson and the northern lakes, it has been the ground over which *Hurons* and *Iroquois*, Canadians, New Yorkers, and New Englanders, French and English, Continentals and Hessians, have successively passed on their missions of attack and defense, of destruction and of vengeance.

Curiously enough, while Washington county is thus emphatically the "war-path" of America, it is not to any considerable extent a battle-ground. Fortune has so ordered that, while many minor conflicts have taken place within the present limits of the county in question, all the great battles which have made this region famous were fought outside—but barely outside—of its boundaries. From every one of those battles the roar of cannon could be heard in what is now the county of Washington, and several of them were fought within sight of its territory.

Had a cordon of sentries been patrolling the boundaries of the county during the eventful quarter of a century which succeeded the great French and English war, some of them would have learned, by eye or ear, of the occurrence of all the important contests for the mastery of this great strategic locality while they were being fought. Those who, in the autumn of 1755, had been guarding the western line of the present towns of Fort Ann and Kingsbury would have heard the thunder of General Johnson's artillery, as he repulsed the columns of Dieskau from the rude breastworks on the shore of Lake George, only four miles to the westward; those who occupied the same posts two years later might often have stayed their course to listen to the roar of Montcalm's guns, and the more feeble replies of the ill-fated Fort William Henry; while they who, in

July, 1758, had stood on the northernmost peaks of Putnam would have known by the terrific cannonade that a desperate battle was being fought five miles northward, around the ramparts of Ticonderoga. In the Revolution, the famous fields of battle were still closer. The sentries on the southern line of the town of White Creek, in August, 1777, would have seen close before them, in the valley of the Wallaboutsac, the rude farmers of New England and New York driving in disastrous rout the disciplined mercenaries of Brunswick and Hesse; those who, a month later, had stood where the western border of Easton is washed by the placid Hudson, might have watched the red-coated battalions of England on the other shore recoiling before the terrible fire of the Continentals in the first battle of Saratoga; while those who had stood there on the 12th day of October would have seen those same proud battalions, English and Hessians alike, fleeing before their despised antagonists to the shelter of their intrenchments, and the fate of America decided in favor of independence.

To give the public a full and, so far as possible, an accurate history of a county which has played so important a part in the history of America is the design of this work. We propose, in the first place, to present a general view of the county's history from the earliest accounts to the present time, showing all the events of general importance or especial interest, following closely the chronological order, confining ourselves to the territory now included in Washington county and to the acts of the citizens of that territory, and mentioning outside matters only when necessary to make manifest the connection of those which are especially our theme. This will be followed by sketches of various societies and other subjects pertaining to the county at large; the whole, thus far, constituting the general history.

While this covers all the time down to the present year, yet it will treat most copiously of the early history, and of the action of Washington county regiments in the recent war, leaving the details and minor circumstances occurring since the era of settlement to be specified in the separate town-histories. These latter follow the general record, and will portray the ordinary course of events in the various localities—events which the dignified Muse of History has too often neglected, but which are always interesting to

those who participated in them and to their descendants, and which may be made to contribute to the true knowledge of a nation's life, at least as much as the more sonorous record of stricken battle and legislative conflict.

Interspersed among these town-annals will be found numerous separate sketches of the men and women of the county, both dead and living, while the monotony of the print is broken by portraits, views of residences, public buildings, etc. Certainly no reasonable person can complain of the amount of information furnished. As to the manner of its presentation, we must leave others to judge. In dealing with the events of two hundred and sixty momentous years the compiler has found a difficult task, and if any have expected perfection they will doubtless be disappointed. To those who can appreciate the labor involved in compiling such a volume—the consultation of books, the harmonizing of conflicting authorities, and the still more difficult task of obtaining the town-histories from the lips of residents—we commend the work for their favorable consideration, and trust it will not be found entirely unsatisfactory.

The principal books consulted have been Parkman's "Life of Champlain," Smith's "History of New York," Gordon's and Botta's "Histories of the American Revolution," the "Documentary and Colonial Histories of New York," Bancroft's "History of the United States," Stone's "Life and Times of Sir William Johnson," Poncho's "Memoir of the War of 1754," Lossing's "Life of Schuyler," Sparks' "Lives of Putnam, Stark, and Arnold," Madame Riedesel's "Letters," "Memoirs of General Riedesel," "The Sexagenary," Neilson's "Campaign of Burgoyne," Stone's "Campaign of Burgoyne," Mrs. Bonney's "Legacy of Historical Gleanings," Hough's "Northern Invasions," Butler's "Lake George and Lake Champlain," French's "New York Gazetteer," Corey's "Gazetteer of Washington County," Childs' "Directory of Washington County," besides numerous manuals, registers, pamphlets, etc.; and last, not least, Dr. Asa Fitch's "Survey of Washington County," published in the "Transactions of the State Agricultural Society for 1848-49."

For aid in the task of compiling the general history we are especially indebted to Hon. James Gibson, of Salem, who has devoted much time and attention to the annals of this, his native county, whose pen has been often employed in elucidating its history, and from whom we trust the public may yet receive some permanent historical contribution. Scarcely less is our obligation to the ladies in possession of the papers of their distinguished ancestor, General John Williams, for the privilege of examining those valuable documents, which, admirably arranged in six ponderous volumes, throw more light on the internal, home-history of Washington county in early days than can be obtained from any other source. The courtesy of Mr. McFarland, principal of Salem Academy, in affording the writer frequent and convenient access to the library of that institution, is thankfully remembered.

We also beg leave to acknowledge the aid given to the general history through special contributions and personal reminiscences by Dr. Asa Fitch and Dr. John Lambert, of Salem, Rev. Seth C. Carey, of Massachusetts; Hon. John

McDonald, Hon. Ebenezer McMurray, and Colonel Solomon W. Russell, Jr., of Salem; General James C. Rogers, General Thomas J. Strong, Major William H. Kincaid, Major James McCarty, Captain M. S. Teller, and Hon. U. G. Paris, of Sandy Hill; Mr. Henry McFarland, of Fort Edward; Colonel Antoine Renois and Mr. L. K. Pierce, of Whitehall; Mr. Lewis R. Harsha, of Argyle; and Mr. William Ladd, of Salem.

Thanks, too, are due to the many others, too numerous to be named here, who have furnished aid to the town-historians in the compilation of their part of the work. The record which has thus been produced from all these numerous sources, and arranged and embellished with the best skill of the writers and artists, be the same more or less, is now respectfully submitted to the public.

## CHAPTER II.

### THE ADVENT OF THE WHITE MAN.

Samuel Champlain discovers Lake Champlain—His Companions—Meeting of the Iroquois—Location of the Meeting—Tactics of the Savages—The Battle—Defeat of the Iroquois—Disastrous Results to Canada.

As near as can be ascertained, the very first white men who ever entered the territory of the State of New York found their way into the present county of Washington, and within the limits of that county was fought the first combat on New York soil in which men of Caucasian blood took part.

On the fourth day of July, 1609, Samuel Champlain, the adventurous Frenchman who had founded the colony of Canada, discovered and entered the lake which still bears his name. He was accompanied by two Frenchmen and by sixty *Haron* Indians, whose cause he had espoused, and with whom he was on his way to attack their ancient enemies, the *Iroquois*. The little army occupied twenty-four canoes, and with these they pushed on swiftly up the lake during the fourth and fifth days of July. Being now arrived in the vicinity of the locality where the *Harons* expected to find their foes, the former adopted especial precautions, apparently with a view to surprise the enemy. They paddled on during the whole night of the fifth, but lay concealed on the shore all day of the sixth. At dusk they again set forth, and at ten o'clock at night discovered a war-party of *Iroquois*, also in canoes, near the western shore of the lake. The latter immediately went on shore, and with their stone axes began to hew down trees for a fortification, while Champlain and his *Harons* remained on the lake.

The location of the point of meeting is somewhat doubtful, but the weight of evidence is that it was in what is now the town of Putnam, in the county of Washington. It is true a map made to illustrate Champlain's travels, but not drawn by him, represents the meeting and subsequent conflict to have taken place just north of Ticonderoga, but this is contradicted by Champlain's own account, which says that he saw the waterfall of Ticonderoga and the outlet of Lake George. The time, too, that the Indians spent on Lake Champlain, and the great length which the narra-

for assigns it (one hundred and twenty-five to one hundred and fifty miles), both go to show that the invaders were brought to a halt considerably south, rather than north, of Tienderoga. At all events it would not do to ignore so important an event, which *might* have taken place in Washington county.

The *Hurons* remained on the lake, according to Champlain's narrative, while the *Iroquois* built their rude barricade of trees, the former keeping their canoes alongside each other, and fastened to poles, so that they could all fight together if they should be attacked. When all was ready they sent two canoes towards the shore, whose occupants hailed the enemy and asked them if they wished to fight. The latter promptly replied in the affirmative, but advised a postponement of the conflict until daylight. The *Hurons* agreed, and the remainder of the night was spent by both parties in singing, dancing, and abusing each other. In the latter amusement both parties were great proficient.

"You *Huron* dogs are cowards," the *Iroquois* would shout from their barricade of logs; "how dare you come against the *Hedonsaunee*? Have we not whipped you often before?"

"We will show you *Mingo* squaws what we are," the *Hurons* would reply. "You have beaten us sometimes when you had two to one, but you dare not fight us man to man; and now we will whip you, even if you have the most."

"The scalps of the *Hurons* hang thick in our lodges; our squaws and children play with them every day. Soon they will play with yours; you cannot stand before our arms."

"Oh, ho!" would scream an indiscreet *Huron*, "your arms will be worthless before those which we have. We have weapons you have never seen before. You will fall before them as if the Great Spirit had stricken you with his lightning."

And thus with boasts and taunts, with shouts and screams, with plentiful repetitions of the epithets "dog," "coward," "slave," and "squaw," the summer night passed swiftly away. At daylight on the seventh Champlain's party went ashore, the French being clad in light coats of mail and armed with arquebuses, while their *Huron* allies were resplendent in war-paint and feathers, and were equipped with bows, arrows, and tomahawks; some of the latter being of stone and some of iron, fashioned in the forges of France.

Seeing the apparent weakness of the invaders, the *Iroquois* left their barricade, two hundred strong, and advanced slowly in line toward the foe, their bows and arrows in their hands, their faces hideously painted, their heads adorned with crests of gaudy feathers, and the bodies of at least a portion of them protected with arrow-proof armor, made of strips of wood fastened together with cotton thread. In front of them marched three chiefs, whose rank was denoted by the exceeding loftiness of their plumes, and the greater hideousness (if that were possible) of their war-paint, but who were in other respects attired and armed like their followers. Champlain's French companions and a few of the *Hurons* went into the bushes, while the main body marched rapidly in line toward the *Iroquois*, with their white leader. The latter had loaded his arquebuse with four

balls; the chiefs of the enemy had been pointed out to him, and he was expected to take the brunt of the fighting.

Suddenly the line of *Hurons* divided in the middle, and the bold Frenchman, arquebuse in hand, advanced into the view of the astonished *Iroquois*. The latter halted, the chiefs clustered together, and all gazed in wonder at the white face, dark beard, flashing armor and curious weapons of their new foe. The *Huron* line closed up in the rear, and Champlain continued his onward course until he stopped within thirty paces of the *Iroquois* chiefs. Then, at length, the latter started from their stupor and fitted their arrows to their bows, determined to test the prowess of the strange intruders. Seeing this movement, Champlain at once lifted his arquebuse, aimed at one of the chiefs, and fired. Not only the warrior at whom he aimed but one of the other chiefs fell dead before the shot, and one of the *Iroquois* in the rear was mortally wounded.

This was, so far as known, the first time that the sound of firearms was heard within the present limits of the State of New York; the first time that blood was shed by a white man within those boundaries. Nay, if we except the doubtful account of the entry of Jean Verrazzani into the harbor of New York city in 1523, Champlain and his companions were the very first Europeans to set foot within the Empire State. They were the pioneers of civilization, though probably the *Iroquois* did not look on them in that light.

The *Hurons*, when they saw the execution done by their foreign champion, rent the skies with their exultant yells, and sent volley after volley of arrows among their foes. The latter were appalled by the apparently supernatural flash and report, and the fearful death of their leaders; but for a few moments they kept their places and responded vigorously to the arrows of the *Hurons*. Many were wounded on both sides by these feeble weapons, but none were killed. Ere Champlain could reload his arquebuse one of his companions, who had crept up in the bushes, fired another shot, and another of the *Iroquois* warriors fell dead in his tracks. Then the braves of the *Hedonsaunee*, who had triumphed over half the native tribes of America, lost their courage in presence of these incomprehensible disasters and fled into the forest, the French and *Hurons* pursuing them with shouts and yells, inflicting death upon several of the fugitives and capturing ten or twelve prisoners.

The wounded *Iroquois* were carried off by their companions. Fifteen or sixteen of the *Hurons* were also wounded by the arrows of their enemies; but their injuries appear to have been very slight, for Champlain says they were "promptly cured." After the victory the *Hurons* seized on the abandoned provisions and arms of the *Iroquois*, devoted three hours to singing, dancing, and feasting in honor of their triumph, and then, in company with their French friends, turned the prows of their canoes toward their northern homes.

Such was the first meeting of the French and the *Iroquois*. It reads more like murder than does ordinary war. The taking part by the French in an aggressive movement in which they had no concern, the slaughter of the unsuspecting *Iroquois* with weapons to them unknown and invincible, the needless destruction of the frightened fugitives,

all give to this exploit a character of peculiar and revolting ruthlessness.

And most disastrous was it to the French. They had made enemies of the most powerful native confederation this side of Mexico. Attacks on both sides soon deepened and fixed their hatred, and for a hundred and fifty years the people of Canada, by the sight of their blazing dwellings, by the shrieks of their slaughtered women, by the sound of the savage war-whoop, by the death-shots falling thick and fast among their devoted soldiery, were taught to rue the cruel rashness of the brilliant adventurer who devoted the colony he had founded to the vengeance of the *Helonassaner*. Nay, it is not improbable that the power of the *Iroquois*, by retarding the settlement of Canada, turned the scale between the French and the English, and that the final expulsion of the former power from this part of America was indirectly due to the raid of Champlain into Washington county in July, 1609.

## CHAPTER III.

### THE SITUATION.

The Era of our History's Opening—The Territory which is our Subject—Its Location—Its Geographical Features—Its Trees and Animals—Its Owners in 1609—Prehistoric Traditions.

At the time our history opens (July, 1609), America had been discovered but a hundred and seventeen years. It was seventy-five years since Cartier had sailed up the great river St. Lawrence, but it was only six since Champlain had planted a permanent colony on its shores; and it was but three years since the colonists of Jamestown had founded the first settlement in the United States. It was not till two months later that Henry Hudson, with his crew of Dutch and English, sailed up the river which still perpetuates his memory, and, as is generally but incorrectly supposed, became the pioneer discoverer of the Empire State; and it was eleven years later ere the Pilgrim Fathers landed on the rock-bound coast of Plymouth.

As it is the territory now forming the county of Washington which is to be the theme of our story, a brief delineation of its boundaries and description of its surface will aid in giving the necessary distinctness and individuality to the subject, especially during the long period between the first appearance of the white man and the formation of the actual county of Washington.

The district under consideration extends from latitude forty-two degrees and fifty-four minutes north to latitude forty-three degrees and forty-seven minutes,—a distance of no less than sixty-one miles. It lies between longitude three degrees and ten minutes and longitude three degrees and twenty-one minutes east from Washington, its width for forty miles from its southern boundary being almost exactly eighteen miles. The remainder of the county diminishes northward from nine to four miles in width. The area of the whole is eight hundred and thirty square miles.

The narrow northern section just mentioned, comprising the present towns of Putnam and Dresden, is composed mostly of a high rocky ridge, bordered on the east by a long, narrow stretch of water and marsh, now called the southern

part of Lake Champlain, and on the west by Lake George, that sparkling, island-gemmed, mountain-bound sheet of water, the beauty of which is renowned throughout the continent. The mountain range which occupies the peninsula—and of which the highest peak (Black mountain) is two thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight feet above tide-water—is separated from the rest of the county by a remarkable depression, through most of which Wood creek runs, and which extends southwesterly from the head of Lake Champlain to the banks of the Hudson, at Fort Edward, forming a natural pathway for the armies which successively marched to the north and the south on their missions of invasion.

Where this depression spreads out into the broad plain around Fort Edward and Sandy Hill, the Hudson comes rippling down from its source in the Adirondack wilds, turns something more than a right angle, and runs thence nearly due south along all the rest of the western border of the county. East of this are no less than three ranges of hills, all running northeast and southwest, with parallel valleys between. The first consists of the highlands of the present towns of Easton, Greenwich, Argyle, Hartford, Granville, Hampton, and the eastern part of Whitehall. Through this breaks the Batten Kill; its branches, the White creek and Black creek, dividing the first from the second ridge. The latter constitutes the high ground of Cambridge, west Jackson, and the eastern part of Salem and Hebron. This again is separated by the Owl Kill from the third range, only a small part of which is in Washington county, where it occupies the eastern part of the towns of White Creek and Jackson. Poultney and Pawlet rivers, flowing from the highlands of Vermont into Lake Champlain, drain the northeastern part of the county, and the Hoosic, on its way to the Hudson, forms a part of its southern boundary.

All these ridges and valleys were at the beginning of our history covered with a heavy growth of oak, ash, elm, beech, maple, and other common American trees, while occasional groves of lofty pine shaded some of the streams with their evergreen verdure. Here, the deer, the bear, the wolf, and the panther all had their lairs, while the deadly rattlesnake coiled among the rocks beneath, and the screaming eagle soared high in air over lake and river, vale and mountain-peak. The geology and natural history of the county will be treated in separate chapters, by a gentleman especially qualified for the task, and we do not desire to trench upon his province. We merely wish to give a rough idea of the territory where we are, in imagination, to dwell for two hundred and seventy years.

That territory was undoubtedly, in 1609, under the control of the easternmost tribe of the *Iroquois*, the fierce and restless *Mohawks*. They never have had a permanent residence there since the country became known to the white man, and there is no reason to suppose they ever had. They may have employed it as a hunting-ground, or they may, as in later years, have abandoned it to the use of their tributaries, the *Mohicans* of western Massachusetts.

Such was the situation in 1609. Of the prehistoric age little need be said, for nothing is known, and there is hardly any ground even for reasonable inference. Dim tradition asserts that the *Iroquois* were driven out of the



territory now called Canada by the *Hurons*; that they located in central New York, and by means of their peculiar federation became stronger than their conquerors, with whom they waged ceaseless war. The only certainty is that when Champlain came to Canada, in 1603, he found a bitter feud in existence between the *Hurons* and their southern rivals, and was informed that such had been the case as far back as Indian knowledge ran. Doubtless the glades and hillsides of Washington county had many a time and oft resounded with the fierce war-whoop of *Huron* and *Mohawk*, and its soil was stained with the blood of these savage foemen, as they met on the great natural war-path which is the subject of our history. But they left no memorial of their deeds, and we turn without regret from the shadowy domain of tradition to the historic pathway beginning in 1609, at first dim, but gradually growing plainer and broader as it is successively trodden by hunters, soldiers, pioneers, farmers, mechanics, merchants, by busy citizens of all classes and occupations, and sweeps onward down to this year of grace, eighteen hundred and seventy-eight.

#### CHAPTER IV.

1609 TO 1700.

Three Lines of Conquest: Dutch, English, and French—*Iroquois* Friendship for Dutch and English—De Courcelles' Raid—Arent Van Corlaer—De Tracy's Expedition—Rival Claims—First Patent in Washington County—Indian Expeditions—King William's War—Winthrop's Army—Its Return—John Schuyler's Raid—Peter Schuyler's Expedition the next Year—De Mantelle in 1693—The Peace of Ryswick—The enormous *Dellius* Patent—Its Vacation by the Legislature.

For nearly sixty years after 1609 very little occurred in Washington county which has become matter of record. Events of great importance, however, were happening all around, and from three directions three lines of adventure and conquest were converging towards this great natural focus. In September of that year Hudson sailed up the river which has since received his name, to the site of Albany, and took possession of the country round about in the name of his employers, the Dutch East India Company, and of the States General of Holland. That people in a few years established several trading-posts along the Hudson, and in 1623 began the work of permanent colonization.

In 1620 the Pilgrims commenced the settlement of New England, and, in spite of a thousand obstacles, steadily pushed forward the work of civilization. The French gradually increased their possessions in Canada, though they showed themselves much more successful as fur-traders and missionaries than as agricultural colonists. The *Iroquois* persisted in their hostility to the countrymen of Champlain, and doubtless often crossed the soil of Washington county on their mission of vengeance against the intruders who had so early earned their hatred, though no record remains of these stealthy forays.

These powerful confederates were naturally impelled by their enmity against the French to cultivate friendly relations with the Dutch, from whom alone they could obtain the death-dealing muskets and ammunition with which to do battle with their Gallic foes. When, in 1664, the New

Netherlands were conquered by the English, and granted by King Charles the Second to his brother, the Duke of York (from whom the province was called New York), the *Iroquois* transferred their friendship to the new owners of the province, and still continued their warfare against the French.

In January, 1666, a French officer, Monsieur de Courcelles, set forth with four hundred French troops and two hundred Canadians, designing to inflict a severe blow on the *Iroquois*. Shod with snow-shoes and muffled with furs, every officer and man carrying thirty pounds of biscuit, besides his arms and ammunition, and accompanied by sledges loaded with supplies and drawn by dogs, the little army made its toilsome way on the ice to the head of Lake Champlain, and thence truded through the forest to the vicinity of Schenectady, suffering terrible hardships from the excessive cold. There a part of the force was ambushed by the *Mohawks*, and about the middle of February all the remainder came hastening back to Lake Champlain, down which, half frozen and starved, they made their painful way back to Canada.

Several of the Frenchmen wounded in this expedition were rescued from the *Mohawks* and taken care of by Arent Van Corlaer, the manager of the colony of Rensselaers-wyck. This gentleman was a special favorite of the *Iroquois*, who looked upon him as the chief man among the whites, the actual governor being unknown to them, and ever after called the governors of New York by the appellation of "Corlaer."

Monsieur de Tracy, the governor of Canada, was so pleased with the kindness of Corlaer that he invited the latter to visit him. He accepted the invitation, but on his way was drowned, by accident, in Lake Champlain.

In the September following the expedition of De Courcelles, De Tracy led another force of about six hundred up Lake Champlain. They occupied nearly three hundred bark canoes and a few light bateaux, and took with them two small pieces of artillery. These were more fortunate than their predecessors; they were not defeated, but, as the *Mohawks* had learned of their approach, they could only burn the villages of the savages and return by the route they had come. Through the influence of the English colonial government, the *Iroquois* shortly after made peace with the French, which endured until about 1687.

The grant of Charles the Second to the Duke of York covered all the territory east to the Connecticut river, and northward to the confines of Canada. The latter limits were not designated, but the English considered that they owned to the Canadian settlements, while the French claimed that Canada included the whole valley of Lake Champlain, which they had long since discovered. Washington county was, however, much nearer the Anglo-Dutch settlements than those of the French. As for the title of the Indians, it was looked on as entirely worthless until it was transferred to one of the rival European claimants; then it became an excellent title in the eyes of that party, but of no value in those of their opponents.

Nov. 1, 1683, the province of New York was divided into counties, the northernmost of which was Albany. This stretched indefinitely north and west into the wilderness, and included the present territory of Washington county.

In 1684 the first patent for land within the limits of Washington county was granted by the colonial government. The grantees were Peter "Philipse" Schuyler (Peter, the son of Philip), Robert Livingston, and other gentlemen of Albany and vicinity. The land thus granted extended back six miles on each side of the Hudson. On the west side its southern boundary was at Anthony's Kill, now Mechanicville; on the east side it began at the north bounds of the Schaghticoke patent (the mouth of Hoosie river), and ran up the Hudson to the mouth of the Batten Kill; thus covering the whole of the present town of Easton and a small part of Greenwich.

This was commonly known as the Saratoga patent. It does not appear to have been recorded, and the land was certainly not settled on the east side of the Hudson till a long time afterwards. In 1708 it was confirmed and recorded, covering substantially the same ground. The Peter "Philipse" Schuyler mentioned in the grant was doubtless Colonel Peter Schuyler (son of Philip), the first mayor of Albany, one of the leading men of the colony and grand-uncle of General Philip Schuyler of the Revolution. Robert Livingston was a Scotchman, recently settled in the colony, and the founder of the celebrated family of that name.

In 1687 hostilities broke out between the Five Nations and the French, and the Marquis de Denonville made a destructive attack on the *Seneccas* near the site of Rochester. That same year about sixty of the enraged *Iroquois* passed down Lake Champlain, inflicted severe damage on the French at Chambly, and returned in safety to their homes. The next year nine hundred warriors, mostly *Mohawks*, made their way to the island of Montreal, and devastated it with great slaughter up to the gates of the city.

Meanwhile Frazer had adopted the cause of James the Second, driven from the throne of England by William the Third in 1688, and war had consequently been declared between the two countries; the conflict being commonly known as King William's war.

In February, 1790, a detachment of French and Indians pushed through the forests, probably keeping to the west of Washington county, and committed the celebrated and terrible massacre of Schenectady.

We now come to the appearance of the first Anglo-American force on the territory under consideration. Shocked and enraged by the Schenectady disaster, New York and Connecticut raised a force, to be sent by the way of Lake Champlain, for the purpose of capturing Montreal.

Fitz John Winthrop, of Connecticut, was commissioned a major-general and appointed to the command. General Winthrop reached Albany the 21st of July. Major Peter Schuyler, before mentioned, soon after moved in advance with a detachment of Dutch militia, on the west side of the Hudson, as far as the second carrying-place (now Fort Miller), where they proceeded to build canoes for the use of the army. On the 4th of August the general arrived at the same point with the remainder of his force. It consisted, all told, of four hundred New Yorkers (mostly Dutch), one hundred and thirty-five from Connecticut, thirty "River Indians," and about one hundred and fifty *Mohawks*; not a very formidable army to compass the capture of Canada.

On the fifth the command proceeded to the "great carrying-place" (Fort Edward), the New Yorkers in canoes, and the New Englanders on foot; their supplies being carried on horseback. The next day the meagre army proceeded over the swampy ground, abounding in tall white-pines, to the forks of Wood creek, now known as Fort Ann; the sturdy Hudson-river Dutchmen exciting the general's especial admiration by the easy vigor with which they carried their canoes and provisions on their backs along the toilsome way.

On the 7th of August, General Winthrop, with his musketeers, proceeded down Wood creek to its mouth in bark canoes, while a band of watchful *Mohawks* marched on either side of the boats to guard against any lurking foe. All camped near the mouth of the creek, on the north side.

On the 9th of August a dispatch came from the *Seneccas* and other *Iroquois*, who had been expected to meet General Winthrop near the north end of Lake Champlain, to the effect that they could not go because the smallpox had broken out in their country. About the same time it was discovered that at this advanced season the bark would not peel, and no more canoes could be made; also that the provisions were giving out, and that little more could be obtained from Albany. A council of war, held on the 15th of August, therefore resolved to return to Albany.

In fact the whole expedition was miserably deficient in every respect, and it is likely the retreat was as much owing to the small number of men as to any other cause. Winthrop must have seen that five hundred militia and two hundred Indians were entirely inadequate to the capture of Montreal, even if there had been an abundance of provisions and canoes.

Captain John Schuyler (a younger brother of Major Peter, and grandfather of the Revolutionary general, Philip Schuyler) was now directed to proceed, with forty soldiers and a hundred and twenty Indians, and see what he could do against the French at the other end of Lake Champlain. The "army" then moved back to the head of Wood creek.

There Lieutenant Hubbell died of the smallpox, and was buried with military honors, a circumstance which is only noticeable because the lieutenant is the first person whose name is recorded as having been buried in Washington county. The boats, the stores, and the slight fortifications which had been erected, were all destroyed, and the troops proceeded in great haste to Albany. General Winthrop was put under arrest by Governor Leisler, but could hardly be punished for not capturing Canada with his diminutive and ill-supplied force.

Meanwhile, Captain Schuyler led his detachment down Lake Champlain. In a short time he met Captain Glen, who had been sent on a reconnaissance, and obtained thirteen more whites and five Indians from his command, while the remainder followed the track of the retreating Winthrop. With his force of about a hundred and eighty persons, all told, Schuyler continued his course to the north end of the lake, and thence to La Prairie, where he inflicted considerable damage on the French, and then returned by the same route to Albany.

The next year Major Peter Schuyler collected two hundred and sixty whites and *Iroquois*, and made another

assault on Canada. On the 26th of June his command reached the site of Fort Edward, and on the 28th proceeded to that of Fort Ann. There they remained about sixteen days, building canoes and preparing for the journey. On the 14th the party floated down to the falls of Wood creek (now Whitehall), and two days later set forth in their frail fleet down the lake. At this time, however, the long, narrow strip of water reaching from Whitehall to Crown Point was not always considered as a part of Lake Champlain. Consisting as it does of a narrow deep channel, bordered on each side by a strip of marshy ground hardly covered with water, the whole was frequently spoken of as "the drowned lands," and was sometimes known by other names.

On reaching the north end of the lake, Schuyler proceeded to La Prairie, and had a fight with the enemy. He then made his way back to his canoes, and returned to the head of the lake, following thence the usual route, by way of Wood creek and the Hudson, to Albany. Boastful colonial accounts relate that Schuyler's party slew three hundred of the enemy on this expedition, but this was doubtless mere gasconade. He lost twenty-one men killed and had five wounded, and does not appear to have accomplished anything of consequence.

Frequent depredations were made by the Indians allied with the respective combatants, and in January, 1693, Count Frontenac, then governor of Canada, determined to strike a telling blow against the *Mohawks*, who were the most dreaded of his adversaries. He accordingly dispatched against them a body of four hundred and twenty-five whites and two hundred *Iroquois*, all commanded by an officer named De Mantelle. This force, all on snow-shoes, with its provisions on sledges, came up to Ticonderoga, strode along the western border of Washington county on the ice of Lake George, and from the head of that lake pushed through the forest toward the castles of the *Mohawks*.

On the 22d of February they again arrived on the western shore of Lake George, having inflicted severe injury on the *Mohawks* and captured many prisoners, but having themselves been closely followed not only by their Indian enemies, but by the two warlike Schuylers before named, with a body of white volunteers. These had severely handled the invaders, and De Mantelle, the commander of the latter, had been slain. When the fugitives arrived at Lake George the ice was found to be rotten, and the men in some places sank to the waist. The English and *Mohawks* had stopped at Hudson river, but were supposed to be close behind, and in the confusion a large portion of the prisoners escaped. The French pushed on down Lake George, while their Indian allies struck over the highlands of Putnam to Lake Champlain. They found their depot of provisions spoiled by the rain, and they all suffered great hardships before they reached Montreal, where they did not arrive until the 9th of March.

In 1695 the peace of Ryswick was concluded between England and France, and for a while the red men of New York and Canada buried the hatchet, in imitation of their transatlantic allies. The next year the territory of Washington county came very near being transferred, almost

entire, to a single individual. On the 3d day of September, 1696, Benjamin Fletcher, the colonial governor, gave to the Rev. Godfredius Dellius, minister of the Dutch Reformed church at Albany, a patent covering all the land north of Saratoga patent, on the east side of the Hudson, the tract being twelve miles wide from the Saratoga patent until the east line struck Wood creek, and thence occupying all the land between Hudson river and what was then called Wood creek, but is now known as the southern part of Lake Champlain, as far north as Rock Retsio, or Regio, now known as Split Rock, on the shore of Lake Champlain, ninety miles from the north line of Saratoga patent. The Dellius patent is somewhat obscurely drawn, but this is evidently the meaning of it.

The location of Rock Regio has been doubted, but it is shown to be near Split Rock by an affidavit of John Henry Lydius and wife, mentioned in Butler's "Lake Champlain and Lake George," page 17. The patent describes it as seventy miles north of Saratoga patent, but little was known about distances at that time, nearly all boundaries being determined by natural landmarks. Considering the long sweep of the Hudson to the westward, north of Sandy Hill, this patent must have embraced a tract of over two thousand square miles, comprising more than half of Washington county, almost all of Warren county, and a large part of Essex. The quitrent reserved to the crown was one raccoon-skin per year.

The Rev. Godfredius claimed to have previously purchased the land of the *Mohawks*, and it is quite likely that some of the chiefs had made him a grant of some land after a due use of whisky and flattery. But, reckless as the colonial authorities often were in regard to large grants of land, this was too enormous to be successful. In April, 1798, the Earl of Bellamont succeeded Colonel Fletcher as governor, and he was so impressed with the injury the grant would work in retarding the settlement of the country that he persuaded the Legislature to vacate it. Dellius denied the authority of the Legislature to do this, and, on returning to Holland, is supposed to have transferred his claim to Rev. John Lydius, his successor in the Albany church.

Nothing further of especial consequence relating to Washington county occurred during the seventeenth century.

## CHAPTER V.

### QUEEN ANNE'S WAR.

Beginning of the Conflict.—Quiet here until 1709.—Expedition against Montreal.—General Nicholson appointed Commander.—Assembling of the Troops.—Schuyler's Advance.—Building of Fort Saratoga.—Also of Forts Nicholson and Schuyler.—Inactivity through the Summer.—Retreat in November.—Nicholson's Second Expedition.—Building of Fort Anne.—Its Change of Name.—This Expedition also Abandoned.—The Peace of Utrecht.

SCARCELY had the new century dawned upon the world ere its light was obscured by the smoke of battle. The long combat known as "Queen Anne's war" began in 1702, and the tomahawks were speedily at work in America, on account of the rivalry of France and England. Washington county was again the war-path for numerous small

parties on their errands of destruction against the French or English frontiers, but no expedition of much importance passed through it until 1709.

In that year the British and the colonial authorities joined in a plan by which two expeditions were to cooperate for the capture of Canada. Five regiments of British regulars were to be joined at Boston by a body of Massachusetts levies, and proceed by sea to Quebec, while the troops of Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania were to concentrate at Albany, and follow the well-known track by way of Lake Champlain to Montreal.

General Francis Nicholson, formerly lieutenant-governor of New York, was appointed commander of the latter expedition by acting-Governor Ingoldsby. The four provinces well named furnished fifteen hundred, besides several independent companies from New York. These were joined by about a hundred *Mohawks*. About the first of June, the pioneers and artificers, escorted by three hundred men, under Peter Schuyler,—now become a colonel,—set forth from Albany. This detachment built the first permanent fortification in Washington county,—a stockade called "Fort Saraghtoga," situated on the east side of the Hudson, a little below the mouth of the Batten Kill, in the present town of Easton.

They built other stockades at Stillwater and Fort Miller Falls, and constructed a road from the Batten Kill up the east side of the Hudson to the "great carrying-place" at Fort Edward. Here Schuyler built a fort which he called Fort Nicholson. He then proceeded with his detachment to the forks of Wood creek (the site of Fort Ann), where a rude fortress was constructed and named Fort Schuyler. John Schuyler (now a lieutenant-colonel of his brother's regiment) was placed in command. A hundred bark canoes and a hundred and ten bateaux were also built, the latter capable of holding from six to ten men each.

The main body of the army, under General Nicholson, soon afterwards moved up the Hudson. The largest portion, eleven hundred and fifty in all, was stationed at Fort Schuyler. Fort Nicholson was garrisoned by four hundred and fifty men, among whom were a few companies of British regulars, the first whose scarlet coats and precise manoeuvres were seen within the borders of Washington county. Forty soldiers were stationed at the post at Fort Miller falls (which had not yet received that name), and others at other points lower down.

A French force, reported to number sixteen hundred, had stationed itself at the other end of Lake Champlain. Their services were not necessary, however, for Nicholson awaited action by the fleet against Quebec, and the summer passed away without any proceedings of importance. A severe sickness broke out in the English camp, to which large numbers fell victims, which made a hostile movement still more impracticable. The enterprising French sent frequent scouts into the territory occupied by the English, and one of these, near the 1st of October, captured Lieutenant Staats, in the immediate vicinity of Fort Nicholson. In November the English destroyed Forts Nicholson and Schuyler, and the posts at the second carrying-place, and retired down the river. Fort Saraghtoga was still maintained.

In 1711 still another attempt was made to lead an expe-

dition against Canada through Washington county. The plan was essentially the same as the previous one. A fleet was to operate against Quebec, and an army was to go by way of Lake Champlain to Montreal. General Nicholson was again selected as commander of the latter force. This consisted of three small regiments,—one of regulars, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Ingoldsby; one of New Yorkers, again commanded by Colonel Schuyler; and one of Connecticut men, under the orders of Colonel Whiting.

It left Albany about the last of August, following the route pursued two years before, to the ruins of Fort Schuyler. Here a new fort was built, half the expense being borne by the British government and half by the colony of New York. It was at first called "Queen's Fort," doubtless on account of the aid received from the crown in building it, but soon after received the queen's actual name and became Fort Anne. This name has been substantially retained ever since; but for a long time everybody has insisted on spelling it "Ann," in utter contempt of the fact that her Majesty, from whom the name was received, always spelled it "Anne." This is particularly to be regretted, as it tends to break the historic chain which binds us to the events of a hundred and sixty-seven years ago. But universal practice is sovereign in matters of orthography. It has made "Dutchess" county out of "Duchess," and in obedience to its authority we shall henceforth designate the fort under consideration, and the town named from it, as Fort Ann.

Fearing that the Lake Champlain route would be unhealthy, Nicholson's army, now increased to four thousand men, took the route to Lake George, as being a more salubrious locality. Before reaching that sheet of water, however, Nicholson learned that the British fleet intended to operate against Quebec had been shattered on the sea, and that the expedition had been abandoned. He accordingly deserted Fort Ann, withdrew his troops to Albany, and disbanded them. Fort Saraghtoga was still kept up as the northernmost protection of the Hudson river settlements. In 1713, Queen Anne's war was ended by the peace of Utrecht, and Washington county became once more a hunting-ground instead of a war-path. On other parts of the frontier the colonists were frequently assailed by the Indians, even when no European war was in progress; but in this locality the Five Nations were so closely allied with the English, and the *Hurons* with the French, that peace between the two great nations of Europe usually gave peace to the shores of the Hudson and of Lake Champlain.

## CHAPTER VI.

### THE FIRST SETTLEMENT, ETC.

The Saratoga Settlement—Probability that it was the First—Conflicting Claims—Building of Crown Point—Agreement with Captain Campbell—His Colony—His Disappointment—The Hoosie Patent—The Wallonsacre Patent—Colonel Lydian's Establishment—The First White Child—The Schuyler Patent—The Bayard Tract.

SEVERAL years after the peace of Utrecht, the Schuylers and others interested in the Saratoga patent procured the

settlement of a considerable tract near the fort of that name. This settlement has usually been spoken of as entirely on the west side of the Hudson. But the circumstances attending its destruction, which will be mentioned later, clearly show that it was partially, at least, on the east side. In all probability it was begun on the east side, around the fort, though it may afterwards have been extended to the west side. There is hardly a question that this was the first settlement in Washington county, but it was so thoroughly devastated afterwards that it has entirely escaped the attention of some writers who have treated on the early history of the county, and our investigations have failed to show us when it was begun.

The dividing line between the French and English possessions in America was left in dispute by the peace of Utrecht, and in 1731 the governor of Canada made a movement to secure a large part of the disputed territory to France by building a fortress at Crown Point. Great alarm was felt along the northern frontier of New York; for it was felt that in case of war much more facility would be afforded to the murderous expeditions of the French and Indians than ever before. The obvious counter-movement would have been for New York to build a fort at Ticonderoga, but the governor and Assembly were in constant conflict with each other, and nothing was done. Even Fort Ann was left in ruins, and no defenses were erected at the head of Lake Champlain or Lake George. Fort Saratoga, however, was still kept up, though not very thoroughly.

The only move towards counteracting the French advance was an attempt made to settle the territory above Saratoga patent with a colony of fearless men, who might act as protectors of the lands below. In 1735 a proclamation was issued by the governor inviting "loyal Protestant Highlanders" to settle the lands between the Hudson and the northern lakes,—the men of the tartan and claymore being evidently considered the best defenders that the province could have. In 1737, Captain Laughlin Campbell, a Highland soldier of distinguished courage, came to America in response to the proclamation, and went over the territory of Washington county to see if a colony could be located there. He was satisfied with the locality, and according to his statement, which was in all probability true, Lieutenant-Governor Clarke (acting governor) promised him a grant of thirty thousand acres for the use of a colony, free of all expenses except survey-fees and quit-rent.

Campbell returned to Scotland, sold his property there, raised a company of four hundred and twenty-three adults, besides children, to come to America, and in 1738 crossed the Atlantic with a part of his charge. On his arrival, however, the governor insisted on his full fees and a share in the land. This Campbell refused to give,—the fees he was perhaps unable to give. Governor Clarke pretended to be very anxious to aid the emigrants, and recommended the Legislature to grant them assistance. But the Legislature was, as usual, at war with the governor, and refused to vote money to the emigrants, which they suspected, with good reason, the latter would be required to pay to the colonial officials for fees. The colony was obliged to

separate to earn their living. Campbell, after various adventures, died in poverty, and the further settlement of Washington county was postponed nearly thirty years. These facts are derived from the statements of Captain Campbell and his friends, but the conduct of the colonial officials in other matters makes these charges appear extremely probable.

A little after the Campbell fiasco, the Hoosic patent was granted. This lay six miles back from the Hudson, and mostly in Rensselaer county; but it extended two miles north of the Hoosic, thus embracing a strip of that width in the south part of the town of Cambridge and the southwest part of White creek. East of this, the Wallonsac patent of twelve thousand acres was granted, lying partly in Rensselaer county, partly in the southeast portion of Cambridge, Washington Co., and partly in what is now the State of Vermont.

Meanwhile, Colonel John Henry Lydius, son of Rev. John Lydius, who is supposed to have purchased the right of Rev. Godfriedus Dellius to the vast tract granted by Governor Fletcher, being desirous of keeping up his claim of title, built a house, roughly fortified, so as to resist an Indian assault, on the site of Fort Nicholson (in the present village of Fort Edward), and engaged in trade with the red men. The precise date of his making this establishment (frequently called Fort Lydius) is not known, but it was between 1730 and 1744; and is believed to have been shortly after the former date, when Colonel Lydius left Canada.

As the English and Dutch sold Indian goods much cheaper than the French in Canada, a large trade was attracted to Fort Lydius from the north, and *Hurons* and *Ottawas* from beyond the Saint Lawrence were found trafficking there beside the *Mohawks* and *Mohicans* of nearer localities.

It is generally supposed that Lydius' daughter, Catharine, afterwards Mrs. Cuyler, was the first white child born in the present county of Washington, but there is every reason to believe that children were born before her in the little settlement around Fort Saratoga. In fact, Catharine was not exactly a white child. Her mother, Genevieve Masse, was a Franco-Indian half-breed, whom Colonel Lydius had married in Montreal, where he resided between 1725 and 1730.

As the colonial officials did not recognize the title of Lydius to the land he claimed, they proceeded, on July 18, 1740, to grant a tract of twelve thousand acres, comprising the southern and larger part of the present town of Fort Edward, to John and Philip Schuyler and others. The first we infer to have been John Schuyler, Jr., son of the lieutenant-colonel who took part in the Nicholson expedition, and father of General Philip Schuyler of the Revolution, while the second was doubtless his brother, who was afterwards slain at Saratoga. The tract was commonly known as the Schuyler patent. The next year, Samuel Bayard, who was also one of the grantees, obtained an additional tract of thirteen hundred acres, lying north of the Schuyler patent, and extending to the middle of the present village of Fort Edward. But again the clouds of war overshadowed the land.

## CHAPTER VII.

## THE WAR OF 1744.

The Situation in 1741—Strengthening Fort Saraghtoga—Marin and his Band—Destruction of Lydius' Establishment—Attack on Saraghtoga—Death of Philip Schuyler—Building of Fort Clinton—Its Location—De Mery on Wood Creek—Repentigny near Fort Clinton—Other French and Indian Raids—La Corne de St. Luc marches against Fort Clinton—The Ambush—The Battle—The French Victory—Further Attempts—Retreat of La Corne—Fort Clinton destroyed by the English—End of English Occupation.

IN 1744, after what was then considered a long peace, of thirty-one years, war broke out between England and France. In a short time Indians were lurking around the fortified house of Colonel Lydius and the little settlement at Fort Saraghtoga. No serious damage, however, was done that year. At this time Fort Ann was entirely in ruins, nor does it appear that the colony of New York had any fortified post on the upper Hudson except Fort Saraghtoga. This was somewhat dilapidated, but capable of being used.

The next year, 1745, Colonel Philip Schuyler (uncle of the general) and Major Collins were employed to strengthen Fort Saraghtoga by building six block-houses, which they accordingly did. We infer that they were at convenient distances around the fort. The war was somewhat languidly waged on both sides, and the summer of 1745 passed without the occurrence of any event needing notice in the territory which is the subject of this history. Colonel Lydius, relying on the strength of his defenses, or on his influence over the Indians, remained at his little fort, the farthest outpost of the English.

But in November, 1745, a French partisan officer, afterwards widely celebrated, named Marin (a name which the English and Americans have distorted into "Molang"), came down from Canada, with three hundred Indians and as many French, intending to attack the settlements on the Connecticut river. He changed his plan, however, and shaped his course toward the Saraghtoga settlement. Arriving at Colonel Lydius' establishment, Marin laid it in ashes, taking prisoner the colonel and his son, both of whom he afterwards took with him to Canada. He then proceeded down the Hudson with his motley force, arriving at Saraghtoga before daylight on the morning of the 28th of November (N. S.).

The settlement consisted of about thirty families, many of them being tenants of Colonel Philip Schuyler, who was one of the chief proprietors of the land, and the principal man of the locality. As has been said, it is quite probable that the settlement was on both sides of the Hudson. If any part of it was on the west side, Marin must have divided his force; for, in a very brief time, the fort and all the dwellings were captured and set on fire, and a hundred and nine of the inhabitants,—men, women, and children,—thus rudely awakened from their slumbers, were taken prisoners. A few escaped, and a few were slain. The number of the latter (considering the number captured out of thirty families) must have been very small in comparison with the proportion usually slaughtered in Indian attacks.

Colonel Schuyler, however, fell a victim to his own

bravery. A French lieutenant, named Beauvais, who knew him, and who led the attack on his house (which was built of brick, and pierced for musketry), called on him to surrender, assuring him he should not be harmed. Schuyler refused, called Beauvais a dog, and fired his "fusée" at him. Beauvais repeated the invitation to surrender, but Schuyler only fired another shot at his foe. The latter then fired his own gun, with better aim than Schuyler, and the latter fell dead in his tracks. This, at least, is the French account of the matter, doubtless derived from Beauvais himself, and perhaps too favorable to him.

We have included an account of Mr. Schuyler's death, as it was a part of the raid, which certainly extended to the Washington county side of the river, although it is not certain on which side he lived.

In the winter of 1746, the Colonial Assembly, at the request of the Schuyler family, voted a hundred and fifty pounds (about three hundred and seventy-five dollars) to build a fort in place of Fort Saraghtoga. One of the objects was to guard the large fields east of the old fort, which, notwithstanding the destruction of the houses, it was still hoped might be cultivated. To do this more effectually the new fortress was built, in the spring of 1746, on a hill a considerable distance east of the site of Fort Saraghtoga, and not far from the present road from Schuylerville to Galeville. This fact, confirmed by the location of the ruins of the new fort (which were in existence at the time of the second settlement after the French wars), shows clearly that there must have been a part of the settlement on the east side of the river. In fact, notwithstanding the positive expressions of Lossing and others, we are strongly of the opinion that the whole settlement was east of the river, and that Schuyler's mill was on the Batten Kill instead of Fish Kill. The new fort was much larger than the old one, being a hundred and fifty feet long by a hundred and forty feet wide, with six wooden redoubts for barracks. It was armed with six twelve-pound and six eighteen-pound cannon, and received the name of Fort Clinton, in honor of George Clinton (father of Sir Henry Clinton, the British commander in the Revolution), who was then governor of the province.

The locality of Fort Clinton has often been mistaken for that of Fort Saraghtoga, and much confusion has been caused in consequence. It is evident that the land was cleared as far back from the river as Fort Clinton, and probably a short distance beyond.

Several small French and Indian parties made their way into Washington county during the summer of 1746. In July, Mons. De Mery, with about four hundred and fifty Canadians and Indians, came up Lake Champlain and camped on the shores of Wood creek, which the French called *Rivière au Chérot*. Into this stream, for several miles above its mouth, they felled the trees growing on both sides, so as to render its navigation impracticable and prevent or retard any English expedition against Canada.

In the latter part of August, Mons. de Repentigny, another celebrated French partisan, led a party of twenty-five or thirty *Abenaki* Indians into the vicinity of Fort Clinton. Seeing a detachment of twenty soldiers escorting a cart-load of clay to build a chimney, the *Abenakis* suddenly attacked

them, killed and scalped four men close to the gate of the fort, and took four prisoners.

The French records show nearly twenty such expeditions in that single year, 1746 (besides those of which no account remains), that went on their mission of murder to the frontiers of New York and Massachusetts. Most of them passed over some part of the long-extended borders of Washington county, but it would be idle to recount the meagre annals of these inglorious exploits, so much alike in their atrocity and in their insignificance to all save their unhappy victims. One week a band of painted warriors (perchance led by one of their own chiefs, perchance by a French officer almost as wild and fierce as themselves) would be gliding swiftly through the primeval forests on the banks of Wood creek, the Hudson, or the Batten Kill, toward the doomed locality; the next week the same forests would shadow their returning forms as they hastened toward Canada, their dark faces gleaming with triumph, their girdles adorned with the scalps of old and young, male and female, while in their midst there would perhaps be a few haggard men and weary women, urged forward by their brutal captors, and shuddering at the unknown fate which awaited them.

The year 1747 opened with a general renewal of these scenes. The English and the Six Nations made some attempts at retaliation, but do not seem to have been as successful in their atrocities as their opponents.

About the middle of June—old style, but in the latter part new style—St. Luc la Corne de St. Luc, another of the French partisans who were so successful as leaders of these stealthy war-parties, made his way to the vicinity of Fort Clinton, at the head of twenty Canadians and near two hundred Indians,—*Ilouros, Nipissings, Abenakis*, and French *Iroquois*. After watching for a day or two in the forest without seeing any good opportunity, as the Indians said, "to break somebody's head," La Corne determined to try an old stratagem to induce the English to come out of their fastness. He placed six of his bravest Indians in ambush, near the fort, with orders to fire on the first that came out, and if attacked to beat a speedy retreat.

The first day the ambushed warriors saw nothing, and the chiefs began to urge a retreat. But La Corne declared that it was not the French custom to retreat while there was a chance to strike a blow, and at nightfall again placed a party in ambush.

At daybreak the next morning (the 30th, N. S.) the lurking warriors saw two Englishmen come out of the fort, and immediately fired on them. The gate was at once opened and a hundred and twenty of the garrison rushed out, formed in line, and fired on the assailants. The half-dozen Indians fled in accordance with La Corne's plan, some of them throwing down their muskets and tomahawks, running a little way, falling, running and falling again, as if severely wounded. The English, however, suspicious of danger, advanced but slowly, and when they reached the place where one of the savages had thrown down his musket and tomahawk they halted.

La Corne saw that he must make the attack quickly. He rose up and fired his gun at the foe, and all his men in-

stantly did the same. Then, while the English line staggered under this sudden volley, La Corne raised the war-whoop, swung his tomahawk, and rushed forward, followed by all his two hundred and twenty companions, running at the top of their speed and yelling like so many demons. The English fired a feeble volley, and those remaining in the fort also opened with their cannon. But the savages dashed furiously on, and the next moment were plying their tomahawks on the English, who fled in all haste to the fort. Less than fifty of them succeeded in entering, and then the gates were shut, not only on the enemy but on the rearmost of their own men. The latter made but little resistance. In a few moments twenty-eight of them were killed and scalped, and forty-five more taken prisoners. A few others rushed across the fields to the Hudson and plunged in, followed to the bank by the yelling savages. Most of these were drowned, or slain by the shots of their relentless pursuers.

Unable to secure an entrance into the fort, the savages retreated into the forest with their scalps and prisoners as quickly as they had advanced. How slight must have been the resistance of the English is shown by the fact that only one Indian was killed and five were slightly wounded. Having sent his party and their prisoners into the forest, La Corne with a few men waited near the fort to see what the garrison would do. A number which he estimated at a hundred and fifty came outside the gate (showing that there must originally have been over two hundred there), but, warned by the disaster of the morning, they did not advance beyond the shadow of the wall, and soon returned. La Corne accordingly retired, and, at the head of his triumphant band, set forth toward Canada.

The English continued to hold Fort Clinton during the remainder of the summer; but in the fall, probably near the last of October, the guns and stores were removed, the garrison withdrawn, and the fort burned, by order of Governor Clinton, his avowed reason being that the Assembly did not vote enough money to keep it up.

This was the end of occupation, for the time, in that part of the county,—an occupation which was not renewed to any extent until after the conquest of Canada, though occasionally some one may have built a residence amid the ruins of the old settlement. So completely had the memory of this little colony passed away that when people's attention began to be turned to the early history of the country very little was said about this, the first settlement in Washington county. The existence of the two forts, Saraghtoga and Clinton, in different locations, but in the same vicinity, both of which were attacked by French and Indians in the same war, added still more to the confusion, as did also the fact that both those forts were called "Sarastan"—meaning Saratoga—by the French. By collating various accounts derived from both French and English sources, we think we have obtained the first consistent and connected account of the events in Washington county from the peace of Utrecht, in 1713, to that of Aix-la-Chapelle in 1748. The preliminaries of the latter peace were signed in April of the last-named year, and for a time stopped the march of war-parties along the northern frontier.

## CHAPTER VIII.

## FIRST PART OF THE "OLD FRENCH WAR."

Six Years of Peace.—The War begun in 1754.—The Three Expeditions of 1755.—Movement against Crown Point.—Advance by General Lyman.—Building of Fort Miller; also of Fort Lyman.—Arrival of General William Johnson at Fort Lyman.—The Forces assembled there.—Prominent Men: Johnson, Hendrick, Lyman, Schuyler, Putnam, Rogers, Stark, and Butler.—The Council of War.—Johnson goes to Lake George.—Lyman follows.—The "Dutch Frenchman," Duskan, at Ticonderoga.—His Sudden Advance.—His Ignorance of American Warfare.—He marches against Fort Lyman.—The Indians refuse to attack it.—The Army sets out for Lake George.—Defeat of Colonel Williams and King Hendrick.—Attack on Johnson's Intrenchments.—The Repulse.—Duskan wounded and captured.—Still another Battle.—The French retreat.—Honors to Johnson.—Name of Fort Lyman changed to Fort Edward.—Scouting Parties.—Rogers and Putnam.—Lieutenant Noah Grant.—The Army disbanded.—Rogers' Rangers.—Movements of 1756.—Extreme Slowness.—Abercrombie frightened by Montcalm.—Rogers and Putnam attacking Marauders.—Rogers goes beyond Ticonderoga.—The Army again withdrawn.—Rogers' and Stark's Remarkable Expedition.—Attempt to Capture Fort William Henry.—A Picturesque Army.—A Surprise prevented.—General Webb.—Lieutenant Marin's Raid.—Terrible Massacre at Sandy Hill.—Another Surprise.—Slaughter of Militia on Lake George.—Montcalm moves against Fort William Henry.—Colonel Munro made Commander.—Webb's Call for Reinforcements.—He refuses to aid Munro.—Sir William Johnson sets forth to relieve him.—Webb orders him back.—Surrender of Munro.—Arrival of Fugitives at Fort Edward.—Their Story of Massacre.—Coming in of the Stragglers.—Montcalm falls back.—A Raid by De Levis.—Putnam aiding the Guard.—Putnam subduing the Fire.—Close of the most Disastrous Period.

FROM the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle to the outbreak of the great conflict which is known distinctly as the "Old French and Indian War," there was almost entire quiet in the territory of Washington county. There was not even a new patent granted. There is a dim tradition that a settlement was then begun on the south part of the Schuyler patent, in the present town of Greenwich, but there is no direct evidence to that effect. The feeble remnant of the *Mohican* Indians, by the permission of the lordly *Mohawks*, hunted over the lands in question, and occasional traders passed to and fro in their search for gain. Perchance a few settlers straggled back to the devastated fields of Easton, and a circumstance which will be noted hereafter tends to show that this was the case, but no record remains regarding their number or circumstances.

The great war actually began in Virginia, in 1754, though not formally declared until two years later. At first the conflict did not extend to the northern frontier, but in 1755 it opened all along the far-extended line. England and her colonies prepared to send three expeditions against the principal French strongholds,—one, under General Braddock, against Fort Duquesne; one, under General Shirley, against Fort Niagara; and one, under Major-General William Johnson, against Crown Point. While the first was composed almost entirely of regulars, and the second largely so, the third consisted wholly of provincials, and yet was the only one which met with even partial success.

The troops for the Crown Point expedition began assembling at Albany about the last of June. It was not, however, until near the 1st of August that the advance moved

up the Hudson under Major-General Phineas Lyman, of Connecticut. This force did not cross the river into Washington county until it arrived opposite the site of Fort Nicholson and of "Lydius' house." It was on its way up that an intrenched depot was established, from which the village of Fort Miller, in Washington county, derives its name, though the post itself was on the west side of the river. On the site of Fort Nicholson a much larger fortress was laid out, to which the name of Fort Lyman was given. Work was immediately begun upon it, under the direction of Captain Eyre, an officer of engineers. It was of an irregular quadrangular form, protected on two sides by the Hudson river and Fort Edward creek, and was fifteen hundred and sixty feet (nearly a third of a mile) in circumference. On its ramparts, sixteen feet high and twenty-two feet thick, six cannon were mounted. Besides the usual barracks, magazine, hospital, etc., within the fort, large barracks were erected on the island in the Hudson river, opposite the fortress.

To this point, on Aug. 14, came Major-General William Johnson, with the remainder of the troops, except the New Hampshire regiment, the stores and artillery, and fifty *Mohawk* braves, under the celebrated chief, King Hendrick. There were already two hundred *Mohawk* warriors with Lyman's command.

It was a busy period at the frontier post. There were nearly four thousand men assembled there, all newly become soldiers, but diligently striving to perfect themselves in drill and discipline. These consisted of two Connecticut regiments, the commanders of which were General Lyman and Colonel Goodrich; three Massachusetts regiments, under Colonels Ruggles, Titecomb, and Williams; a Rhode Island regiment under Colonel Cockcroft; and a New York regiment,—of which, however, three companies were from Connecticut,—commanded by Major Fitch, of the latter State. A New Hampshire regiment, under Colonel Blanchard, arrived about Aug. 25. Many men, prominent in American history, were then taking some of their earliest lessons in the art of war around Fort Edward, a brief mention of whom may be interesting to our readers.

General Johnson, the commander-in-chief, better known to the present age as Sir William Johnson, was then a broad-shouldered, bold-faced man of forty, a successful pioneer and Indian trader, energetic and vigilant, and particularly distinguished for his influence over the warriors of the Six Nations. "King Hendrick" had long been recognized as the principal war-chief of the *Mohawks*, and, though now aged and corpulent, was zealous for war and ready to follow his friend, Johnson, to the last.

General Phineas Lyman, the second in command, was a Connecticut lawyer of good standing, who had had some military experience, as indeed almost every one had in those days, and who showed himself a brave, faithful, and capable soldier. The captain of one of the two Albany companies in the New York regiment was a fair-faced, fine-looking, active young man of twenty-one, destined to become one of the most distinguished of Americans, and whose name was to be linked especially with the history of Washington county. This was Captain Philip John Schuyler, as he was then enrolled, but whose middle name was soon after



dropped, and who is now known as General Philip Schuyler.

One of the Connecticut officers, Lieutenant Israel Putnam, was a rough but sturdy farmer, already thirty-five years old, unlearned in books, but familiar with the lore of the forest, brave even to desperation, and whose name will be respected by all Americans as long as the memory of Bunker Hill shall last.

Captain Robert Rogers, of Blanchard's New Hampshire regiment, had already become noted as a successful partisan, and although in the great Revolution which made his country free he engaged on the side of her oppressors, yet history should not neglect to record the brave and faithful services he rendered at an early day, in protecting her frontiers from devastation. In the ranks of Captain Rogers' company, too, was a shrewd, keen-faced young man, slender in form but tough as the hickory of his native forests, shrinking neither from the bullet of the Frenchman, the tomahawk of the Indian, the severest cold of a northern winter, or the hardest fatigue imposed by partisan warfare. This was John Stark, the hero of Bennington, and major-general in the army of the Revolution.

There was still another young soldier from the valley of the Mohawk, whose courage none disputed, but who was destined to be hated with peculiar energy by nearly all the people of the American frontier, who have transmitted his name to their descendants as the synonym for all that is cruel and atrocious. We refer to Lieutenant John Butler, then commander of a company of Indians under General Johnson, but two decades later the most terrible scourge of the valleys of the Mohawk, of Schoharie, and of Wyoming.

Soon after his arrival, General Johnson heard that six thousand Frenchmen were concentrating at Crown Point, with the intention of taking the offensive. He laid the information before a council of war on the 24th of August, and asked their opinion. They declared unanimously that reinforcements should be sent for, that the route to Lake Saint Sacrament was the best, and that two thousand men should be sent forward to make a road and prepare a depot of arms, etc., at the head of that lake. There were at that time only two thousand nine hundred and thirty-two men reported fit for duty, besides the New Hampshire men, then almost arrived. Before, however, General Johnson could send the report of this council to the colonial governors, the New York Legislature had already voted to raise four hundred more men, Connecticut five hundred, and Massachusetts no less than two thousand.

On the 25th, Johnson started, with fifteen hundred soldiers and all the Indians, for Lake Saint Sacrament, where he arrived on the 28th, and encamped. It was at this time that the name of "Lake George" was given by General Johnson to the beautiful sheet of water previously known by the French name of Saint Sacrament, or the Indian one of Andiatrocté.

Colonel Blanchard arrived about the time that Johnson left, and a few days later General Lyman followed his commander, leaving the first-named officer in command at Fort Lyman, with his own New Hampshire regiment and five companies of the New York regiment.

The general's plan was to throw up some intrenchments

at the head of Lake George, then move to Ticonderoga, and there await reinforcements before advancing on Crown Point. But, in the mean time, the new French commander-in-chief took possession of the former locality, and assumed the offensive. This was the Baron de Dieskau, a soldier of German extraction in the service of Louis the Fifteenth, and whom the Americans called "the Dutch-Frenchman."

Dieskau arrived at Ticonderoga on the 3d of September, having a force there and at Crown Point of seven hundred and twenty regulars, fifteen hundred Canadians, and seven hundred and sixty Indians. At Ticonderoga he heard from a prisoner according to the Chevalier de Montreuil that Johnson had gone back to Albany, and that there were but five hundred men at Fort Lydius, as the French called Fort Lyman, now Fort Edward. This may have been an intentional deception, but it is quite as likely that the prisoner had heard of Johnson's leaving Fort Lyman, and supposed, as a matter of course, that he had retreated. The baron at once determined to make a rapid movement, and capture and destroy the fort ere Johnson could send assistance.

For this purpose he selected two hundred and twenty regulars of the battalions of La Reine and Languehoie, six hundred and eighty Canadians, and six hundred Indians, and started up Lake Champlain in canoes the very next day. This division of his force was in direct violation of the orders of the Marquis de Vaudreuil, the governor-general of Canada, who gave positive written directions that Dieskau should move against the enemy with his whole army, "without excepting any part of it, whatever report may be made of the situation and weakness of the enemy."

De Vaudreuil was a native of Canada, and knew the great difficulty of obtaining any reliable information of an enemy's force in the American forests. Dieskau, however, like Braddock, Burgoyne, and so many other European officers, thought he knew the whole art of war and could not learn anything from natives or old residents of America. Strangely enough, however, since he intended to attack a fortified post, he left the bulk of his regulars behind; for experience had often shown that the Indians, good in a bush-fight, were worthless in attacking fortifications, and the provincial militia were but little better for the latter purpose. But then Dieskau did not possess experience in American warfare, and would not consult those who did; he seems to have supposed that the fierce-looking warriors from the banks of the St. Lawrence and the Ottawa would, at his order, march up to the mouth of the British cannon as readily as would the grenadiers of the royal guard. He probably selected so large a proportion of irregulars in order that he might march more rapidly.

Dieskau's force encamped at "Two Rocks," or "The Narrows," on Lake Champlain, the night of the 4th of September, and the next day disembarked at South Bay. Leaving the boats under a guard of a hundred and twenty men, the detachment set out for Fort Lyman with eight days' provisions on their backs. The second in command of this force, the largest body of French and Indians which had yet appeared in Washington county, was lieu-

tenant-colonel the Chevalier de Montreuil, and in it were also several of the energetic partisans whose name had become a terror to the inhabitants of the British frontier.

The principal of these was Gardour de St. Pierre, the same who commanded at Fort Duquesne when Washington first visited it to demand the retirement of the French, and who, during 1754, had directed all the French operations on that frontier. He was now in command of all the Indians under Dieskau, and, from some expressions used in the French reports, the Canadians appear also to have been under his charge. De Vaudreuil particularly charged Dieskau to consult St. Pierre in regard to all the operations of these portions of his force.

During the 6th and 7th of September, Dieskau and his men were marching towards Fort Lyman through the present towns of Fort Ann and Kingsbury, the little band of gayly-dressed regulars in the centre, the Canadians in front and rear, and the tawny warriors of the northern wilds spreading far out on either flank, scouring every secluded glade and darksome thicket in the search for the scalps of lurking or straggling foes. Among the numerous and needlessly minute orders for the march, drawn up by Dieskau before leaving Tionderoga, was a direction to St. Pierre that he should not allow the Indians to "amuse themselves scalping until the enemy be entirely defeated, inasmuch as ten men can be killed while one is being scalped." The worthy baron, it is very plain, neither understood the red man's character nor appreciated his dexterity. He might as well have ordered the Hudson to flow up-stream as to have directed an Indian to refrain from using his scalping-knife when there was an opportunity, and it would have been a very swift slayer who could kill two men, let alone ten, while an experienced *Huron* or *Mohawk* was denuding the head of a foe-man.

Arriving undiscovered within two or three miles of Fort Lyman, on the afternoon of the 7th of September, Dieskau encamped for the night, and called together the chiefs, in order to give directions for the intended sudden assault the next morning. To the great surprise of the European martinet, the Indians positively declined to join in the attack; one account says it was because they considered Fort Lyman as being on land belonging to the king of England that they refused to attack it, while they were willing to move against Johnson, as they said that Lake St. Sacrament undoubtedly belonged to the French. They may have given such a reason to Dieskau, but the true one unquestionably was that, like all Indians, they were afraid of cannon and fortifications. They knew there were both of these at Fort Lyman, while they supposed there were none of the latter, and few or none of the former, at Lake St. Sacrament.

In vain the baron, through St. Pierre as interpreter, argued in favor of attacking the unfinished fort and the camp of Blanchard's New Hampshire men outside. The red men were impervious to his logic, and the general probably began to learn the difference between the veterans he had been accustomed to command and these reckless children of the forest. Compelled to submit, he at length arranged with them to make an attack on Johnson's camp the next day.

At daybreak the morning of the 8th the whole force set out for Lake St. Sacrament, soon striking into the road which Johnson had made, and pursuing it towards their destination. They now marched in three columns, the regulars in the centre, the Canadians on the right, and the Indians on the left. In a short time they passed beyond the present boundaries of Washington county and entered the territory of the town of Queensbury, Warren Co. As was stated in our first chapter, it is no part of our design to narrate the details of event occurring beyond our limits. In order, however, to keep up the connection of the narrative, we will give a brief summary of the proceedings of Dieskau's army ere it again recrossed the Washington county border.

The baron soon learned from a prisoner that a detachment of a thousand men was approaching, sent by Johnson to reinforce Fort Lyman. About half-way between that post and Lake George the French general disposed his men in ambuscade and awaited the approach of the foe. The latter, consisting of Massachusetts and Connecticut troops and of *Mohawks*, were led by Colonel Ephraim Williams and King Hendrick. Supposing that the French were on the eve of attacking Fort Lyman, they hastened swiftly on, were caught in the ambuscade, and quickly defeated with heavy loss; Colonel Williams and King Hendrick both being slain.

Dieskau pressed rapidly forward, intending to enter Johnson's camp along with the fugitives and take advantage of the demoralization he expected would prevail. But the backwoods general had improvised a backwoods breastwork of wagons and felled trees, and had placed his cannon so as to command the wood. The Indians and Canadians swerved aside at the sight of the big guns, and engaged the flanks of Johnson's force, while the French regulars advanced in the centre. But the efforts of all the assailants were unavailing, and after the battle had raged from noon till four o'clock the provincials and *Mohawks* sprang over the breastwork, made a grand charge, and utterly routed the foe. Dieskau was badly wounded and taken prisoner, Gardour de St. Pierre was killed, and a hundred and ninety-four of their officers, soldiers, and Indians were killed and wounded. General Johnson was also wounded early in the action, and during most of the battle the English forces were gallantly commanded by General Lyman.

Meanwhile Colonel Blanchard, hearing the firing, dispatched two hundred and fifty men from Fort Lyman, under Captain McGinness, to aid General Johnson. Near nightfall they came up with a body of Canadians and Indians, resting at the place where Williams and Hendrick had been defeated in the morning. These they attacked and routed with heavy loss. From the two engagements thus fought on its banks the pool called Bloody Pond took its name.

The French were not pursued, and that night, or the next morning, they again entered the territory of Washington county, but sadly changed from the confident little army which set forth the previous morning, flushed with high hopes of an easy victory. Under the command of the Chevalier de Montreuil they made their way back as best

they might to South bay, embarked on their boats, which had not been disturbed, and returned sorrowfully to Ticonderoga. To all appearances a vigorous pursuit by the victorious army would have resulted in the complete destruction of the foe before he could have reached and embarked on Lake Champlain. It is said that General Lyman eagerly sought permission to do this, but was overruled by General Johnson.

The latter also declined to move against Crown Point, and in this he was probably correct, as the French still had a force there and at Ticonderoga almost as large as his own, and with the aid of their fortification could doubtless have beaten him as easily as he had beaten the troops of Dieskau. Reinforcements came to Fort Lyman, but it was then so late that it was decided to return and disband the army. By Johnson's orders Fort William Henry was built on Lake George, and Fort Lyman was improved, if not completed.

With great shabbiness, he changed the name of the latter post from that of the gallant officer who had really won the battle of Lake George (Johnson having been wounded and compelled to retire early in the engagement) to that of Edward, Duke of York, grandson of the reigning monarch (George the Second), and brother of George the Third. It was subsequently known as Fort Edward. With still greater meanness, Johnson entirely omitted all mention of Lyman in his dispatches; thus appropriating to himself all the glory pertaining to the commander, a large part of which belonged to another. The result was that the general-in-chief was made a baronet, was given a gratuity of five thousand pounds, and became famous as Sir William Johnson, while General Lyman was entirely unnoticed by the home government, and had not even the poor satisfaction of seeing his name descend into history in connection with a frontier fortress.

The reward to Sir William was liberal; for, though the victory of three thousand men behind breastworks over fifteen hundred assailants was nothing to boast of, yet the British government were wonderfully well pleased that a victory of any kind should have been won in America. It was the year of Braddock's defeat on the Monongahela and Shirley's failure on Lake Ontario, and small favors were most thankfully received.

While the troops were still at Fort William Henry, numerous scouting-parties were sent out to observe the enemy in the vicinity of Ticonderoga and Crown Point; some of them going directly down Lake George, and some ranging the forests of Fort Ann, Dresden, and Putnam. The greater portion of these parties (in fact, nearly all the successful ones) were commanded either by Captain Robert Rogers, of the New Hampshire regiment, or by Captain Israel Putnam, of Connecticut. Sometimes they acted together and sometimes separately. Rogers was then the more prominent, and was soon after made a major.

The report (to be found in the Colonial History of New York) of one of these scouts, made down Lake George the last of October, 1755, in which a party of French were defeated in a sharp skirmish, was signed by Captain Robert Rogers, Captain Israel Putnam, and Lieutenant Noah Grant. The last named was a Connecticut officer, and

perhaps belonged to Putnam's own company. He was the father of Captain Noah Grant of the Revolutionary army, and the great-grandfather of General and President Ulysses S. Grant. He must have been a gallant officer, or he would not have been selected by Robert Rogers and Israel Putnam as their associate; and the next year both he and his brother were slain in battle near Oswego.

From some of these reports it appears that the English then gave the name of "South Bay" to the whole of the long narrow stretch of Lake Champlain south of Crown Point, or at least of Ticonderoga. It was sometimes also called "The Drowned Lands," a name corresponding to the one given by the French, "Le Grand Marais,"—the great marsh.

When the main body of the army was disbanded in the fall, a small portion was retained to garrison Fort Edward and Fort William Henry. From the ranks of the New Hampshire regiment Captain Rogers enlisted a company especially for scouting purposes. His brother, Richard, was his first lieutenant, and John Stark his second lieutenant. Richard Rogers soon after raised another company, and Stark became first lieutenant.

These handy men continued their perilous duties during the winter, making long trips on snow-shoes into the enemy's lines; but as their routes at that time were mostly down the west side of Lake George, just outside the limits of our county, we cannot give them any extended notice.

When the spring of 1756 opened, Putnam returned with some Connecticut troops to Fort Edward, and quickly resumed his favorite occupation of scouting, sometimes alone and sometimes in company with Rogers and Stark.

Preparations were again made to capture Crown Point, but all the movements were fraught with unaccountable slowness. The colonies raised a force of six thousand men, who advanced to Fort Edward under the command of Gen. Seth Winslow, of Massachusetts. Here they were joined by a body of British regulars under Gen. James Abercrombie, who had been selected to command the northern army. Late in the middle of the summer the army advanced to Fort William Henry, but ventured no farther.

The Marquis de Montcalm, the new French commander-in-chief, came down to Crown Point and Ticonderoga in the forepart of July, and made himself so conspicuous that the dull-witted commander at Fort Edward was seized with alarm lest he should be attacked in his camp. Extensive fortifications were actually erected at Albany to withstand the threatened assault. The Earl of Loudon, the British commander-in-chief in America, was even less vigorous than Abercrombie. Suddenly De Montcalm disappeared from Lake Champlain, re-appearing soon after on the shores of Lake Ontario, where he captured Oswego before Abercrombie or Loudon knew that it was in danger.

About the only warlike work done in or near Washington county in 1756 was by Rogers and Putnam with their companies of rangers. In the forepart of June the two indomitable were sent from Fort William Henry, with a hundred men, to intercept a body of several hundred of the enemy, under St. Luc la Corne, who had landed from South bay, had plundered a train near Halfway brook, and

were retreating by way of Lake Champlain. Rogers and Putnam and their men hastened in boats down Lake George to a point opposite the narrows on Lake Champlain, and marched rapidly overland to the latter point. They were supplied with two very light pieces of artillery, which they dragged over the highlands of Dresden with them.

Arrived at the narrows of Lake Champlain, they lay in wait for the returning foe. In due time the latter came, moving tranquilly down the lake, unthinking of danger, and their boats heavily laden with the plunder of the unfortunate train. As they came opposite the lurking-place of the rangers, a hundred well-aimed muskets were fired into the boats, and the little culverins sent a shower of grape in the same direction. Several of the boats were instantly sunk, and scores of the Frenchmen went down to rise no more. Not knowing the number of their assailants, the survivors thought only of escape, and under a heavy fire they pushed on with all speed down the lake. Their loss was apparently very severe, but they did not seek to avenge it, and the rangers returned in triumph to Lake George. The next morning they embarked for Fort William Henry. On their way they met a large body of French and Indians in boats. The rangers opened on them with a heavy fire at a short distance, when the enemy gave way and allowed them to pass, with a loss of one killed and two wounded.

On the 30th of June, Rogers, with fifty men, went down Lake George nearly to its foot, where they hauled their five whale boats ashore, and carried them on their backs over the mountains of the northern part of Putnam. By this means they escaped the close watch kept by the French on the outlet of Lake George. They arrived at Lake Champlain ("South Bay," as Rogers called it) on the 3d of July, and went a short distance down it. On the night of the 4th they slipped quietly by Ticonderoga, within sound of the sentry's hail. The audacious rangers afterwards passed Crown Point in the same manner, destroying some French vessels and their cargoes, left their own boats, marched by a long, circuitous route to the west side of Lake George, sent to Fort William Henry for bateaux, and then returned to that post.

In October, General Winslow withdrew his army from Fort Edward, except a few troops left in garrison; the rest being disbanded. The provincial levies were generally enlisted for eight or nine months, and disbanded every fall; so that, although they bore some resemblance to our modern volunteers, they were far less efficient.

One of the most audacious reconnaissances on record took place in January, 1757. On the 21st of that month, Major Rogers with seventy-four men, Lieutenant John Stark being second in command, went from Fort Edward to Fort William Henry, and thence set forth on snow-shoes over the ice of Lake George toward Ticonderoga. It will be remembered that that lake forms the northwestern boundary of this county, and that all the expeditions which passed over it skirted that boundary. We therefore mention briefly some of the principal ones, even though, as in the present case, the conflicts to which they led took place outside the county.

The reckless little detachment of rangers made their way to the foot of Lake George, then took a circuit overland,

and boldly struck in between Ticonderoga and Crown Point. There one morning they attacked a jolly party of soldiers and teamsters, who were taking some sledges on the ice to the former post. The rangers captured seven sledges and their horses, but a part of the Frenchmen escaped to Ticonderoga. The commandant then at once sent out a force, estimated at two hundred and fifty soldiers, also on snow-shoes, who overtook the rangers in the present town of Crown Point. Then followed a battle on snow-shoes, with the snow four feet deep, lasting from three o'clock till sunset, in which the provincials lost twenty-six killed and missing, and from which the French finally retired with a loss of eleven killed and twenty-six wounded.

Rogers was severely wounded at the first fire, and Stark commanded throughout the action. At dark he drew off his force, and marched all night through the woods, bearing his wounded with him, and reaching the western border of Lake George the next morning. Leaving his men twenty miles from William Henry, the young hero, with two companions, pushed on to that post, obtained hand-sleds and refreshments, got back to his command the following morning, and then drew a loaded sled to the fort that same day. An ambush, a two hours' battle, a march on snow-shoes of at least a hundred miles, combined with drawing a burden twenty miles, the whole occupying continuously three days and two nights, may fairly challenge comparison with the hardest deeds of ancient or modern warriors.

In March the French sent an expedition of fifteen hundred men up Lake George to capture Fort William Henry. It comprised two hundred and fifty regulars, three hundred Canadian volunteers, six hundred and fifty militia, and three hundred Indians, and was commanded by Rigaud de Vaudreuil, brother of the governor-general of Canada.

Among all the many warlike bands which have passed over the historic Lake St. Sacrament, others may have made a more splendid appearance, but none could have presented a more unique and picturesque one than the little army which marched from Carillon (Ticonderoga) on the 15th of March, 1757, under the command of Rigaud de Vaudreuil. Fifteen hundred men, all on snow-shoes, regulars, irregulars, and Indians, is a sight probably never seen before nor since. Their provisions were loaded on sleds drawn by dogs. The men strode forward under the shadow of the Putnam highlands, slept at night on bear-skins in the snow, covered only with pieces of sail to keep off the wind, skirted the western border of Dresden and the northwestern corner of Fort Ann, again reposed on their bear-skin beds, and on the evening of the 17th arrived within two or three miles of Fort William Henry.

They failed to surprise the fort, owing, it is said, to the vigilance of Captain Stark, who, by a ruse, prevented his Scotch-Irish New Hampshire men from celebrating St. Patrick's day; so that while the regulars were all drunk, there were sober rangers for sentinels, who discovered the approach of the enemy. Nor did De Vaudreuil, though he invested the fort and cut off communication with Fort Edward, dare to risk an assault. After waiting a few days and burning an immense amount of stores, vessels, etc., the French retired down the lake.

When spring was fairly opened, the English authorities

again made preparations for important operations on the northern frontier, and again the colonies poured forth their thousands of volunteers to second those efforts; but nothing could prosper under London and Abercrombie, especially when pitted against the Marquis de Montcalm. Abercrombie, who was the nominal commander of the northern army, remained at Albany, while General Daniel Webb was placed in the immediate command, with his headquarters at Fort Edward. This officer had fled down the Mohawk the previous year, after the capture of Oswego, with such rapidity that he was looked on with great disfavor by the soldiers and the people. An army of several thousand provincials assembled under Webb's orders, and there were also several regiments of British regulars.

On the 25th or 26th of July, Lieutenant Marin, so often mentioned as one of the most daring French partisans, landed at the head of South bay with about two hundred regulars and Indians, and set out to make a dash against Fort Edward. They moved forward entirely undiscovered, and on the morning of the 27th arrived in the vicinity of that post. An English patrol of ten men was first cut off, all of whom were killed. Marin pressed forward, attacked the guard of fifty men, and quickly cut them to pieces with heavy loss. Several regiments came out of the fort and formed in line, but the cautious Webb would not let them advance, and Marin retired without loss. On his return to Montcalm he reported thirty-two scalps and one prisoner, and claimed to have killed many of the guard who were not scalped. He said, in the peculiar idiom of the French language, that he "did not amuse himself by taking prisoners."

There is reason for believing that it was on this expedition that there occurred the terrible yet thrilling incident of the murder of sixteen captive soldiers by Indians, at what is now Sandy Hill, leaving only one man, the teamster, John Quackenboss, related by Dr. Fitch in his "Survey" of Washington County. The large number of scalps taken in proportion to the "one prisoner," and the locality of the events, all correspond closely to Dr. Fitch's account. The time, also, is nearly the same, though the precise period of the Sandy Hill incident is not known. There were various traditions regarding this latter event, but the only account of reasonable authenticity was derived by Dr. Fitch from a nephew of the hero of the story. A detailed account of this incident is to be found in the town history of Kingsbury.

Such wholesale slaughter of prisoners as Quackenboss described and Marin hinted at was not common even among the French and Indians, and there is reason to believe that the murderers acted under positive orders, the slaughter being designed to strike terror into the soul of Webb and the garrison of Fort Edward, and prevent any interference with the coming assault on Fort William Henry. If such was the design it succeeded with the general if not with the soldiers.

Almost at the same time another scene of slaughter was taking place on the farther border of the county. All day and all night of the 25th of July Lieutenant Corbierie, with fifty Canadians and three hundred *Ottawas*, lay in ambush among the islands of Lake George, above what is

now called Sabbath Day point. On the morning of the 26th there came gliding down the lake in twenty-two barges a New Jersey regiment of three hundred soldiers, under the command of Colonel John Parker.

After the first volley, the French and Indians at once urged their bark canoes towards the barges of the Jersey-men, as if to board them, but the latter took fright on the approach of these hideous warriors; many of them dropped their arms, and all sought safety in flight. But the arrow-like canoes quickly overtook the barges, and a fearful massacre ensued. Those even who sought the western shore were soon run down by the light-footed savages. After a hundred and thirty-one were killed, the Indians became satiated with blood, and began taking prisoners. Of these they captured a hundred and fifty-seven. Only twelve of the whole three hundred escaped death or captivity. On the other hand only one Indian was wounded,—the strongest possible evidence of the panic of their opponents.

A French writer (Rouhard) states, of his own knowledge, that one of the slain provincials was actually boiled and eaten by the ferocious *Ottawas*!

These terrible events were but the prelude to a far more important movement. On the 31st of July a thousand Indians, in their canoes, came flashing swiftly over Lake St. Sacrament, on their way to Fort William Henry. Nearly a thousand more, with two thousand whites, had taken their way towards the same post, through the forests of the western shore. On the 1st of August the main army of the Marquis de Montcalm came sweeping over the lake. It was the largest force yet seen on those waters,—numbering over two thousand French regulars and two thousand Canadians, besides the Indians in advance and the division on shore. The total force numbered about seven thousand five hundred men; three thousand being regulars, nearly three thousand militia, and eighteen hundred Indians. On the 2d of August the whole army arrived in the vicinity of Fort William Henry, and proceeded to operate against it. Without giving special attention to the eventful siege which occurred in the present county of Warren, we will turn to the main English army at Fort Edward.

Near the last of July, General Webb left that post for Fort William Henry, under the escort of Major Putnam, with two hundred men. A reconnaissance by that officer, on the 31st, having revealed the approach of Montcalm, Webb immediately returned with his escort to Fort Edward, and dispatched Colonel George Munro, a sturdy Scotch officer, with his regiment,—the latter to reinforce, the former to command, the endangered fortress. Munro set forth on the 2d of August, arriving at Fort William Henry just before the French stationed themselves on the road between the two posts. This raised the garrison there to about two thousand two hundred men, while Webb had between four and five thousand at Fort Edward.

General Webb also sent expresses through the colonies, asking for reinforcements. The call was promptly responded to. All the militia of New York north of the Highlands was called out, a fourth of the able-bodied men of Connecticut were drafted, other colonies responded with almost equal energy, and bodies of militia were soon marching from every direction towards Fort Edward. But the

patriotism of the people was nullified by the cowardice of the general.

Sir William Johnson, hearing of the danger at Johnstown, mounted his horse, gathered a few militia and Indians, and in two days made his way to Fort Edward. Meanwhile, intelligence had been coming thick and fast to that post regarding the progress of the French. Webb knew that but few reinforcements could arrive in time to do any good, and he knew, too, that he had sufficient men to relieve Fort William Henry. But he lay quietly in his intrenchments, and when Munro applied to him for aid, replied by a letter declaring that he could not advance until the militia arrived, and if Munro could not hold out till then, he must make the best terms of surrender he could.

On the 8th of August, Sir William Johnson obtained permission from the general to advance to the relief of Munro, with such volunteers as he could obtain. Putnam and his rangers at once volunteered to go, and so did most of the provincial regiments. Not the militia, however; some of those had begun to arrive, but they were mutinous and Indian-frightened, and many deserted. It is difficult to learn whether they were most disgusted with Webb, or Webb with them, and both sides appear to have had equal reason.

Sir William drew out his men, but ere the march had hardly begun the general countermanded the permission, and ordered them back. It was the last chance for Fort William Henry. The next day Munro surrendered the fort, it being stipulated that the troops, with their arms and baggage, should retire the following morning to Fort Edward.

On the afternoon of the tenth, while the garrison of the latter post were eagerly watching for news from William Henry, a weary, panic-stricken band of four or five hundred men were seen hastening, with scarcely a semblance of military order, towards that haven of shelter. Many had thrown away their arms, some bore still bleeding wounds from the tomahawks of the savages, and all showed every appearance of the most complete demoralization. Arrived in the fort, they told their horror-stricken comrades how, on setting forth in the morning in accordance with the capitulation, the savages had first mingled in their ranks, then began plundering them of whatever their cupidity dictated, and finally, grown more fierce through impunity, had used the tomahawk and scalping-knife on their victims with all their native ferocity.

If the narrators told the whole truth, they must have added that the massacre was almost as disgraceful to the English as to the French. The former outnumbered the Indians, and were all armed, organized, and ready for battle, but they were seized with one of those panics so common in presence of Indians, and had fled in terror, without making hardly an effort at resistance. It would be beyond our purview to enter into any elaborate discussion of the question whether Montcalm was to blame for the massacre, but in view of the fact that there had been a similar, though less flagrant, breach of faith at Oswego the previous year, and that the marquis commanded a force of near six thousand French and Canadians, and less than two thousand Indians,

it certainly seems strange that he should not have foreseen the trouble, or that he could not prevent it.

The demoralized band before mentioned was all the considerable body of English troops who reached Fort Edward on the tenth. The others lay slaughtered by the roadside, or were prisoners in the hands of the Indians, or had sought refuge with the French, or were scattered far and wide through the forest in their efforts to escape from their bloodthirsty foes. Cannon were fired at intervals to guide the wanderers to Fort Edward, and all day and all night, and for two or three days afterwards, singly, by twos, by threes, and by half-dozens, the fugitives kept straggling in. It was the fifteenth of the month ere those who had retreated within the French lines, and those who had been rescued by Montcalm from the Indians, were sent forward under escort to Half-way brook, delivered over to an English guard, and brought to Fort Edward. Some of the Indian war-parties departed for the Canadian wilds without taking leave of Montcalm, and bearing off their prisoners to long captivity and probable torture.

The next day—the sixteenth—the ever-vigilant Putnam, with his rangers, made his way circuitously from Fort Edward to Fort William Henry, and found the French just departing down Lake George, and the ground thickly strewn with the ghastly remains of men, women, and children who had fallen victims to the fury of the savages.

In a short time afterwards near twenty thousand militia reached Fort Edward. They were of course too late to do any good, and they vented their wrath on Webb in curses both loud and deep. Mutinous and useless, they were soon discharged.

Webb was soon after relieved of his command, Fort Edward being placed under the orders of General Lyman, the gallant officer before mentioned. But though the recreant general was ordered to England, his influence was such that he was able to escape all punishment or even censure.

About the 1st of November the Chevalier de Levis, with several hundred French and Indians, made a rapid scout up Lake Champlain and Wood creek into the vicinity of Fort Edward. It may have been this party, or a detachment from it, that made the attack narrated in the life of Putnam, when that officer saved the detachment of Captain Little from destruction, and which is more fully narrated in the town-history of Fort Edward.

As winter approached the bulk of the provincial levies were, as usual, disbanded. Putnam and Rogers, with their rangers, were, however, retained, the former being posted on the island in the Hudson opposite Fort Edward. Colonel Haviland, of the regular army, was placed in command of that post, which he retained during the winter.

Up to this time nearly all the British operations in America had resulted in disaster, as well they might, considering that the generals in the field were miserably inefficient, if not cowardly, while the statesmen at home were, if possible, still more incompetent. But from the winter of 1757 and 1758 a marked change was seen in the aspect of British affairs in America, and although there were occasional disasters, yet the general course of the Anglo-American arms was from victory to victory, down to the hour of final triumph.

## CHAPTER IX.

## LATTER PART OF THE OLD FRENCH WAR.

Pitt made Prime Minister—Justice to the Americans—Large Levies called out—Impressment of Teamsters—Colonel Bradstreet—French Indians near the Batten Kill—A Garden there—Lord Howe arrives at Fort Edward—Putnam at "Fiddler's Elbow"—The Moonlight Battle—Putnam's Return—Rencontre in the Forest—Aberrombie's Arrival—Composition of his Army—The Favorite Soldier—Lee, Schuyler, Gage, Wooster, William Franklin, Guy Johnson, and Philip Skene—Aberrombie's Advance—A Brilliant Spectacle—Death of Howe—A Fearful Disaster—A Demoralized Retreat—Bradstreet's Expedition—Disgusted Teamsters—Another Raid by St. Luc la Corne—Rogers, Putnam, and Marin—A Bush-Fight—Putnam captured—Indian Amusements—Marin retreats—Preparations to burn Putnam—The Rescue—General Amherst made Commander-in-Chief—The Army in Winter-Quarters—A Long Tramp—Another Rally—Capture of Ticonderoga and Crown Point—Amherst's Defect—Weakness—The Campaign of 1760—Final Success—Preparations for Settlement.

The cause of the change noted at the conclusion of the last chapter lay in the fact that William Pitt, the most vigorous statesman of the age, had been appointed prime minister of England. An earnest effort was at once made to retrieve the disasters which Britain had suffered at the hands of her active foes. Ever the friend of America, Pitt abandoned many of the arrogant pretensions which had long annoyed the colonists. He obtained an order from the king that colonial officers below the rank of colonel should hold equal rank with those of Great Britain, according to the date of their commissions. Early in 1758 he sent a circular letter to the colonies, asking them to raise as large a force as possible, and engaging that the men should be furnished by the crown with arms, ammunition, and provisions.

The colonies promptly responded, and in the spring more soldiers than ever before sought the accustomed rendezvous at Albany. Early in June immense quantities of boats and supplies were sent up to Fort Edward, great numbers of teams and teamsters being impressed for the purpose. This was the usual method of obtaining transportation in "good old colony times," and naturally created great dissatisfaction among its subjects.

The writer known as the "Sexagenary" relates that his father was one of the teamsters thus impressed. The operations were under the direction of the celebrated Colonel John Bradstreet, quartermaster-general of the army, and one of the most efficient officers in it. The road at that time ran up the west side of the Hudson to a point opposite the Batten Kill, then crossed and followed up the east side to Fort Edward.

The Sexagenary states that his father, on one of his return trips from Fort Edward, saw a moccasin print in the mud on the east side of the river, near the Batten Kill. After he had passed over the Hudson a shot was heard in the locality just mentioned. A guard which was stationed on the west side crossed over to the east side, and there found a man killed and scalped "in a garden belonging to a Mr. De Ruyter." We mention this incident partly to show the audacity of the Indians in thus venturing so far south of our outposts, but more particularly because it furnishes evidence of the fact that there were settlers then

living in Washington county, near the mouth of the Batten Kill.

On the 5th of June Brigadier-General Viscount Howe, with the first division of the grand army of invasion, arrived at Fort Edward. Major Rogers, with fifty men, taking their boats with them in wagons, at once pushed on to Lake Champlain, and made a short reconnaissance, but discovered no enemy. Meanwhile Lord Howe moved forward to Lake George, where he arrived on the 22d of June.

Putnam had at this time become a field-officer of a Connecticut regiment, but his services were so invaluable as a ranger that Lord Howe detached him from Lake George, with fifty men, to guard the head of Lake Champlain, and particularly to prevent the French from reconnoitering in that vicinity. The veteran woodsman took post at a place now called "Fiddler's Elbow," three-fourths of a mile below White-hall, where lofty, opposing rocks, concave on the east side and convex on the west, crowd the waters of Lake Champlain into a narrow gorge, through which a steamer has barely room to pass.

On the promontory on the west side, overlooking the water, the rangers erected a low breastwork of stone, some thirty feet long, which they concealed with pine bushes arranged along its front. Sentinels were stationed, and for four days and three nights Putnam remained here, watching for the approach of unwary Frenchmen. Fifteen out of his fifty men became ill, and were sent to Fort Edward, but still the remainder waited for their prey.

At length, on the evening of the fourth day, the sentry on the north gave a whispered alarm, and a long line of canoes were seen making their way up the lake. With similar whispers all the sentries were quickly called in; the thirty-five men ensconced themselves behind the rocky parapet, the muzzles of their muskets pointing between the evergreen bushes towards the channel where the enemy must pass. On they came, near five hundred French and Indians, led by the ever-active Marin, or "Molang," their paddles and their arms flashing in the light of the full moon, which flooded the narrow passage and disclosed every movement of the advancing foe.

Silent as death the rangers waited the command of Putnam. The leading canoes had glided by, when one of the eager band accidentally struck his musket on a rock. In the stealthy warfare then carried on, every sound caused suspicion, and the foremost canoes at once stopped. Others came up, a throng of boats was formed, and all the occupants instinctively gazed up towards the top of the promontory, where nothing met their eyes but a few insignificant pine-bushes. But Marin scented mischief in the air, and gave a whispered command to turn back. His men began to obey. Putnam saw that the time had come; the word "fire!" rang from his lips with startling distinctness, and the next instant thirty-five muskets sent their messengers of death among the crowd below.

Nearly every bullet struck its man, and for a few moments the wildest confusion ensued, some trying to escape and some returning the fire, though their bullets made little impression on the stone breastwork. As quickly as possible the intrepid Marin got his men into order, placed them in as secure positions as possible, and engaged in a rapid inter-

change of volleys with the rangers. But, notwithstanding the disparity of numbers, Putnam's temporary fortress prevented serious injury to his men, while their own bullets caused fearful execution among the enemy.

After a few volleys, Marin discerned from the weakness of the fire that only a comparatively small force was opposed to him, and he sent a detachment in boats to land below the breastwork; in modern phrase, to "flank" his foes. But Putnam discovered the manœuvre, and dispatched Lieutenant Durkee slain at Wyoming almost exactly twenty years afterwards) with twelve men to oppose the landing; and so thoroughly were the French demoralized, so great appeared the danger of venturing in the darkness among the rocks and trees and the deadly muskets of the rangers, that Durkee and his little squad actually accomplished their purpose.

After that, Marin contented himself with placing his men under shelter, and exchanging a desultory fire across the gorge throughout the night. At daybreak he effected a landing on Putnam's left, when the rangers withdrew, their ammunition being nearly exhausted, having only two men wounded in the whole conflict. It is said that when afterwards a prisoner in Canada, Putnam learned that half of Marin's force was killed or wounded, but we must take some of these old legends with a good deal of allowance.

Putnam sent his two wounded men towards Fort Edward, one who could not walk being carried by two soldiers, while he with the remaining thirty took another direction. The former were pursued by Indians, and one of the wounded men was killed and the other captured. Meanwhile the squad of thirty was suddenly fired on, as they were making their way through the forest, and one of their number was wounded. Putnam knew that his men had but little ammunition, and instantly shouted, at the top of his voice, "Charge bayonets!"

"Stop! stop!" cried the opposite leader, at the sound of the famous ranger's well-known voice; "we are friends."

"Friends or enemies," growled the veteran, "you ought to be cut to pieces for doing such poor shooting."

They were soon after met by another squad, bearing orders for them to repair to Fort Edward, which they accordingly did.

General Abercrombie with the main army arrived at that post on the 28th of July; or at least the head of it did, for it is said that the army and its trains covered a distance of seventeen miles. Those who have seen far larger armies covering far less space, must remember that in these days nearly all the heavy baggage goes by railway, while then everything must be carried in wagons over fearful forest-roads, which caused innumerable intervals in the long-extended trains.

The army which then collected at Fort Edward, including the division previously led to Lake George by Lord Howe, was by far the largest, best disciplined, and best equipped which had yet made its appearance in the northern wilds. No less than six thousand five hundred regulars, the flower of the British army, composed the centre of Abercrombie's force. There were the Twenty-seventh, or Enniskillen Foot, under Lord Blakeney; the Forty-fourth, General Abercrombie's own regiment; the Fifty-fifth, Lord Howe's

regiment; the Forty-sixth Regiment, Lieutenant-General Thomas Murray; the Eightieth, under Colonel Thomas Gage; two battalions of the Sixtieth, or Royal Americans, a corps raised in America but belonging to the regular British army; and last, not least, with "tartans broad and shadowy plumes," were seen the towering forms of the Forty-second Highlanders, the far-famed "Black Watch."

Ten thousand provincial levies were also under arms, on the banks of the Hudson and Lake George, enlisted for such short terms as necessarily to be deficient in discipline, but largely composed and entirely officered by men who had seen one or more campaigns before, and almost as good as regulars in the vicissitudes of forest warfare. They comprised, among others, a New York regiment under Colonel Oliver De Lancey (afterwards one of the proprietors of Salem), two New Jersey regiments, a Rhode Island regiment, a Massachusetts regiment, and three Connecticut regiments, one commanded by Colonel Eleazer Fitch, an old soldier of these wars, one by David Wooster, afterwards a general of the Revolutionary army, and one by the officer often mentioned before, General Phineas Lyman. There were other regiments the names of which we cannot give, though Rogers' New Hampshire rangers formed one important corps. There were also five hundred *Iroquois* warriors, even more lightly clad than the Highlanders, under the command of burly, energetic Sir William Johnson, who seems to have been assigned to a rather insignificant position, considering his reputation as the conqueror of Dieskau.

General James Abercrombie, now commander-in-chief of the British troops in North America, and in immediate command of the forces at Fort Edward, was perhaps the best man whom Pitt was able to find for that important post among the higher officers of the British army, which shows what a dearth of good soldiers there was in that class of officers. He was probably better than Loudon or Webb or Braddock, but he showed very few of the qualities of a good general.

The favorite of both English and Americans, and, in common phrase, "the soul of the army," though only a brigadier-general, was the young Viscount Howe, the second in command. His zeal, energy, and courage were undeniable, and these, combined with his affable manners and soldierlike appearance, caused nearly every one to form the highest expectations of his success; but he had little experience, and his untimely death prevented his qualities as a commander from passing through the crucial test of actual battle. Only thirty-two years of age, tall and fair, his luxuriant hair cropped short as an example to his officers of what the forest required, his dress of the roughest materials, for the same reason, his table-furniture reduced from the gorgeous appointments of a British general to a knife and fork and tin plate, he moved with smiling face among his men, awakening the most ardent enthusiasm, especially among the Americans, accustomed to far different treatment from the haughty officials of the mother country.

Among others destined to become prominent in the history of the country was Charles Lee, then a rude and brawling captain of infantry, "full of strange oaths," and a great many of them, and earning as much dislike by his



swaggering behavior as he gained admiration by his reckless valor. As different from him as could well be imagined was young Major Philip Schuyler, still a gay and gracious youth, admirably skilled in all the details of business, and the right-hand man of Quartermaster-General Bradstreet in the important task of keeping the army supplied with the necessaries of war.

There, too, was Colonel Thomas Gage, a burly, stolid officer of the Braullock type, afterwards a lieutenant-general and commander-in-chief of the British forces in America, whose blundering tyranny hastened the hesitating footsteps of revolution in 1775, but who was otherwise of little consequence in the eye of history. Another soldier, destined to less lofty but more honorable prominence, was Colonel David Wooster, of Connecticut, a valiant major-general in the army of the Revolution, who received his death-wound in the cause of freedom. Another was William Franklin, son of the great philosopher, then a young officer of twenty-six, but afterwards governor of New Jersey, and as prominent in the ranks of Toryism as the mere name of the great patriot leader could make him. Another was Captain Guy Johnson, a nephew of Sir William, a dark, stern young man, destined to be known in the Revolution as a bitter royalist, and a skillful organizer of savages in their work of murder; and still another was Philip Skene, an enterprising Scotch captain in the Emiskillen regiment, whose name was to be more intimately associated than that of any other man with the early history of Washington county. Of Sir William Johnson, Lyman, Rogers, Putnam, and Stark, such frequent mention has been made that it is needless to speak of them further here.

On Sunday, the 5th of July, the whole army embarked on Lake George, proceeded to Sabbath-Day point, which then first received that name, and the next day continued their course to the vicinity of Ticonderoga. Of all the splendid armaments that have swept over the classic waters of St. Sacrament, and along the northeastern border of our county, this was the largest and most brilliant, and has been again and again described in the most glowing terms.

From the highlands of Fort Ann, Dresden, and Putnam might have been seen the whole vast array of nine hundred bateaux, two hundred canoes, and numerous rafts laden with the artillery and supplies, the most conspicuous objects being two huge floating castles, each provided with two mounted cannon, to protect, if necessary, the landing of the army. In the forenoon of the 7th, however, the army landed without opposition on the western shore of the lake, and began their march through the tangled forest towards the French stronghold.

Then for several days the little garrisons left at Forts Edward and William Henry waited with the most intense anxiety for news from their brethren in the field. The very first dispatch was ominous of some direful disaster, for it told that the gallant and generous Howe had been shot dead in a trivial skirmish, within a few hours after the landing. Two days later a swift-galloping expressman rode into Fort Edward with the terrible news that the whole army had been defeated, with fearful loss, in a great battle on the 8th of July. Englishmen and Americans could hardly believe the dreadful story, but it was all too soon

confirmed. Flung with blundering bolt-headedness against a rude intrenchment protected by *abatis*, and defended by only three thousand Frenchmen and Canadians, under the fiery Montcalm, the sixteen thousand British and Americans wore out the long, hot summer afternoon in hopeless attacks, and retreated at night with the loss of two thousand men, while that of the enemy barely reached three hundred.

Back over the lake came the beaten army, still numbering twelve thousand fighting-men, but demoralized and hopeless, and full of bitterness against the commander who, without sharing their danger, without seeking any aid from military skill, had subjected them to such fearful loss. The main army was encamped around Fort William Henry, but the wounded were sent to Fort Edward, and some to Albany. Among the wounded were Captain Lee and Captain Skene, and Major Duncan Campbell of the gallant "Black Watch." The hurt of the latter was mortal, and he died at Fort Edward on the 17th of July, and the rude slab of red sandstone which marks his grave is the oldest tombstone in Washington county. The remains of the gallant Howe were borne to Fort Edward in charge of his admiring friend, Major Schuyler, and sent thence to Albany, where they still rest beneath the Episcopal church of St. Peter.

The energetic Colonel Bradstreet obtained permission from Abercrombie to try to counteract a part of the effect of the late defeat, and with the aid of Major Schuyler organized a small force out of the demoralized army, obtained reinforcements elsewhere, hastened to Oswego and thence across Lake Ontario, and captured Fort Frontenac on the site of Kingston, with an immense quantity of stores. The "Sexagenary" relates that the colonel called the impressed teamsters together at Fort Edward, thanked them for their services in the late campaign, and informed them that he should want their aid on the Frontenac expedition. But the men were not at all anxious for that honor. As there was no hope of escaping along the main road with their wagons, most of them drove into the pine-bushes near the fort, unhitched their horses, abandoned their wagons, and each rode off one horse and led another through by-paths to the settlements, whence they speedily made their way to their respective homes.

Meanwhile the main army began erecting extensive fortifications at the head of Lake George, and the old war of predatory excursions between the French and English recommenced. On the 30th of July, St. Luc la Corne, with a large body of Canadians, destroyed a train between Fort Edward and Lake George, taking a hundred and ten scalps and eighty-four prisoners. Majors Putnam and Rogers were, almost as a matter of course, selected to pursue the marauders. With five hundred men they made their way as rapidly as possible to the head of South bay, but were too late to intercept La Corne, who escaped in safety to Ticonderoga.

The rangers then divided, Rogers, with half of them, going over on to Wood creek, and Putnam, with the other half, scouting along South bay. Ere long they learned that the indefatigable Marin (or "Molang," as Putnam would call him) was in the vicinity with five

hundred French and Indians. They reunited their forces, and began retiring towards Fort Edward, in order, if practicable, to intercept his movements. The rangers now moved in three columns, commanded respectively by Rogers, Putnam, and Captain Dalzell. Rogers, it will be remembered, was the senior major, and was therefore in command of the whole force when united.

The evening of the first day after the reunion (August 7) they camped on Clear river, a branch of Wood creek, in the present town of Fort Ann, and about a mile west of the fort. The next morning, according to Putnam's statement, Rogers and an English officer, who was with the command, amused themselves by firing at a mark. One might ascribe this accusation of such strange misconduct to jealousy on the part of Putnam, were it not known that Rogers, with all his skill, was sometimes careless, and that he had previously been surprised near Ticonderoga, and his party entirely cut to pieces.

Marin, at this time, was only a mile and a half distant, and he proceeded at once to arrange an ambuscade for the unwary rangers. Putnam evidently attributed this action to the French leader's having heard the firing of guns by Rogers and his friend, though it is quite likely that the lynx-eyed Marin had obtained a perfect knowledge from his own scouts of his enemy's location and course.

After their rough breakfast the rangers moved forward; Putnam in front, Dalzell in the centre, and Rogers in the rear. For a while their course lay over ground from which many of the large trees had been cut off in previous wars, for use at Fort Ann or on the military road, and on which a thick undergrowth had sprung up in their place. The modern practice of covering the front of a scouting-party with a line of skirmishers does not seem to have been in use at that period; at least it is nowhere mentioned in the accounts given by the actors.

About seven o'clock in the morning, just as the head of Putnam's party was on the point of emerging from the thicket just mentioned into the more open forest, a tremendous yell—five hundred war-whoops concentrated into one—burst forth close on their right or western flank. At the same instant, five hundred warriors, with the terrible Marin at their head, rose up among the bushes and fired a volley, and then dashed, tomahawk in hand, upon the astonished rangers. But, though astonished, they were not dismayed. There were no complicated manoeuvres to go through; instinctively every man, officers included, faced to the right, fired his fusée at the yelling crowd, and then sprang to the shelter of tree or stump and began to reload. The assailants were checked by the volley, and themselves sought similar shelter.

Dalzell hurried forward and joined Putnam, but Rogers, understanding the situation, bore to the right with nearly two hundred men and fell upon the enemy's rear. Putnam's biographers, deriving their accounts indirectly from him, carry the idea that Rogers neglected to support his comrade, because he did not hurry forward with Dalzell; but the whole story of the fight, even on Putnam's showing, makes it plain that Rogers was soon engaged and continued so to the end. Both these eminent partisans were men of extraordinary courage; but, as in the case of many

other brave soldiers, there seems to have been (at least afterwards, if not then) a good deal of jealousy between them, and this was doubtless intensified by the fact that they took opposite sides in the American Revolution. The accounts of Rogers are also hardly just towards Putnam.

In a short time all were engaged on both sides, and there ensued one of those fierce bush-fights so common on the frontier, in which every tree sheltered a fighter, and in which the whole business of both officers and men was to fire as often and as straight as possible, and at the same time shield themselves from the bullets of the enemy to the best of their ability. While Putnam was thus fighting, a powerful Indian warrior sprang towards him, tomahawk in hand. The major placed his musket against the very breast of the savage and pulled the trigger, but the treacherous flint-lock missed fire, and the red man's uplifted tomahawk compelled a surrender. Hurrying his captive to the rear of the French lines, he bound him securely to a tree, and again plunged into the contest.

Still the battle continued to rage. French and Indians occasionally came to the rear, and from these Putnam had more to fear than from the fighters. A young warrior amused himself for a while by throwing his tomahawk as close as possible to the prisoner's head without hitting him; chuckling with delight when he saw the gallant ranger involuntarily flinch, as the keen weapon quivered in the tree within a half-inch of his skull. Scarcely had this tormentor left, when a Frenchman came up who had no patience to indulge in these refinements of torture. Leveling his musket at the captive, he endeavored to murder him at once; but his weapon missed fire, as Putnam's had done before, so that the latter owed both his captivity, on the one hand, and his life, on the other, to the inefficiency of the flint-lock musket. Failing in his attempt, the ruffian thrust his musket against the breast of the prisoner, struck him a severe blow with the butt, and then left him.

And still the combat went on, amid Indian whoops, French *vivas*, and English cheers, amid the crackling of musketry, the groans of dying men, the dull crash of the tomahawk into the skull of some unfortunate victim, and the terrific yell of the conqueror as he tore the bloody scalp from the head of his foeman's corpse. Once the rangers fell back, but they soon rallied, and drove back the enemy beyond the place where Putnam was bound. The position of the latter was now more perilous than ever; several bullets struck the tree to which he was fastened, and some of them pierced his coat, though without inflicting a wound. Then once more the French line pushed forward in front of the prisoner.

At length, after about an hour of harder fighting than is seen in many a pitched battle, in which the French and their allies had ninety men killed and wounded, Marin ordered a retreat, leaving the Americans in possession of the ground, but taking Putnam and the other prisoners along. Either Marin did not know the rank of the latter, or did not care to interfere with the Indians in favor of an enemy from whom he had suffered so much, so long as they did not slay him. At all events, his shoes and stockings were taken off, and he was compelled to toil all day under the packs of several Indians which were loaded on his back.

But this was only a foretaste. Camping at night near South bay, the Indians prepared to execute the direst vengeance of which savage warfare is capable on the hated leader of the rangers. They were camped at some little distance from their French allies, and evidently did not expect to be disturbed. They stripped the major naked, tied him to a tree, and piled a mass of brush and small limbs around his feet. To these they applied a brand of fire, but ere the flames were well under way a light shower extinguished them. This, however, soon passed off, and again the torch was applied. The brush caught fire and began to blaze and crackle around the unhappy Putnam, who saw no hope of escape from a horrible death, and around whom the savages now began dancing, singing, and yelling with every demonstration of demoniac glee.

But suddenly, and before any serious injury had been inflicted, Marin, who had heard what was going on, dashed into the circle of yelling monsters, scattered the blazing brands, cut the withes which bound the prisoner, and took him under his own protection. He and the other prisoners were then taken to Ticonderoga, and thence to Montreal, where Major Putnam was exchanged the following winter. After the battle, Rogers and his men returned without further adventure to Fort Edward.

On the 4th of October, General Jeffrey Amherst, the conqueror of Louisburg, arrived at Fort Edward, bringing with him four regiments and a battalion of Royal Americans, with which he had hastened by forced marches to the aid of Abercrombie on hearing of the disaster of Ticonderoga. On the 3d of November orders were received from England recalling the inefficient Abercrombie and appointing General Amherst commander-in-chief. But it was then too late for active operations, and the greater part of the army retired into winter-quarters at Albany, and at other points still farther south. Eight hundred men were left in garrison at the head of Lake George, and fifteen hundred at Fort Edward. To the latter place were brought nearly all the stores which had previously been kept at Lake George.

The new commander-in-chief was the best which Britain had yet seen fit to vouchsafe to America,—brave, zealous, and energetic, but by no means a great soldier. He was then forty-one years old, had been successful at Louisburg and other points, and was almost the last hope of the English and Americans. During the forepart of the winter he remained at Fort Edward and vicinity, making the necessary arrangements for the events of the next year. By the 1st of January, 1759, he had completed his task, and desired to go to Albany and New York. As communication through the snow-bound forests was extremely difficult, it is related that the general, with a few officers and men, set forth on foot, and probably on snow-shoes, and made the whole journey to New York in that manner; a fact which at least attests his physical hardihood.

In the spring of 1759 the obstinate English and Americans once more mustered their forces for the capture of Canada. Once more the red-coated Britons, the plaided Highlanders, the painted *Iroquois*, and the provincials in their motley garb, came crowding up the Hudson to Fort Edward, and preparing for another advance along the path

on which they had been repulsed so oft before. From the first to the middle of June, General Amherst's headquarters were at Fort Edward. Regiments were constantly arriving from the south; others were departing for Lake George; others were perfecting themselves in military discipline. Scores of settlers were encamped in the centre of the army, and a grand market was kept there for the sale of everything that officers and soldiers might desire.

The army was not as large as that of the year before, consisting of six battalions of regulars, numbering nearly six thousand men, and nine regiments of provincials, containing about the same number. About the 20th of June, the general-in-chief, with the main body of the army, moved up to Lake George, only a small garrison remaining at Fort Edward. It was not, however, till after the 20th of July that the invaders passed down the lake.

During the remainder of the year very little of especial interest took place in the territory of Washington county. Hardly even a French or Indian scouting-party relieved the monotony of garrison life; for every man that could possibly be spared had been taken by Montcalm to defend Quebec against the advancing columns of Wolfe, leaving only twenty-three hundred men at Ticonderoga to meet the army of Amherst. These retreated before that army, yielding up both Ticonderoga and Crown Point, which had so long been the terror of our northern frontier. But Amherst showed that he was not a great soldier by neglecting to press on to the aid of Wolfe; and it was only by a series of fortunate accidents that that gallant soldier was able to achieve the victory which cost him his life. In the autumn Amherst once more went down the Hudson into winter-quarters, leaving the usual garrison at Fort Edward.

Although the capture of Quebec had filled all England and America with the joyful belief in the ultimate capture of Canada, yet the latter event was by no means entirely certain, and in the spring of 1760 no less than three armies were mustered for the purpose of striking the final blow. This time, however, for some unexplained reason, General Amherst led the main body by way of Oswego down the Saint Lawrence, while Colonel Haviland, with a comparatively small force, took the old war-path through Washington county. General Murray at the same time moved up from Quebec with the army formerly commanded by Wolfe. All three commands met, without serious resistance, before the walls of Montreal, when the helpless governor-general surrendered that last stronghold of France, and with it the whole of Canada. The great contest was at length ended,—that is, the fighting was ended,—but the formal treaty of peace was not signed until the spring of 1763.

General Amherst, having been in command of the victorious army at the closing scene, of course received the praise always given to successful soldiers. He became a baronet, and still later received the higher title of Lord Amherst. But it has been truly said that if Wolfe had been such a soldier as Amherst the Gibraltar of America would not have been captured, and History has justly flung her laurels on the corpse of the hero of Quebec rather than bind with them the brow of the cautious and successful commander-in-chief.

With the return of a portion of the triumphant army, by way of the lakes and the Hudson, Washington county ceased to be a war-path for nearly fifteen years. Even in the spring of 1760, before the final capture, men were so sure that Crown Point and Ticonderoga would never again be the headquarters whence gangs of bloodthirsty savages would ravage the frontier, that a few farmers returned to some of the deserted, brush-grown fields around old Fort Saraghtoga, and began to prepare them once more for cultivation. When the news came that all Canada had succumbed to British power hundreds turned their attention to the fertile valleys and heavily-timbered hillsides of the old Mohican hunting-ground, and many a young soldier determined to subdue with axe and plow a portion of the territory he had so often traversed with knapsack and musket.

## CHAPTER X.

### FROM THE FRENCH WAR TO THE REVOLUTION.

New Beginnings of Settlement—Salem, Cambridge, and Skenesborough—Progress in 1762—Aanquassacook Patent—Kingsbury Township—Grant to the Children of Captain Campbell—Skene returns from the West Indies—The Treaty of Peace—Land offered to Ex-Officers and Soldiers—Amounts given to different Grades—Turner's Patent—Bribing the Officials—"White Creek"—The Argyle Patent—Provincial and Artillery Patents—The rest of the County—The Highlanders—Dr. Clark and his Colony—Skenesborough Patent and Township—The New Hampshire Grants—Sketch of the Controversy—Governor Wentworth's First Grant—The Dispute referred to Great Britain—Secret Grants by Wentworth—The Discovery by New York—Proclamations and Counter-Proclamations—Decision in favor of New York—Beginning of the Riots—First Settlement in Argyle—Project for five new Counties—Continuation of the Quarrel—Nature of Land Grants—First Church in the County—Settlement of Fort Miller—Captain William Duer—The First Grist-Mill—Rapid Settlement—Skene's Road—Albert Baker—Project of a new Province—Settlement by Highlanders—Increased Resistance to New York—Simple Method of Conveying Land—Settlement at Ash Grove—Township of Argyle Organized—The Expulsion of Donald McIntyre—Mobbing of Charles Hutchinson—Futile Proceedings—Organization of Charlotte County—Cambridge and Saratoga Districts—First Legislative Act—Skene's Efforts—Colonel Schuyler made First Judge—Other Officers—Courts created at Fort Edward—First Court—Continuation of the Hampshire Grant Troubles—Rev. Harry Munro—Approach of the Revolution—Strong English Influence—Dr. Williams—A Stormy Court—Crime Rampant—An Undaunted Judge—The End of the King's Rule.

THE year 1761 saw no less than three distinct beginnings, looking toward settlement, made within the territory of Washington county, besides the reopening of the old fields on the Hudson. In the spring James Turner and Alexander Conkey, of Pelham, Mass., visited the flats where Salem village now stands, and selected that locality as the place for their future residence. It is not certain whether they made any clearing that year or not, but from the language in which the facts are described it would be inferred that they did not.

The same year, on the 21st of July, the governor and council of New York granted a patent for thirty-five thousand five hundred acres, situated north of the Hoosic patent, and comprising the central part of the present

towns of Cambridge and White Creek, under the name of Cambridge patent. The patentees were Edmund Wells, Isaac Sawyer, Jacob Lansing, William Smith, Alexander Colden, Goldsborow Banyar, and others. The three persons last named were officials connected with the colonial government, who, in accordance with the morals of that day, which were certainly as bad as they have ever been since, blackmailed all would-be grantees of land, and compelled them to allow the officials a large share in their grants. Very soon afterwards the proprietors made a public offer to give a hundred acres to each of the first thirty families who would settle in the new township, and, according to the record, some of the families who accepted the offer moved on to the land the same year. This was the customary way of settling a new county in those days; that is, the land was granted in large tracts, and then the owners persuaded somebody else to do the work on it. Common people were hardly supposed to know enough to move into the wilderness and clear up a farm without somebody to tell them where to go.

During the same season Philip Skene, whom we have seen leading a company of the Enniskillen Regiment, and wounded at the assault on Ticonderoga, made a settlement at the head of Lake Champlain, where the village of Whitehall now stands. He located thirty families there, all being in his employment, and began with great zeal the work of improvement. He was still an officer in the army, and had received the staff-appointment of brigade-major, from which he was called Major Skene, though his rank in the line was still that of captain. He had not yet obtained a title to the land on which he was settling, but is said to have been acting under the advice of General Amherst, and doubtless felt that there would be no difficulty in procuring a title if aided by that powerful patronage. Soon afterwards, Major Skene went to Cuba with the British forces sent there, where he distinguished himself in the attack on Moro castle.

Early in the spring of 1762, Turner and Conkey returned to the place they had selected the year before, accompanied by Hamilton McCollister, and the three built a cabin where the Ondawa House, in Salem, now stands. Each selected a farm in the vicinity, and vigorously began clearing it off. Here, as elsewhere on the level ground of Washington county, the early settlers found but little jungle or underbrush, save where the forest had previously been cut down for the use of an army. Gigantic oaks, elms, beeches, and maples, at a great distance apart, rose from the fertile soil in which their roots had been imbedded for centuries, while the knolls and sometimes the plains were shaded by lofty, dark, and fragrant pines.

This section of country had long been the hunting-ground of the feeble remnant of the *Mohicans*, the conquered tributaries of the mighty *Iroquois*, and they had been in the habit of burning over the ground every autumn, so that grass would spring up on which their game could feed. This, of course, destroyed the small brush and left the large trees more ample room for growth.

On the 11th of May, 1762, the "Aanquassacook" patent of ten thousand acres was granted by the governor and council to four Schermerhorns, three Quackenbosses,

two Smiths, and one Jansen, all of Schenectady. The tract was situated in the present towns of Jackson and White Creek, and settlement was soon after commenced upon it.

On the same day a tract of twenty-six thousand acres was granted by patent to James Bradshaw and twenty-two others, of Connecticut. The instrument which conveyed the land also incorporated the tract as a township by the name of Kingsbury, giving the inhabitants the right to elect supervisors, assessors, and a few other officers.

The old township organization was by no means as complete as that of a modern town, yet it corresponded to it in some degree. "Township" or "district" was the usual appellation applied by law to these organizations, but they were also sometimes called "towns." They were usually created by patent from the governor and council, but when once formed their privileges could not be annulled nor changed, except by an act of the Legislature. Sometimes these municipal privileges were conferred by the same patent which granted the lands, as in the case of Kingsbury; but oftener the township or district was organized at a later date. By a law of 1703, each "town" was allowed to elect a supervisor, two assessors, and a collector, on such days as should be designated in their charters or patents; and supervisors were directed to meet at the county-town each year to examine accounts, proportion charges among the towns, etc. Inhabitants not included in an organized township might unite with an adjoining one until they were themselves organized. The township of Kingsbury was the first one incorporated in the territory of Washington county, and as township, district, or town it has ever since retained the same name and boundaries as were first given it.

In January, 1763, Donald, George, and James Campbell, sons of Laughlin Campbell, whose unfortunate attempt to settle in this county has been before narrated, presented a petition asking for a grant of a hundred thousand acres between the Batten Kill and Wood creek. It is difficult to account for the extreme exorbitance of this request, though it has been suggested that the Campbells intended, or claimed that they intended, to provide for the descendants of the colonists who had expected to settle under their father's direction.

The petition was rejected on the ground that the orders of the English government positively forbade the granting of over a thousand acres to any one person. Nevertheless, it was felt that Captain Campbell had been very badly treated, and there was a disposition on the part of the colonial authorities to give some relief to his children. Accordingly, in the autumn of that year, a grant of ten thousand acres in the present town of Argyle was made to the three brothers before named, their three sisters, and four other persons, three of whom were also named Campbell.

In this year, also, Major Skene returned from the West Indies, bringing with him a number of negro slaves, which he had purchased there. He proceeded to Skenesborough, but found that half of his thirty families had disappeared, many having fallen victims to the insalubrity of the location, and others having becoming discouraged and left.

The major, however, immediately recommenced the work of improvement.

After over two years of diplomatic manœuvring, following the close of actual warfare, peace was formally concluded between England and France in the forepart of 1763. A large number of British soldiers were consequently disbanded, and many officers were "reduced;" that is, released from active service, but retained on the army-rolls on half-pay. In October a royal proclamation was issued, offering land in America, without fees, to all such officers and soldiers who had served on that continent and who wished to become settlers there, and many of them naturally turned their eyes towards the ground with which they had become so well acquainted during their military service. The provincial levies were not included in the offer.

Nothing shows more clearly than this proclamation the lofty position of an officer in the British service at that time compared with that of a private. A field-officer received four thousand acres; a captain, three thousand; and a lieutenant, or other subaltern commissioned officer, two thousand. From this there was an immense leap downward; a non-commissioned officer, whether sergeant or corporal, receiving two hundred acres.

Still more remarkable was the distinction made between non-commissioned officers and privates; two grades which in a regular army are usually considered so near on a level as to be equally beneath the notice of a commissioned officer. Yet by the proclamation in question, while a corporal was to receive two hundred acres a private was only to have fifty! The venerable John McDonald, of Salem, still possesses one of the original patents for fifty acres, granted under this proclamation to a private soldier, and sold by him to Mr. McDonald's grandfather. Fifty acres of wild land, on the hillsides of Washington county, was certainly not an exorbitant reward for seven years' service amid all the dangers and horrors of French and Indian warfare.

It was not until the spring of 1764 that Turner, Conkey, and McCollister, who had been clearing ground on the Salem flats in summer time, and residing in Pelham, Mass., in winter, finally removed with their families to the former locality. They also obtained a patent from the governor and council covering the twenty-five thousand acres now constituting the greater part of the town of Salem. It was granted in the name of twenty-five citizens of Pelham and vicinity; but whether any of the names were fictitious or not cannot now be ascertained, though it is probable some of them were.

But what is quite certain is that before the colonists could obtain their patent they were obliged to bribe the colonial officials with a promise of half the land. Accordingly, as soon as the document in question was signed, and probably before it was delivered, the patentees executed a conveyance of an undivided half of their tract to Colonel Oliver De Lancey and two other prominent persons connected with the colonial government.

Twenty or thirty Massachusetts families proceeded within a year or so to occupy the lands in question, calling the territory "White Creek," from the stream which ran through it, and calling the stream so from the clearness of

its waters, as compared with those of "Black creek," which came down from the north.

Learning of the success of Captain Campbell's children in obtaining a grant, a large number of the descendants of the settlers whom he had brought over from Scotland, with a few of the original ones, made application for a similar recompense for their hardships and losses. Accordingly, in May, 1764, a grant of forty-seven thousand four hundred and fifty acres, comprising the present town of Argyle and a small part of Fort Edward and Greenwich, was granted to the colonists and their descendants. Of the manner in which it was laid off and settled, notice will be found in the history of the town of Argyle.

Although neither the provincial officers nor soldiers were included in the royal proclamation, yet by a special grant made in May, 1764, a tract of twenty-six thousand acres was given to twenty-six commissioned officers of the New York infantry, each receiving the same amount without regard to rank. The tract was situated in the present town of Hartford, and was known as the Provincial patent.

Another similar patent conveyed twenty-four thousand acres, situated in the south part of the present town of Fort Ann, to twenty-four commissioned officers of the New York artillery.

The rest of the town—the "Camden tract" in the south part of Salem, and the greater part of the present towns of Fort Ann, Granville, Hampton, Dresden, and Putnam, together with the tillable lands on both sides of Lake Champlain as far north as Crown Point—was set apart to officers and soldiers (principally the latter), under the royal proclamation. This exhausted nearly or quite all the lands in Washington county aside from the patents before mentioned.

For several years after 1764 settlements were constantly being made on these tracts by disbanded soldiers. It is noticeable, however, that in every case the settlers were Scotch Highlanders, mostly belonging to the Seventy-seventh Regiment. We have been unable to learn of a single instance in which an English or Irish private soldier claimed and settled on his tract of land under the royal proclamation.

Possibly the Scotch may have been, to some extent, drawn to this section by the fact that there was already a colony of Scotch descent located here. In the spring of 1765, Dr. Thomas Clark, a Scotchman by birth, but for many years the pastor of a congregation of Scottish descent in the north of Ireland, came to what is now Salem to find a place for the settlement of his people, three hundred of whom, disgusted with the persecution they had suffered at home, had followed him to America. Satisfied with the locality, he proceeded to New York and bought that half of "Turner's Patent" which had been conveyed to De Lancey and his friends as a bribe, and which with unconscious but most bitter satire was commonly called "the gentlemen's tract." Clark's colony, which was already at Stillwater, began settling immediately afterwards.

The patentees having conveyed an undivided half to "the gentlemen," the whole was divided into lots, and each set of owners took their choice successively. Consequently

the Massachusetts and Scotch colonists lived all intermingled with each other. They both, however, adhered to their own customs, and were desperately determined on having their own way. The Massachusetts people had named the place White Creek, but the Scotch, or Scotch-Irish, were determined it should be called New Perth, in honor of the city of Perth in the land from which they derived their origin; and for many years—in fact until after the Revolution—the locality was known by both those names.

Dr. Clark was a man of marked ability, being not only a prominent minister but a regularly educated physician; and, there being no one else of the latter profession within a long distance, he had a considerable practice for many years. He was the first minister and the first physician permanently settled in the present county of Washington, and a house built for his use in the spring of 1765 was the first parsonage in the county.

In the spring of 1765, also, Major Skene obtained a grant of twenty-five thousand acres in the present town of Whitehall. The usual device was resorted to of associating twenty-four other persons with him, whose interest was merely nominal, to evade the rule which permitted only a thousand acres to be granted to one person. There is a tradition that this land was first given to soldiers and non-commissioned officers, and was purchased from them by Skene, who only obtained the grant to confirm his title; but we are sure this is incorrect. Skene settled there two years before the land was offered to the soldiers by royal proclamation. There is no evidence that this tract was ever set apart to them, and no probability that if Skene had once bought them out he would have associated twenty-four other persons with himself in the title which he already owned alone. He may have purchased small tracts of the soldiers, but not the township. Probably the delay in obtaining a patent was occasioned by his resisting the blackmailing propensities of the colonial authorities. At all events, they obtained no interest in that tract. It was formed into a township, by the same patent which granted the title, by the name of Skenesborough.

We have now reached a period when along the eastern border of Washington county there began to be a serious excitement about the title to the land. This was the famous controversy regarding the "New Hampshire grants." As this contest will necessarily affect, to some extent, the fortunes of Washington county for the succeeding twenty years, we will endeavor to give the reader an idea of its origin and character, although, as the more exciting events of the controversy took place outside the present limits of the county, our narrative will be a very brief one.

Soon after the capture of New Netherland from the Dutch, King Charles the Second granted the government of the province, under the name of New York, together with the title to the ungranted lands therein, to his brother James, Duke of York, bounding it on the east by the Connecticut river. On the accession of the duke to the throne as James the Second, the title became vested in the crown, but the government established by him was always thereafter recognized as the legal government of the colony.

The eastern boundary, however, was claimed to conflict

with earlier grants to the proprietors of Connecticut and Massachusetts, and the rapidly-increasing population of those colonies was permitted without much resistance by New York to occupy the territory up to within about twenty miles of the Hudson river. North of the north line of Massachusetts, however, no colony was organized till the middle of the eighteenth century, and no question was raised but that above that line New York extended to the Connecticut. But as that part of the colony was a mountainous wilderness, terribly open to murderous incursions from French and Indian foes, no one was anxious to acquire property there, and no grants were made.

In 1749, Benning Wentworth was appointed governor of New Hampshire. His commission directed him to proceed to make grants of land for the purpose of settling up the country, and also gave the bounds of the territory over which he was to rule. The southern boundary was therein described as running from a point near Pawtucket Falls, on the Merrimac river, due west "till it meets with our other governments." The same year Wentworth wrote to Governor Clinton, of New York, inquiring where his "government" began. The latter replied the next spring that the eastern boundary of New York was on the Connecticut river.

Wentworth answered, asking how it was that Massachusetts and Connecticut went so far west, and stating that, previous to receiving Clinton's letter, he had already given a grant of a township six miles square, situated on the western border of the colony of New Hampshire, as he understood the lines. This was the famous Bennington, which received its designation from the first name of Governor Benning Wentworth. It is pretty evident that that official was playing a "grab game," or he would not have made his first grant on the disputed ground, at its farthermost extremity, passing over the rich lands on the western shore of the Connecticut. He evidently thought that if he could get possession of the most distant portion of the tract, he could more easily seize upon the rest.

Clinton and his council—all these letters emanated from the governors "in council"—explained the condition of affairs as regarded Massachusetts and Connecticut, and expressed surprise at Wentworth's granting a township before hearing heard from them. The latter, in reply, proposed that both sides should send representations to the crown, and to this New York agreed. "If," wrote Governor Wentworth, "it [the grant] falls by his majesty's determination within the province of New York, it will be void of course."

The next year (1751) both governments sent representations to the "Lords of Trade" in London, who seem to have treated them with the usual indifference and tardiness of our aristocratic masters regarding the vital interests committed to their charge. A prompt decision of the question, which was an exceedingly plain one, would have prevented twenty years of disturbance, riot, and bloodshed. But the Lords of Trade and the privy council delayed their decision until 1754, when the breaking out of the French war gave them an excuse for neglecting entirely all matters not immediately connected with the war.

Meanwhile, sly old Governor Wentworth continued to

grant land in the disputed territory without the knowledge of the New York authorities, and in spite of the arrangement by which it had been agreed that the dispute should be referred to England. The object of this disreputable conduct was undoubtedly to get the fees, while the lands were bought by speculators for a trifling price, which they were willing to risk losing in order to have a chance of making a great profit if New Hampshire should get the territory.

Eighteen grants were thus made by New Hampshire before the French war, but from 1754 to 1760 none were made, nor were any proceedings taken by either party. In 1761, Governor Wentworth again began making grants, and in three years issued a hundred and eleven patents. He only claimed that the authority of New Hampshire extended as far west as that of Massachusetts, or within twenty miles of the Hudson river. But in fact the grants were surveyed out so as to run within seventeen or eighteen miles of the Hudson.

The New York authorities do not appear to have found out what was going on until 1763. In that year they received instructions to issue patents to officers and soldiers, as before mentioned, and on looking around for land, discovered that Wentworth had been making numerous grants in spite of the agreement to refer the whole matter to the crown. In December of that year acting Governor Colden issued a proclamation warning every one that the title of New York extended to the Connecticut river, and enjoining the sheriff of Albany county, and other officers, to return the names of all who might take possession of land in the disputed territory, under New Hampshire, in order that they might be proceeded against by law.

In March, 1764, Governor Wentworth came out with a proclamation, declaring that nothing was more evident than that New Hampshire extended as far west as Massachusetts; that the patent to the Duke of York was obsolete, and that grantees under New Hampshire might safely go on and settle their lands. But in the mean time New York had been urging the dilatory authorities of England into action, and in July, 1764, an order was issued by the king in council declaring that New York extended to the Connecticut river, and that no grants west of that stream should be made by New Hampshire. In a legal point of view this was unquestionably correct. New Hampshire had never had any real claim, nor even a plausible pretext for one.

Up to this time there had been no rioting. What few of the New Hampshire grantees had settled on their lands had held them peaceably, and so had a few New Yorkers, whose possessions extended east of the self-established boundary of the New Hampshire men. But the next month a New Yorker was forcibly driven from the eastern part of the Hoosick patent by New Hampshire men, and thenceforward collisions were common all along the eastern border of what now constitutes Washington county, but mostly just east of the present line.

We have given an outline of the origin of the difficulty between New York and New Hampshire, and will now proceed with the history of Washington county, noticing the various disturbances as they occurred. The New York officials offered to convey to the New Hampshire grantees

what they had received from Governor Wentworth on payment of the regular fees; the latter refused, and petitioned the crown, who directed the authorities of New York not to issue any more grants until further orders.

In 1765 the first settlement was made in Argyle, by some of the Scotchmen who had received grants there.

It will be remembered that all this while the whole of the territory of northern New York, including the disputed territory now constituting Vermont, was nominally a part of the county of Albany. In October, 1763, Captain (afterwards General) David Wooster and others petitioned for the formation of five new counties from Albany. Two were to be east of the Green mountains. The third was to run from the summit of the Green mountains "as far west as the government might think proper," having for its southern boundary the north line of Massachusetts, the Mohawk river, and a line connecting the mouth of that river with the northwest corner of that State; while the northern boundary was to be an east and west line, crossing the Hudson at Fort Miller. The fourth county was to lie directly north of the foregoing, its northern boundary being an east and west line running through the north end of Lake George; the fifth was to extend to Canada. The project was, however, rejected by the New York government.

During the year 1766 a woody conflict raged between the New Hampshire grantees and the New York authorities. The former declared that the latter refused to confirm their grants except on the payment of exorbitant fees, and from what we know of the conduct of those authorities, and the bribes they had exacted from their own people, there is little doubt that the charge is correct.

It should be understood that the lands granted by colonial governments of that era were not sold outright, and no cash payment was required except the fees to the officials. The grantees were in effect given a perpetual lease, and an annual quitrent was reserved to the crown. This quitrent varied greatly. In the case of the Rev. Godfredus Dillius it was to be one raccoon-skin a year for several thousand square miles. But at the period we are now considering the yearly quitrent was fixed at two shillings sixpence sterling for every hundred acres in the province of New York, but only about ninepence sterling in New Hampshire. The fees for a grant of a thousand acres were as follows: to the governor, \$31.25; to the secretary of state, \$10; to the clerk of the council, \$10 to \$15; to the receiver-general, \$14.37; to the attorney-general, \$7.50; making a total of about \$75 besides the cost of survey. This does not look like a very large amount for a thousand acres of land, but money was scarce and land was plenty, and there were probably thousands of substantial citizens who would have been utterly unable to raise the amount in question.

During this year the first church was built in the present county of Washington. So far as known it was the first one north of Albany. It was erected by Dr. Clark's colony at Salem. The material consisted of small logs, such as could be brought by hand, there being then no teams in the settlement, according to the tradition among the descendants of the colonists. The logs were laid upon each other, and notched together at the corners in the most approved

style of that kind of architecture; the crevices being well filled with clay. The earth constituted the floor, while the roof was composed of black-ash bark, peeled off, laid upon the ground and flattened with stones while drying. The seats were made of split logs laid upon blocks. This primitive temple of religion was forty feet long, and was the largest building in the county, except perhaps the barracks at Fort Edward. A school-house, also supposed to be the first in the county, was built at Salem the same year, out of similar materials and of like architecture.

In this year (1766), also, the first settlement was made at the present village of Fort Miller, which derived its name from the old fortified store-houses on the other side of the Hudson. The pioneer here was Captain William Duer, a gallant young officer of the British army, who had served on the staff of Clive, the conqueror of India, but had determined to make his home in America, and had selected the locality just mentioned as the place for founding a colony. He married a daughter of Mr. Alexander, of New York, who claimed to be the rightful heir of a Scottish earldom, and was commonly known as Lord Stirling. Mrs. Duer was generally known as "Lady Katy," and a very high-toned establishment was kept up for several years, almost within the shadow of the primal forest.

Meanwhile, owing perhaps to the fact that two colonies were at work settling the territory now known as Salem, that district filled up with residents faster than any other in the county. But both colonies adhered with true Scotch and New England obstinacy to their own appellation, and neither "White Creek" nor "New Perth" was acknowledged by more than half the population. The first grist-mill in the county, subsequent to the French war, was built in 1767, by a Scotchman, named O'Bail, on Black creek, about a mile above Fitch's point. It had but one run, of small stone, and did very inferior work, but was resorted to for more than a score of miles around by the settlers, who now began to build their cabins in numerous localities on the various patents which have already been named.

Settlement had so long been retarded by the fear of French and Indian enemies, that when the restraint was finally withdrawn pioneers rushed in with great rapidity, and very few counties in the State have been settled more rapidly than was Washington county between the close of the French war and the beginning of the Revolution. For the details of those settlements we must refer the reader to the town-histories; we can notice here only a few of the more important points.

The enterprising Major Skene continued to push forward his improvements at Skenesborough, and in 1767 had a road cut out, at his own expense, from that point through the western part of Granville and central portion of Hebron to the settlement at White Creek or New Perth. It was afterwards extended to Bennington. It was passable only for sleighs, which were the vehicles chiefly in use. Not only in winter was the ox-sled the principal means of conveyance, but even in summer it was a common thing for a settler to hitch his ox-team to a sled, throw on a bag of wheat and another of corn, and make his way eight or ten miles by that most tedious of methods. A man who owned a cart was considered to be decidedly "forehanded," and



one who possessed an actual wagon with four wheels might fairly claim to belong to the aristocracy. In 1768, Albert Baker made the first settlement in the township of Kingsbury, at the point now called Sandy Hill.

Meanwhile, the troubles on the eastern border continued to increase. Sir Henry Moore, the governor of New York, still refused to confirm the New Hampshire grants without the payment of large fees, as appears by the subsequent admissions of Lieutenant-Governor Colden; the New England farmers who had bought out the original speculators, in more or less good faith, and become actual settlers on the lands, refused to pay the fees, and resisted with riotous force every attempt to put them out of possession.

At this time there was a project on foot to form a new province, comprising the New Hampshire grants and northern New York, as appears by a petition of some Connecticut clergymen asking the influence of Sir William Johnson in favor of a Mr. Partridge as governor of the proposed province. But the project was not carried out.

Meanwhile, a number of the discharged Highland soldiers, especially of the Seventy-seventh Regiment, began to settle on the eastern border of this county, principally in Hebron, on both sides of the line claimed by the New Hampshire people. John McDonald, before mentioned, obtained a patent for the two hundred acres to which he was entitled as a corporal of the Seventy-seventh, returned to Scotland, married, remained a few years, and again returned to America, where he found that all but thirty acres of his land was cut off into Rupert by the line claimed by the New Hampshire grantees.

The latter, too, who had previously only sought to obtain a confirmation of their titles by the New York authorities, without payment of fees, now began to insist on political independence of New York, and to refuse to allow persons holding under her authority to settle east of the line in question (the present east line of Washington county), even on land unclaimed by any one else. And this notwithstanding the fact that the government of New Hampshire had acknowledged the title of New York to the land in question, and appointed no officers to exercise jurisdiction there. The inhabitants were all the while laboring and hoping to get back under New Hampshire law, or else to become part of a new province.

In the counties of Cumberland and Gloucester, formed from Albany county out of the territory between the Green mountains and the Connecticut river, the officers appointed by New York managed to exercise a precarious authority; but about Bennington, and northward along the eastern line of this county, there was no civil government whatever. Rude mobs, headed by Ethan Allen, Remember Baker, and other speculators, who had invested in New Hampshire grants, drove off New York officers and settlers, and all other offenders went unpunished.

Many of the Scotch soldiers sold out their grants to some of their countrymen. Their mode of conveyancing seems to have been very simple. Corporal John and Private Sandy would meet by the roadside or at the village ale-house, and after the preliminary greetings the subject of their American land would be introduced. Sandy would not think his fifty acres worth crossing the ocean

for, while the corporal, having two hundred acres, might consider it advisable to emigrate if he could purchase some additional tracts of his less fortunate comrades. The location and value of the land having been thoroughly discussed, and the price after long haggling agreed upon, the ex-corporal would draw out his long leather purse and count down the amount in the coin of the realm, saying,—

“There, now; there’s your silver.”

Then the worthy private would dive into some inner pocket and bring forth his parchment patent, signed in the name of the king by “Henry Moore, baronet, our captain-general and governor-in-chief, in and over our province of New York, and the lands depending thereon, in America, chancellor and vice-admiral of the same.” This document he would promptly hand over to the purchaser in exchange for the money, at the same time saying,—

“Ah! there’s your land, corporal.”

No other formality,—no tedious drawing of deeds, witnessing, acknowledging, or recording; the handing over of the patent was supposed to be all that was necessary to pass the title.

Many of the soldiers not desiring to settle, and being unable to sell, their land lay vacant. Squatters often settled upon it, and sometimes remained so long in uninterrupted possession that they or their heirs or assigns became the lawful owners.

In 1769 or 1770 a colony of Irish Methodists settled near Ash Grove, in the present town of Cambridge. The leading man among them was Philip Embury, who, though an adherent of the Episcopal church, had been favorably impressed by the zeal of Wesley, and is generally considered the founder of Methodism in America. Soon after their arrival the colonists were organized into a Methodist church, said to have been the second ever formed on this continent; the first being one also organized by Embury in New York city.

In 1771 the township of Argyle was organized, embracing the present towns of Argyle and Fort Edward. During this year the warfare between the authorities of the province of New York, and especially of Albany county, with the holders of the New Hampshire grants, continued with unabated zeal; the latter having, however, materially the advantage, as they held possession of the land, and expelled by force all other claimants, while the authorities confined themselves mostly to belligerent proclamations and futile warrants. It is difficult to account for the failure of the chief officers of New York to enforce their plain legal rights, except on the theory that there was something in their own conduct which would not bear investigation.

In this year William Tryon became governor of the province. In the latter part of August he sent to Philip Skene, John Munro, Patrick Smith, and John McComb, magistrates, living in this part of Albany county, notifying them of a riot perpetrated by Robert Cochran and his associates, in driving Donald McIntyre and others from their lands, and requiring those officers to proceed against the wrong-doers. But the latter easily found shelter among their mountains, and nothing serious was done against them. The riot is spoken of as having been “near Argyle town.” As near as can be ascertained it was close to the

eastern boundary of Hebron, though it would be difficult now to say on which side of the present line it was.

On Oct. 29, 1771, another serious riot took place, which is described in the deposition on which a warrant for the offenders was issued by Alexander McNaughton, Esq., a justice of the peace residing in Argyle. Charles Hutchison, formerly a corporal in Colonel Montgomery's Highland regiment, deposed that while at work, on the day above mentioned, on a lot of two hundred acres granted by New York, "fifteen miles east of the Hudson and four miles north of New Perth," nine men came and began demolishing his house. Four of them were known to be Ethan Allen, Remember Baker, Robert Cochran, and — Scville; the others were unknown.

Hutchison requested them to stop, but they declared that they had determined that morning to offer a burnt offering to the gods of this world by burning the logs of that house. They accordingly kindled four fires under the logs they had pulled down. Baker and Allen held clubs over Hutchison's head, ordered him to leave the locality, and declared he should be still worse used if he came back. On his remonstrating, Baker and Allen said, "Go and complain to that damned scoundrel, your governor. God damn your governor, king, council, and Assembly!"

Hutchison attempted to stop the torrent of oaths that flowed from their mouths, but only caused increased profanity and a peremptory order "not to preach to them." Allen and Baker declared that if a constable attempted to arrest them they would kill him, and if they were put in jail their friends would break it down and rescue them. Hutchison fled to New Perth with his family. The worthy Scotchman furthermore deposed that he was credibly informed that Allen denied the existence of both God and the devil. Eight or nine other families were also driven from the same locality at the same time, all of whom fled to New Perth (Salem), where they were hospitably received by their brother Scotchmen of Dr. Clark's colony.

McNaughton issued his warrant, directing John Reid, constable, to call to arms as many good subjects as might be necessary, and proceed to Rupert and arrest Allen, Baker, and their associates, and bring them before him or some other magistrate. But Ethan Allen and his mob were not to be overcome by a constable's posse.

The land of Hutchison and his neighbors had not been occupied or cleared by any one else. They were expelled simply because Allen and his comrades were determined that no one should hold under a New York title east of the line they had themselves established as the eastern boundary of that province. If Hutchison's estimate was correct, and his residence was only fifteen miles from the Hudson river, it must have been near the centre of the present town of Hebron. The distance, however, was probably a little greater, and the location is supposed to have been just within the township which the New Hampshire men had laid out under the name of Rupert, and which they were determined that no New Yorkers should occupy.

Twenty pounds reward was offered by the New York council for the arrest of the rioters, and another proclamation was issued by Governor Tryon, but these were as ineffectual as Esquire McNaughton's warrant.

Perhaps it was hoped that a new set of county officers, having convenient access to the scene of the troubles, would be able to act more efficiently in their suppression. At all events, on the 12th day of March, 1772, a county was formed from Albany by the Legislature of New York, to which the name of "Charlotte" was given, in honor of Queen Charlotte, the wife of King George the Third. This was the actual beginning of the county of Washington; the organization having been retained from that time down, though both name and boundaries have been changed.

On the east of the Hudson, the south line of the new county began at the mouth of Stony creek; ran thence east three miles and three-sixteenths; thence south to the Batten Kill; thence along that stream to the south line of Princetown; and thence east to the west line of Cumberland county, which was the summit of the Green mountains. From this point to Canada those mountains formed the eastern boundary of Charlotte county. From the mouth of Stony creek, the western and southwestern line followed the windings of the Hudson up to the northwest corner of the present town of Luzerne, in Warren county, ran thence west along the present north line of Saratoga county to its northwestern corner, and thence northwardly along the present west line of Warren county extended to Canada. The north line of Charlotte was of course the south line of Canada, or the forty-fifth parallel of north latitude.

It will be seen that the present towns of Easton, Cambridge, Jackson, White Creek, and the southwest part of Greenwich, remained in Albany county. On the other hand, Charlotte county contained all that part of the present State of Vermont west of the Green mountains and north of the northwest corner of Jackson, the whole of the present counties of Warren, Essex, and Clinton in this State, and the eastern part of Franklin county.

By a law passed on the same day Albany county was divided into districts, and all that part of it east of the district of Saratoga (which then included Easton) and north of Schaghticoke was formed into a district called Cambridge. The present Easton, with a large tract west of the Hudson, was formed into the district of Saratoga. Each district was authorized to elect one supervisor, two assessors, one collector, two overseers of the poor, two constables, two fence-viewers, and one clerk. It does not appear that any districts were organized in Charlotte county, though the old townships seem to have answered very near the same purpose.

The first legislative act regarding Charlotte county after its formation was passed on the 24th of the same month; it made Philip Skene, Patrick Smith, Jacob Marsh, Philip Eaubury, Alex. McNaughton, Archibald Campbell, Jas. Gray, Thomas Clark, William Duer, Owen Spencer, Jonathan Baker, Simeon Metcalf, and Jeremiah French commissioners, with power to lay out, regulate, and repair the roads. They did not act under their first commission, but it was renewed, and they finally served under it. No steps, however, were taken that year to organize the county by the appointment of judges and other officers.

It was about this time that the present town of Hampton was first settled. The conflict between the New York and the eastern rioters continued, though nothing occurred so

closely connected with the present county of Washington as the driving off of McIntyre, Hutchison, and their neighbors.

In the spring of 1773 the questions of the appointment of county officers and the selection of a county-seat began to be seriously agitated. Major Skene made an earnest effort to have Skenesborough designated as the county-seat, and with the boundaries which the county then had, it would seem to have been the most proper place. A petition to that effect was signed not only by Skene and his seventy tenants, but by the inhabitants of New Perth (Salem), thirty miles to the south, and near the south line of the county.

The major would also have liked to receive an appointment to the most important office in the new county,—that of first judge of the court of common pleas. Another candidate for that position was Colonel Philip Schuyler, whose principal residence was at Albany, but who also had a large estate at Saratoga (now Schuylerville), at the mouth of the Fish Kill, near the border of Charlotte county, inherited from his uncle of the same name, whose death, in 1745, has been previously noticed. There was much opposition to him on the part of the ultra-loyalists, his family having long been distinguished for their hostility to the policy of the royal governors, and he himself having already been recognized as one of the leaders of the people in opposition to the oppressive acts of the British government. Oliver De Lancey, brother of the celebrated Lieutenant-Governor De Lancey, was especially active against the appointment of Schuyler, and curiously enough the latter's biographer, Lossing, declares that De Lancey was successful, and that Schuyler was not appointed. This, however, is a mistake; his great family influence, and his own high qualities, combined with the especial necessity of having such influence and such qualities to deal with the insurgents in the eastern part of the county, bore down all opposition, and Philip Schuyler was appointed the "first judge" of the county of Charlotte, on the 8th day of September, 1772. William Duer was associated with him on the judicial bench. Philip P. Lansing, probably of Lansingburg, in Albany county, was at the same time appointed sheriff, and Patrick Smith, of Fort Edward, clerk. Ebenezer Clark (son of Dr. Thomas Clark) and Alexander McNaughton, both of New Perth, and Jacob Marsh and Benjamin Spencer, of the present State of Vermont, were appointed justices, and "of the quorum"; that is, associates of the judges in holding the courts of common pleas and sessions. There was no provision at this time for electing representatives from Charlotte county to the Colonial Assembly.

Nor was Major Skene more successful in regard to the location of the county-seat; for the order in council organizing the county directed that the first term of court should be held at the house of Patrick Smith, at Fort Edward, which place was thus constituted, temporarily at least, the county-seat. The term was actually held at the appointed place by Judge Duer, Judge Schuyler being absent, sick. The three first named of the "quorum" justices were also present. The grand jurors at that first court were the following: Archibald Campbell, foreman; Michael Huffnagle, Robert Gordon, Albert Baker, David Watkins, Joseph

McCracken, Joshua Conkey, Jeremiah Burrows, Levi Stockwell, Levi Crocker, Moses Martin, Alex. Gilebrist, and Daniel Smith.

All through 1774 the difficulties in the eastern part of Charlotte county kept increasing, though we do not go into the details of the numerous riots, house-burnings, whippings which occurred, as they were all outside the present limits of Washington county. In March, Ethan Allen and Remember Baker were outlawed by the New York Legislature; but this extreme proceeding was as futile as indictments and warrants had previously been. Meanwhile, too, the excitement regarding the measures of the British government was increasing rapidly and spreading throughout all the colonies, and the "Green Mountain Boys," as they called themselves, were able to mingle their cause with that of the patriots generally, and to appeal to the sympathies of all outside of New York who looked on the English as oppressors.

In December of that year application was made for the privilege of electing a representative in the colonial assembly from Charlotte county. The petition to that effect was signed by Alex. Campbell, Alex. McNaughton, Duncan Campbell and ten others, of Argyle, and by Alex. Stewart, James Savage, Edward Savage, Alex. Webster and a hundred others, of "White Creek."

It was about this time that Rev. Harry Munro, with six families, made a settlement in the present town of Hebron, at the point widely known as Munro's Meadows, where he had received a grant of two thousand acres as an ex-chaplain in the royal army. His own house and those of his tenants were of logs, about sixteen feet by twenty, with bark roofs and dirt floors, and doubtless those of other settlers throughout the county were but very little better.

The spring of 1775 opened with ever-increasing excitement regarding the insurgents in the eastern part of Charlotte county and the far more important insurrection which was gradually taking form throughout the country. So many of the residents of Charlotte county were new-comers from England and Scotland, that it was much less unanimous in opposition to English oppression than was usual in the colonies. Its leading men were nearly all of foreign birth; Judge Duer, Major Skene, Dr. Clark, Mr. Embury, and Dr. John Williams; the last being a young English physician, who had settled in Salem early in 1773, and who soon displayed marked ability not only in his profession, but as a man of business and a political leader.

Notwithstanding his recent arrival from England, he was an ardent supporter of the patriot cause. Judge Duer took the same side. Dr. Clark and Major Skene were both believed to favor the British claims, though the former took no active part. Some have believed that even Major Skene would not have become an active British partisan had it not been for needless harshness on the part of the colonial authorities. Early in 1775 the major went to England for the purpose, it is supposed, of procuring the organization of a new province, consisting of the New Hampshire grants and northern New York, with Skenesborough as the capital and himself as governor.

On the 21st of March a stormy court was held at Fort Edward. Judge Duer presided; Judge Schuyler being in

attendance on the Colonial Assembly defending the cause of the people. It was expected that numerous indictments would be found against the rioters in the eastern part of the county. Moreover, the disturbed condition of the country caused many criminals of a still more flagrant kind to ply their trade there, hoping, not entirely without reason, to find sympathy from the inveterate opponents of the law of whom so much has been said, even though the latter did not look on themselves as belonging to the class of ordinary criminals. These latter criminals comprised robbers, thieves, and especially counterfeiters, who turned out their bogus silver pieces with alarming facility.

All these violators of the law and their friends crowded in and around the rude hotel at Fort Edward, in which the court was to be held, cursing and drinking, and threatening to pitch court, officers, and jury into the Hudson if they dared attempt to enforce the law. The excitement was all the more intense from the fact that only eight days before the court at Westminster, in Cumberland county, had been broken up by a similar mob, one man having been killed and several wounded in the affray.

But William Duer, the East Indian soldier, was not easily daunted. Captain Mott, with a company of British soldiers, happened to be passing through Fort Edward on their way to Ticonderoga. Judge Duer persuaded the captain to remain a few days, and then proceeded to hold his court. None of the rioters were disposed to run against the bayonets of the soldiers, the court was held in quiet, and indictments were duly found against the guilty parties, though the great national outbreak, which began before another month had passed, prevented their arrest or conviction.

Judge Duer reported the disturbance to the Provincial Congress, and requested their protection for the court to be held in June, saying,—

"Your interposition in this matter may save the shedding of blood at the next court; for so long as I know it to be the sense of the country that the courts of justice should be supported, and that I have the honor of sitting as one of the judges, I shall endeavor to keep them open even at the risk of my life."

The court thus held by the resolute judge in March, 1775, was the last public event in Charlotte county previous to the beginning of the Revolutionary period.

## CHAPTER XI.

1775 AND 1776.

Outbreak of the Revolution—Patriots and Tories—Capture of Ticonderoga—Captain Herrick at Skenesborough—Spoiling the Egyptians—Skene's Arrest—The Last Colonial Court—Amity with the Grants—Informal Elections—Meeting of the County Committee—Officers recommended—Drills ordered—Montgomery and Schuyler—Disasters to the Northern Army—Gloomy Prospects in 1776—Tories required to give Bonds—Judge Duer—The Charlotte County Ranges—Levying Bounty-Money—Another Committee Meeting—A Curious Bill—Declaration of Independence—Renewal of the Feud with the Grants—Disaffection in Kingsbury, &c.—The Jounesses—Raising a Tory Company.

In the latter part of April, 1775, messenger after messenger came galloping hard along the rude roads which led

through the dark forests and scattered settlements of Charlotte county, announcing that American blood had been shed by British bullets on the village green of Lexington, that a thousand farmers had left their homes to avenge the slaughter, and that these soldiers of the moment had chased the veteran troops of King George in ignoble flight and with terrible loss over hill and dale, through wood and field, back to the shelter of their comrades' cannon in the town of Boston.

The time had come for action, and a majority of the inhabitants of Charlotte county (even excluding the "grants") declared their intention to stand or fall with their brethren of New England, only waiting the directions of the Provincial Congress of New York to take up arms. At the head of these were the two Englishmen, Judge Duer and Dr. Williams. But a large minority, consisting mainly of natives of England and Scotland, could not so easily cast aside their allegiance to the king, though they generally remained silent in presence of the prevailing excitement. The portion of Washington county then attached to Albany county (Cambridge, Easton, Jackson, and White Creek) was still more decidedly attached to the American cause than the inhabitants of Charlotte.

Charlotte county was so far removed from the seat of war around Boston that its people might reasonably hope that they would long be exempt from any actual participation in the conflict. But the American leaders were accustomed to deal with long distances, and were *not* accustomed to let the grass grow under their feet. On the afternoon of the 10th of May canoes came flying up Lake Champlain to Skenesborough bearing the news that Ethan Allen, the renowned leader of the "Bennington mob," and a man named Arnold, from Connecticut, at the head of a few men levied in the "grants" and in western Massachusetts, had that morning surprised the fortress of Ticonderoga, and that Allen had demanded and received its surrender "in the name of the Great Jehovah and the Continental Congress,"—to neither of which authorities had he ever before been supposed willing to yield obedience.

The report spread swiftly through the settlement in every direction, adding fresh fire to the enthusiasm of the patriots and tending to keep the Tories in a condition of prudent neutrality. The loyal tenantry of Major Skene, their leader absent, were alike astonished at the infidel Allen's claiming to act under a commission from Jehovah, and aghast at the idea of that terrible mountaineer's making his appearance among them at the head of the moss-troopers of the New Hampshire grants. It was not long ere their fears were in some degree realized. On the 13th, fifty men who had been levied in western Massachusetts, under orders given by Arnold, as he passed through on his way to Ticonderoga, appeared at Skenesborough, and took possession of the village in the name of the revolted colonies. This company was commanded by a Captain Herrick, and was the first body of American soldiers who entered the present county of Washington during the Revolution. They seized on Major Skene's schooner, and took it with them to Ticonderoga. Taking the absent owner's torism for granted, they confiscated some of his property, among which was one very fine Spanish horse. This afterwards passed into the

hands of Colonel Morgan Lewis, who loaned it to General Arnold to ride at the second battle of Stillwater, and it was shot under that daring commander when he was wounded in the hottest of the fray.

This squad of patriots also made a prisoner of Skene's son, Andrew P. Skene, who, like his father, was commonly called "Major Skene."\* They also made prisoners of fifty tenants and twelve negroes, and then joined Arnold at Ticonderoga. That enterprising officer immediately manned the schooner, and proceeded down the lake on a successful cruise. In a short time he had a miniature navy under his command.—Skene's schooner, armed with four carriage guns and eight swivels, being the flag-ship, while a small sloop and several bateaux constituted the remainder of the force.

Shortly after these startling events Major Skene arrived from England in the harbor of New York, and it is believed from the surrounding circumstances that he brought with him—what he undoubtedly went to obtain—a commission as governor of the province of Ticonderoga, consisting of the New Hampshire grants and the northern part of New York, though there is no direct evidence of the fact. It is also believed by some that had the major been in the country when policies and parties were so rapidly taking form, just before the Revolution, he, like his brother Englishmen, Duer and Williams, would have taken part with the patriots.

But the American authorities at New York, like Captain Herrick's volunteers, took the major's torism for granted, arrested him immediately on his arrival, seized all his papers, and threw him into prison. If he really had such a commission as is supposed, it would naturally be suppressed by the Continental authorities, anxious not to offend the important province of New York, which would certainly be the effect of recognizing such a document.

Skene was soon allowed to leave prison and live on parole at Middletown, Conn., but was not suffered to return to his home, and his property rapidly went to destruction. The next May he refused to renew his parole, and was imprisoned; but was finally exchanged. Embittered by his losses, and by what he considered his ill-treatment, he returned to Skenesboro' in the train of Burgoyne, mention of which will be made farther on.

Although the Colonial Assembly, convened under royal authority, had adjourned on the 3d of April, 1775, and never met again,—its powers passing by general consent to the Provincial Congress,—yet in some counties the old courts were still held. The last court in Charlotte county which derived its authority from the royal governor was held on the 20th of June, 1775. The first judge, Philip Schuyler, had twelve days before been appointed the third major-general of the new American army, and was even then counseling with Washington regarding the invasion of Canada.

Judge Duer held the court, which, like its predecessor, was annoyed by an angry and menacing crowd, who, not-

withstanding the liberal proclivities of the judge, appeared to look on the tribunal as a suspicious relic of royal authority. Very little business could be done, and the court was soon adjourned. Its clerk, Patrick Smith, afterwards espoused the royal side and fled to Canada, taking, as it is supposed, the records of the court with him.

Meanwhile the friends of the American cause were active throughout the county. They organized a county committee, consisting of delegates elected from the various townships and patents, which assumed the general direction of affairs in the new and remarkable circumstances which had arisen. For a while even the long enmity between the New Hampshire men and New Yorkers appears to have been laid aside. The Provincial Congress of New York authorized the formation of a battalion of "Green Mountain Boys," five hundred strong, and the latter so far recognized the authority of their old-time foes as to organize under this act. It is noticeable, too, that instead of the blatant Ethan Allen, the battalion chose Seth Warner as lieutenant-colonel commanding.

At this period elections were very informal matters. In May, Dr. Williams, of the present town of Salem, and William Marsh, of Vermont, had been admitted to seats in the Provincial Congress of New York, on presenting a certificate of fourteen gentlemen, committees of White Creek, Camden, and several Vermont townships. Subsequently George W. Smith, David Watkins, and Archibald Campbell were chosen at a mass-meeting of the citizens of the county to act with Williams and Marsh as representatives of Charlotte county.

On the 15th of August, 1755, an important meeting of the county committee was held, a record of which is preserved in the papers of General John Williams, at Salem. It was held at Dorset, in "the grants," and was attended by delegates from the whole county, though for some purposes the delegates from the eastern and western sections seem to have acted separately. The delegates from the western portion (now Washington county) were Hamilton McCollister, Nathan Hawley, Seth Sherwood, James Wilson, Samuel Crossett, Daniel Brundidge, and George Gilmore.

The committee recommended to the Provincial Congress to organize a regiment of militia in the western part of Charlotte county, of which Dr. John Williams should be commissioned as colonel, Patrick Smith lieutenant-colonel, Nathan Hawley and Hamilton McCollister as majors, Seth Sherwood as quartermaster, and John Jones as adjutant. But it was hard to tell "who was who" in those days. Patrick Smith and John Jones (a brother of David Jones, the lover of Jane McCrea) both espoused the British side of the controversy.

There were already several companies of militia organized in the territory in question, apparently attached to an Albany county regiment, and the county committee provided for various arrangements and changes regarding them. It was resolved that the "Camden people do join Captain Nesbet's company." Also, that the county committee confirm the division made by the sub-committee in the township of White Creek. This may have reference to the setting off of the new district, now called Helbron, as it was immediately followed by a resolution that all the

\* A. P. Skene is sometimes called the nephew of Philip, but in the original records of the sale of their confiscated property the younger man is described as the son of the elder.

inhabitants north of White Creek, east of Argyle, south of the Artillery patent, and west of the New Hampshire line, should fall in Captain Webster's company. This embraced the present town of Hebron, and the company commander was Alexander Webster, long one of the most distinguished citizens of the county. By the expression "west of the New Hampshire line," it will be seen that while the committee assumed to act for the whole county of Charlotte, they yet practically recognized the line claimed by Allen and his followers.

It was further resolved that Queensborough and the Artillery and Provincial patents be annexed to Kingsbury patent, and fall under the command of Captain Richardson. Also, that Argyle patent form one company, and Fort Edward district another.

The committee also made recommendations, at considerable length, to the effect that the militia officers should muster their respective companies at least once in every month, and oftener, if practicable, for the purpose of training them in the military art; that every able-bodied man from sixteen to sixty should obey the orders of their appointed officers, and if any should neglect to appear at the designated times and perform the duties assigned them, they should forthwith, by order of the officers, be brought before the sub-committees of their respective towns or districts; and if it should appear to the majority of such sub-committee that there was no good excuse for such neglect, then that the facts should be "published by advertisement in every town and street within the county of Charlotte, and also in the *Gazette*, to the end that all such foes to the rights of British America may be publicly known and universally condemned as the enemies of American liberty." This punishment by advertisement at first sight hardly seems as stringent as fine and imprisonment, yet it would doubtless be very unpleasant, especially as there were various irregular punishments which were often inflicted on those denounced as "enemies of American liberty."

The convention finally adjourned to meet at Fort Edward on the third day of September following.

It will be seen that the various subdivisions of the western part of Charlotte county were then spoken of as White Creek township, Kingsbury patent, Queensbury patent, the Artillery and Provincial patents, Argyle patent, Fort Edward district, and the territory north of White creek, which was apparently without a name. Skenesborough was not mentioned, probably because the major's tenantry were all too loyal to the King to make it desirable to organize a company among them. Still, the people were by no means all Tories, even at Skenesborough.

About the middle of August there passed through Charlotte county a tall, handsome soldier of thirty-nine, on his way to take charge of the forces in the north. This was Richard Montgomery, lately appointed the second brigadier-general in the American army, who had more of the confidence of the soldiers than any of his superiors except Washington.

He was followed in September by Major General Schuyler, commander of the northern department, no longer the fair and gracious youth of the French war, but, at the age of forty-two, become gouty and ill-tempered, and, whatever his

soldierly qualities, certainly quite unable to gain the goodwill of the independent amateur soldiery with which he had to deal.

Small, ill-equipped bodies of troops and scanty trains of supplies passed down the lake from time to time through the autumn. Montreal was taken, and for a while the people of Charlotte county listened daily for the news of the capture of Quebec, and the subjection of all Canada to the American arms. But the repulse of the little army before Quebec, and then the death of the heroic Montgomery, soon damped the hopes of the patriots and cheered the hearts of their foes.

The spring of 1776 opened with still more gloomy prospects, as the Americans were gradually forced back from the various positions they had seized in Canada. General Thomas was sent to take command, since Schuyler declared that his health would not permit him to serve in Canada. Ten of the best regiments in the American army were hurried forward over the old "war-path" to reinforce the depleted ranks of their comrades, but all was in vain. They were forced by disease, hardship, and the numbers of the foe to yield up post after post. Thomas fell a victim to the small-pox. Reinforcements poured to the aid of the British up the broad St. Lawrence, and at length the slender American army abandoned the last foot of Canadian soil.

Still, however, the patriot forces held possession of Crown Point and Ticonderoga, and their brethren in the settled portions of Charlotte county had little fear of being disturbed by invaders from the north.

Constant watchfulness had to be exercised over the numerous residents of the county who were more or less friendly to Great Britain. In April thirteen persons suspected of such tendencies were required to sign a bond, with a penalty of a hundred pounds each, to obey the Continental Congress and defend the rights and liberties of America in her contest against the oppressive acts of the British Parliament.

The same month an election was held to choose delegates to the Provincial Congress or Convention of New York. Judge Duer was chosen to the position by a decided majority. There being some caviling at the manner in which the election was conducted, Judge Duer wrote to Colonel Williams, then the chairman of the county committee, admitting that the election was not conducted strictly according to the ordinance of the Congress (as indeed was hardly practicable), but claiming that he was fairly elected, and asking a strict scrutiny of the poll-list. This scrutiny established Duer's right to a seat, which he held during that and ensuing years. His colleagues during more or less time in 1776, were George Smith, of Fort Edward; John Williams, of Salem; William Malcolm, of New York city; and Alexander Webster, of Hebron.

A large company of partisans was organized to guard the northern frontier against small bodies of lurking foes, which was known as the Charlotte County Rangers. In August, Colonel Williams, as chairman of the county committee, acknowledged the receipt from the provincial authorities, through Alexander Webster, of five hundred and seventy-five pounds (New York currency), being half the bounty due for a hundred and twenty rangers. The county was also required to furnish men for the northern army, and

raised a home bounty to persuade the requisite number to enlist. It was resolved that the money should be divided among the several districts and parishes, according to the number of voters in each, and that the sub-committees should levy the amounts on the inhabitants according to their property. The following schedule shows the number of voters in each district as estimated by the county committee, and the amount of bounty-money levied at this time:

New Perth, 160 voters, 12 pounds; Argyle, 90 voters, 6 pounds 14 shillings; Kingsbury, 75 voters, 5 pounds 7 shillings; Black Creek (Hebron), 36 voters, 2 pounds 14 shillings; Granville, 30 voters, 2 pounds; Skenesborough, 41 voters, 3 pounds 1 shilling and 6 pence; Camden, 12 voters, 10 shillings. Total, 434 voters, and 33 pounds of bounty-money. These voters were probably for the Legislature, for which but a small property-qualification was required, and must have represented about three thousand inhabitants.

There were frequent meetings of the county committee, but in many cases there was little business to do. On the 4th of June there was a very full representation, the following being the names of the delegates, with their respective districts: New Perth, John Williams, John Gibson, John Rowan. — Mowrey; Argyle, Judge Duer, Mr. Bell, William Campbell, Mr. Johnson, Mr. Smyth; Kingsbury, — Tyler (taking the place of John Jones), John Morehouse, Captain Johnson; Skenesborough, Aaron Fuller, — Johnson, Robert Gordon; Camden, — Halley; Black Creek, David Hopkins, — Crosier, James Wilson; Granville, N. Spring, Gideon Squire, Aaron Smith. The following were added at the same meeting: Ebenezer Russell, John Nisbett, David Tone, Isaac Moss, Thomas Sherwood, William Brundage, and — Colwell. The members received eight shillings (a dollar) for each meeting.

At one of these meetings a curious bill was made out for expenses, which shows that our Revolutionary ancestors were not averse to a comfortable indulgence of the inner man at the public expense any more than their modern descendants. It ran as follows:

Five suppers.....	6 shillings 8 pence.
Liquor.....	8 " "
Eating.....	2 " 8 "
Liquor.....	12 " 8 "
Fourteen suppers.....	8 " "
Liquor.....	9 " "
Punch.....	18 " 6 "
Ditto.....	4 " 6 "
Bowl of grog.....	1 " 6 "
Dinner and drink.....	2 " 3 "

This made an aggregate of 4 pounds 3 shillings and 9 pence (\$10.47), of which only 1 pound 10 shillings (\$3.75) was for food; the balance was for liquor in its various forms. This also shows the improvement of the age: if a modern committee had drank that amount of liquor which they wanted the public to pay for, they would have been virtuous and charged it as stationery.

The same bill shows also that the ordinary price for meals at that time was "one and fourpence," or nearly seventeen cents; unless, indeed, the landlord charged an extra price to cover the risk of getting his pay from the ill-provided treasury of the patriots.

The Declaration of Independence on the 4th of July, 1776, drew more clearly than before the line between patriots and Tories: some who had previously been on the American side, or at least doubtful, now advocating the cause of the king.

The amity between the new government of New York and the people of the New Hampshire grants only lasted during the first excitement of the Revolution. The old antipathy soon returned, the two sections of Charlotte county ceased to act together, and in 1776 public sentiment on the grants was rapidly concentrating in favor of forming a separate State government, and supporting it at all hazards. New York persuaded the Continental Congress not to furnish arms to "the grants" until sufficiently assured that they would not revolt against the authority of that State. But the grants men went on with their revolt all the same, and the New Yorkers were in no condition to suppress it by force.

In the latter part of 1776 it began to be rumored that a large army of British regulars and German mercenaries was gathering in Canada for the purpose of invading New York,—a rumor which was strengthened by each succeeding report, and which was especially calculated to dismay the people of Charlotte county, who would have to bear the first brunt of attack if once the enemy succeeded in capturing the fortresses on Lake Champlain.

The disaffection to the American cause was stronger in Skenesborough, Kingsbury, and Fort Edward than anywhere else in the county. Among the most prominent Tories in the two latter districts were the members of the Jones family, emigrants from New Jersey, several of whom were influential farmers. In the fall of 1776 two of the younger brothers, Jonathan and David Jones, raised a company of near fifty soldiers in Kingsbury and Fort Edward. To their patriot neighbors and the American officials these soldiers declared that they were about to join the garrison of Tienderoga, but among themselves they had a very different understanding. All the men that the Joneses could trust having been enrolled, they set out for the north, but instead of stopping at Tienderoga they passed through the woods in the rear of that fort, and joined the British forces in Canada. Jonathan Jones received a commission as captain, and David as lieutenant. The course of the latter became a subject of especial interest, on account of his subsequent connection with one of the saddest tragedies of the American Revolution.

During the remainder of the year little of consequence occurred within the limits of Washington county, but the air was thick with rumors, too often of a gloomy nature. The disasters in Canada and those incurred by Washington around New York had filled the minds of the patriots with sad forebodings. It had become plain that the task of freeing the country could not be accomplished by an enthusiastic uprising of minute-men. Men must go to soldiering in earnest and submit for years to danger, hardship, and irksome discipline. But the poverty of the government was extreme, and there was little encouragement for the hardy farmers of Charlotte county to enlist in the ranks of the ill-paid, ill-fed, ill-clothed battalions which garrisoned Fort Edward, Fort Ann, and other posts on the northern frontier.

## CHAPTER XII.

1777.

Vermont declares itself a State—Charlotte County Committee act only for the Western Part—Fears of Burgoyne and his Indians—His Army set forth—Condition of Ticonderoga—The Charlotte County Rangers—St. Clair's Letter to Williams—The Charlotte County Militia—Capture of Ticonderoga—Great Consternation—Denunciations of Schuyler and St. Clair—Their Conduct considered—American Invaders and Razzage arrive at Skenesborough—The British follow—A Small Battle—American Vessels sunk—Retreat of Colonel Long—The Battle of Fort Ann—Long meets the Enemy—Colonel Van Rensselaer aids him—Severity of the Fight—Van Rensselaer wounded—American Flank Movement—British Retreat to the Hill—Arrival of Indians—Final Retreat of the British—Anecdote of Van Rensselaer—Riedesel at Skenesborough—St. Clair joins Schuyler—The German Troops—Burgoyne, Riedesel, Phillips, and Fraser—St. Lee and his Indians—Riedesel goes to Castleton—Strength of Schuyler's Army—Schuyler's Letter to Williams—Burgoyne's Advance—Schuyler's Retreat—Terror of the People—Meeting of the County Committee—Salem Fort—Murder of the Allen Family—Jane McCrea—Her Person, Character, and Family—She goes to Mrs. McNeil's—Indians attack Picket—Capture of Mrs. McNeil and Miss McCrea—Arrival at the Spring—The Quarrel—The Murder—The Flight—Mrs. McNeil's Story—Mr. Baker's Account—Belief that Lieutenant Jones sent for Mrs. McCrea—Burgoyne's Letter—Restricting the Indians—Hopes of the British—Madame Riedesel—Hessian Women—The Pets of the Germans—Schuyler's Weakness—Bann's Command—Divers Projects—Bann sets forth—His Meeting with Greig—Reinforcements sent to him—Breyman's March—He meets the Americans—The Battle of Bennington—Heavy Loss of the Germans—Breyman's Battle and Retreat—Desertion of the Indians—Abandonment of Fort Salem—Long Halt of the British—Victory of Fort Stanwix—British cross the Hudson—First Battle of Stillwater—Occupation of the Eastern Bank—Burgoyne hemmed in—A Naked Horseman—An Unnatural Father—Burgoyne's Surrender—Return of the Whigs—Confiscations—Seizure of the People—A Petition by "Protectioners."

In the month of January, 1777, a convention of the inhabitants of the New Hampshire grants declared that territory to be an independent State, to which they at first gave the name of New Connecticut; an appellation, however, which was soon after changed to the more convenient and euphonious one of Vermont. This organization has been able to maintain itself to the present time; for, though the Continental Congress refused to recognize the self-constituted State, yet so overwhelming was the majority which supported it, within the boundaries claimed for it, and so little able was New York to make good its authority, that the constitution and laws of Vermont went into immediate, peaceful, and permanent operation.

The boundaries then claimed were substantially the same as those which are now recognized. There was some desire to claim much farther westward, on the ground that the new province of Ticonderoga had been legally constituted by the English government before the beginning of the Revolution, and Vermont had succeeded to all the rights of that inchoate government. But this theory found comparatively few supporters, even among the grants-men themselves, who founded their claim to a separate State existence on the will of their people. An effort was subsequently made to annex Washington county to Vermont, of which mention will be made in the proper place.

At first there was considerable perplexity on the part of the Charlotte county committee as to how they should

treat the pretensions of Vermont, but they soon saw that it would be useless to interfere with the people on the grants, and they thenceforth confined their jurisdiction entirely to that part of Charlotte county west of the new State.

With the opening of spring came the report that the large British and German army already partially formed in Canada was to come up Lake Champlain, under General John Burgoyne, and thence march down to Albany or New York, accompanied by an immense horde of savages, whose deadly deeds upon a defenseless population were but too well remembered along the northern frontier. The people shuddered at the direful prospect, but they hoped much from the army of Schuyler, and especially from the fortifications of Ticonderoga, which twenty years before, when defended by only three thousand Frenchmen, had repelled with immense slaughter an Anglo-American army of near sixteen thousand men.

So the three or four hundred militiamen of Colonel Williams' regiment mingled occasional drilling with the labors of their farms. Schuyler strove hard to fill up the feeble army on which the defense of the northern frontier rested, and long trains of provisions and other supplies passed from the southern counties by way of Fort Edward to Skenesborough and Lake George. The spring passed away, and it was not until late in June that Burgoyne's army was known to be on the move. Arroyo canoes and galloping messengers from day to day bore through the county of Charlotte, and thence southward, the news of his advance. He reached and occupied Crown Point. He invested Ticonderoga. Still the people relied on the strength of that fortress.

General Schuyler was not there, considering it more necessary to keep his headquarters at Fort Edward and hasten the sending of supplies and ammunition by the laggard authorities and people. Ticonderoga, with a garrison of about twenty-five hundred men, was under the command of General Arthur St. Clair, a soldier of fair reputation, and no one doubted but that he would either repulse the enemy or would compel him to carry on a long and tedious siege, giving ample time to arrange a good defense farther south.

The Charlotte County Rangers, at this time under the command of Captain Joshua Conkey and Lieutenants Isaac Moss and Gideon Squires, were patrolling the northern roads and forests, watching for British scouts or lurking Indians. Desperate efforts were made to get out the militia, and not without success. On the 2d of July, General St. Clair wrote to Colonel Williams saying he was happy to hear that the people turn out so well. The enemy, says the general, have been looking at us for a day or two, and we expect them to try what they can do perhaps to-night. He urges Colonel Williams and Colonel Seth Warner, the commander of the Green Mountain Boys, if they can bring but six hundred men, or even less, to do so. He directs them to march through the grants, on the east side of Lake Champlain, first on the "old road," and then on the new road, to make the enemy think there is a larger force. If attacked, the militia were to make directly for Mount Independence, opposite Ticonderoga, and St. Clair promised to send a force to support them. The general concluded:



"If I had only your people here, I would laugh at all the enemy could do." Similar letters were sent to Colonels Robinson and Warner.

The Charlotte county regiment accordingly set forth under Colonel Williams. We know from records before alluded to that there were at least five or six companies, and doubtless they all turned out on this expedition, but the only ones of whom there are any account are the one from New Perth (Salem), consisting of fifty-two men, under Captain Charles Hutchison, the Highland corporal whom Ethan Allen had mobbed in 1771; that of Captain Thomas Armstrong, numbering thirty men; and that of Captain John Hamilton, numbering thirty-two men. The battalion marched, under Colonel Williams' command, to Skenesboro', and thence to Castleton, whence a portion of them were selected by the colonel to proceed to Ticonderoga.

But while these movements were going on and the people still considered Ticonderoga as their certain bulwark, suddenly the news went through the county with lightning-like rapidity that Ticonderoga had fallen. General Burgoyne had taken warning by the fate of Abercrombie, and had not made a direct assault. Having taken possession of Mount Defiance (on the south side of the outlet of Lake George), which the American general and engineers had considered inaccessible, he planted a battery of heavy cannon on its summit, and from that commanding position prepared to assail the defenses of St. Clair. The latter at once made up his mind that Ticonderoga was untenable. He sent his sick and supplies by water to Skenesborough, and on the night of July 5 crossed with the bulk of his army to Mount Independence, and thence moved out towards Castleton.

Burgoyne pursued his advantage with great energy, breaking through the boom which the Americans had stretched across the lake and advancing to Skenesborough with his little fleet, at the same time sending Generals Fraser and Riedesel to follow the retreating St. Clair.

The news of this disaster caused intense consternation throughout the country, but especially in the State of New York, and most especially in the county of Charlotte. The people felt as they did in that Massachusetts valley, a few years ago, when they heard that the dam had broken way, and the waters were rolling down upon their defenseless homes. Many, especially in the northern part of the settlements, made immediate preparations for flight with their families from the dreaded British, the more-dreaded Hessians, and the Indians, the most terrible of all. Others hastened to join the army, now more than ever in need of men, while still others, of Tory proclivities, furnished up their arms and consulted together how they might best serve the cause of the king.

As is ever the case under such circumstances, the bitterest denunciations were visited upon the generals who were held responsible for the disaster. In the cabins of the patriot settlers and by the camp-fires of the soldiers, General Schuyler, the commander of the northern department, and General St. Clair, the commander of the deserted post, were accused of cowardice and of treason to the American cause; nay, in confirmation of the latter charge, the most absurd stories were told about Burgoyne's having fired silver balls

from his cannon into the American lines to bribe our generals.

The evacuation of Ticonderoga had such a direct and momentous effect on the welfare of Charlotte county that we can hardly avoid giving some attention to the causes of that disaster; yet we hesitate to enter on the consideration of a question in regard to which the facts are so difficult to ascertain, and in the discussion of which so much bitterness has already been evoked. If Bancroft's opinion has only brought a storm of abuse upon his head, it is not likely that that of a mere county historian will have much weight.

But it is a well-understood principle of the military art that a fortress is a first-rate thing to hold on to. If a general surrenders or evacuates one, or allows it to be surrendered or evacuated, the presumption is strongly against him. The burden of proof lies on him. It is not the duty of those who question his course to show that he gave up the post without good cause; it is his duty to show that he had good cause—nay, first-rate cause—for doing so. We cannot refrain from asking whether Generals Schuyler and St. Clair, or their friends, have shown sufficient cause for the evacuation of Ticonderoga.

As to the charge of treachery, it may be cast aside with utter contempt. There is not a particle of evidence to support it, and the whole lives of both Schuyler and St. Clair utterly refute such an accusation. There is nothing to show even lack of zeal in the American cause, and there is no question but that Schuyler throughout the Revolution made great exertions and sacrifices for that cause. But still the question recurs: Have they proven themselves void of offense in regard to the evacuation of Ticonderoga?

Schuyler's excuse threw the blame, if any there were, on St. Clair. He had stationed that general there with a sufficient garrison and supplies to hold the fort, at least for a considerable time, and it was his duty to have done so. If there were any heights that commanded the fortress it was St. Clair's business to have occupied them, and if he allowed himself to be outgeneraled he alone was responsible. Such was the argument in favor of General Schuyler.

But ought not General Schuyler to have been present in person at Ticonderoga? This is a question we find it difficult to answer in the negative. True, a commanding general can't be everywhere, but he can be at the vital point. And Ticonderoga was the vital point on the northern frontier. It was the key of the situation. With mountains, rocks and pathless forests crowding close to the narrow lake on either side, there was practically no way to approach the American settlements except by water, and Ticonderoga held in its iron grasp the waters of both Lake Champlain and Lake George.

General Schuyler well knew, or ought to have known, these facts. The ground had been fought over again and again during the old wars, and so long as the French held Ticonderoga the great armies of the English and Americans were entirely unable even to approach the frontiers of Canada. There was not another place on Burgoyne's route which could even be compared with Ticonderoga as to the necessity for defending it. No one could foresee the subsequent dilatoriness and blundering

of Burgoyne, and there was every reason to suppose that the evacuation of Ticonderoga would permit him to march through to Albany with hardly more than nominal opposition.

While the British forces were still in Canada making their preparations, probably General Schuyler's place was in the American settlements, arousing the laggard patriotism of the people and bringing reinforcements and supplies from the dilatory authorities. But when the red-coated battalions moved up Lake Champlain, it would certainly appear that the commander of the northern department should have hastened at once to the spot where he had planned that resistance should be made, and should have taken with him almost every soldier in his department that could carry a musket, and every militiaman that could be drawn to his standard. And he could have obtained more of these than he did if they had seen the commanding general leading the way to the front.

There was no other line of approach which it was absolutely necessary to defend. St. Leger did not appear before Fort Stanwix till a month later. Schuyler could concentrate all his efforts on Ticonderoga. He had committed himself to the plan of resistance at that point by stationing St. Clair there with nearly half of his little army, and nothing could make that resistance so effectual as the presence of the commanding general. Then he could have seen to it in person that every point was properly guarded, and he might, probably, by mustering all his forces, have had enough men to guard them.

The British commander was there with all his men; Fraser was there; Phillips was there; Riedesel was there; but the American general was nearly fifty miles in the rear. Perhaps that was the proper place for him, but we have never seen any evidence to prove it.

"But do you charge General Schuyler with cowardice?" is the ready question of some one who cannot imagine that there are any colors but black and white; who cannot see that there are any gradations between extreme rashness and extreme timidity. Certainly not; no doubt General Schuyler could go through a battle without discredit, and in his youth had done so. He was doubtless as brave as the average of the generals of either army, and his zeal for the American cause was beyond question; but it does not appear as if he "battered after" a fight in the way that Arnold or Montgomery, Wayne or Morgan did, and just such unwavering valor as that was necessary to save Ticonderoga and shield the northern frontier. Or the general may, with plenty of physical courage, have lacked the mental promptness, "the snap," that would have led him to gather up what men he could get, and fly with Montcalm's rapidity to the defense of Ticonderoga. Or he may not have realized that that fortress was the key of the situation, which would have involved nothing worse than a grave defect of military judgment. There are plenty of reasons for his course, not involving the imputation of either cowardice or treachery; but whatever the reason, the fact remains that Ticonderoga was the most important point in the northern department, and that the commander-in-chief of the northern department was not present when it was invested and captured by the enemy.

As to St. Clair, no one but an experienced engineer, who had carefully examined the ground, could tell whether he could have fortified Mount Defiance with the troops he had, or, whether, when that height was captured, he could still have held out for a time. It is plain, however, that he did not appreciate the danger he was in, for in his letter to Colonel Williams, before mentioned, he declared that with Williams', Warner's, and Robinson's men he could laugh at aught the enemy could do. Certainly he must have thought himself very secure if he supposed the addition of a few hundred militia would have made him entirely so.

It was past noon on the 6th of July that the few anxious Americans at Skenesboro' saw a fleet of two hundred bateaux, under convoy of five armed galleys, hastening up the narrow lake with all the speed the arms of the weary rowers could give them. They soon reached the little port, and were found to be filled with stores from Ticonderoga, the guard of a few hundred men, largely invalids, being commanded by Colonel Long, of New Hampshire. That officer at once set his men to unloading the stores into smaller boats, in order to send them up Warm creek, at the same time sending off an express to warn Colonel Van Rensselaer, who commanded at Fort Ann.

At three o'clock, and before the work of transferring the stores was completed, the British frigates "Royal George" and "Inflexible," with several gunboats, appeared in sight. They were withstood for a short time by the American galleys; but these frail vessels were no match for the heavy guns and oakum bulwarks of the frigates, and were soon overcome. Three were blown up and two surrendered. The fort at Skenesboro' then opened fire on the British. Meanwhile, Colonel Long had sent all the bateaux he could up the creek, had set fire to the remainder, and also to the mills and iron-works; he then dismantled the fort, set it on fire, and hastened towards Fort Ann.

Amid all this thunder of cannon, blowing up of vessels, burning of buildings, and hurried march of troops, the inhabitants were plunged in terror. Those of patriotic proclivities generally hastened away into the country,—men, women, and children crowding such conveyances as they could obtain, or straggling on foot over the rude roads of the period. The friends of King George would have been willing to remain, but hardly dared to do so amid the universal uproar.

While the frigates had followed the American galleys to Skenesboro', a considerable force of British soldiers had gone to the head of South bay in boats, landed, crossed the intervening heights, and descended into the valley of Wood creek, in hopes to cut off the retreat of Colonel Long. They were, however, too late to accomplish their desire, and the Americans made good their escape. Long reached Fort Ann, took command of all the forces, and, under orders from General Schuyler, prepared to defend the position as well as possible.

On the 7th or 8th, Colonel Hill, with the Ninth British Regiment, probably seven hundred or eight hundred strong, followed Colonel Long. If he left Skenesboro' on the former day, he halted for the night before reaching Fort Ann; for it was not until half-past ten in the forenoon of the 8th that he reached the narrow pass in Wood creek, half a

mile below the fort. There he was met by Colonels Long and Van Rensselaer, with all the men they could muster. They had in all near a thousand, but of these five hundred were Van Rensselaer's militia, freshly taken from the plow (they were all raised on the manor of Rensselaerswyck), while Long's Continentals were principally invalids and convalescents. To furnish even this small force with ammunition, Schuyler had sent forward nearly all he had at Fort Edward, retaining no lead except some which had been cut by his men from the windows of some of the Albany churches.

The battle of Fort Ann was the most important one which has ever taken place in Washington county, and it was also, as attested by officers on both sides, considering the number of men engaged, one of the most hotly-contested conflicts of the Revolution. We have therefore taken especial pains to gather as full an account of it as practicable. Many details, not to be found elsewhere, are recorded in the "Legacy of Historical Gleanings," by Mrs. Bonney, a granddaughter of Colonel Henry K. Van Rensselaer, one of the distinguished actors in the conflict.

Long's force appears to have been encamped below the fort, near the pass, and first became engaged with the enemy, meeting him directly in front, and checking his advance by a heavy fire. Van Rensselaer marched out to assist him. Part of his force crossed the creek on Long's left, took post in a piece of woods, and poured in a galling fire on the enemy across the stream. The latter returned it with great vigor; and so severe was the conflict that a British officer, Captain Mooney, in giving his testimony before the House of Commons regarding the first battle of Stillwater, described the firing as much heavier than he had ever known anywhere else, "unless at the affair of Fort Ann."

Terribly galled by the fire from the wood, the British made a desperate charge on that position, but were beaten back with heavy loss. At the same time Long and Van Rensselaer advanced in front. In the height of the conflict, while the woods, the rocks, and the hills were echoing with the unceasing crash of musketry, the gallant Van Rensselaer was desperately wounded by a bullet, and fell behind a log over which he was just springing. Several of his men ran to his assistance.

"Don't mind me," exclaimed the colonel, "don't mind me, but charge the enemy. Charge, I say; charge!"

They obeyed his orders and hurried forward into the fight, and for near two hours the wounded officer lay there while the battle was roaring around, and the bullets were ever and anon whistling above him. A portion of the Americans, emboldened by the enemy's failure, again crossed Wood creek still farther down, and attacked the British rear. Thus almost encircled with foes, Colonel Hill was obliged to retreat up the steep, rocky hill which lies to the east of the creek, and there maintain himself as best he could in a defensive position. Thus the contest continued for an hour or two longer, the British apparently unable either to advance or retreat, and the Americans unable to capture the hill, though pressing close to its base.

At length a band of Indians arrived from below. They

raised the war whoop, and the British troops answered with three cheers. The Americans, who were farthest advanced, brought in their turn between two fires, and becoming scant of ammunition, retired to join their comrades farther up the stream. Colonel Hill at once took advantage of this movement to beat a hasty retreat, and redcoats and red-kins were soon hastening at full speed toward Skenesboro', leaving the victorious Americans masters of the field.

One could hardly tell, from the ordinary histories of the Revolution, what followed after the arrival of the Indians; one might infer that it was the Americans who gave way, and the invaders who remained in possession of the field. But the German author of the "Memoirs of General Riedesel," deriving his knowledge from the journals of the Hessian officers, says distinctly that Lieutenant-Colonel Hill was sent to take Fort Ann, but was attacked on the morning of the 8th of July by a superior force, and after a long fight "was forced to retreat." This is conclusive; and it is confirmed by the fact that while many British wounded were captured by the Americans,—among them being Captain Montgomery, a relative of the patriot general who fell at Quebec,—the wounded Colonel Van Rensselaer lay undisturbed upon the field until the close of the fight, as did also Colonel Armstrong and other wounded Americans. Bancroft correctly states that the British were defeated, and suffered a loss of fifty killed and wounded.

After the firing had ceased, Colonel Van Rensselaer looked up from behind his log and saw a young man coming towards him in rustic dress, but with musket in hand, and with a black circle around his lips, indicative of frequent blowing into the dirty barrel of his gun. The colonel raised himself on his elbow and cried out, "Who comes there?"

"Halloo!" answered the startled youth, and then, seeing that his interlocutor had a short "fusée" (such as officers appear to have frequently carried at that period), he sprang behind the nearest tree and loaded his musket. Not till then did he answer the colonel's challenge.

"I am a Continental soldier," said he; "who the devil are you?"

"And I am Colonel Van Rensselaer," replied the officer.

The prudent young warrior then obtained the assistance of several of his comrades and bore the crippled hero to the fort.

Though Colonel Long had won a victory, he did not consider himself strong enough to hold the frail block-house and palisade which constituted Fort Ann. He accordingly sent off all his baggage and wounded, set fire to the buildings, and then proceeded with his command to join General Schuyler at Fort Edward. Colonel Van Rensselaer was borne thither on the shoulders of his men, and thence sent to Albany on a bateau. He partially recovered from his wound, but was unable to perform active service during the remainder of the Revolution. He was the father of the gallant General Solomon Van Rensselaer, who was desperately wounded in Wayne's great victory over the Indians, who received six wounds while leading the attack on Queens-

town Heights in 1812, and who was for a long time adjutant-general of the State.\*

Meanwhile the bulk of the British army was concentrating at Skenesboro'. General Riedesel with his Germans arrived there on the eighth, having abandoned the fruitless pursuit of St. Clair. The latter general—his rear-guard having succeeded in checking the enemy at Hubbardton—marched from Castleton with his depleted and demoralized force through Granville and Hartford, and joined General Schuyler at Fort Edward on the twelfth.

At Skenesboro', notwithstanding the check received at Fort Ann, all was exultation over the past, and the most sanguine expectations of speedy triumph. And there was good reason for such feelings. The British had seized, with scarcely an effort, the great fortress which had been designed both by nature and art as the chief defense of the northern frontier; with it they had captured a hundred and twenty-eight cannon and immense quantities of warlike stores; and they had sent the army of St. Clair fleeing in scattered columns to join an almost equally demoralized horde on the banks of the Hudson.

Nearly the whole of Burgoyne's army came to Skenesboro',—five thousand British and over three thousand Germans. The latter have always been called by the general name of Hessians; but besides detachments from Hesse Cassel and Hesse Hanau there was a full regiment of Brunswick infantry, a detachment of dismounted Brunswick dragoons, and a Brunswick general—Friederich Adolphus von Riedesel—was in command of the whole German contingent. Americans are in the habit of considering the British soldiery as sufficiently heavy in equipment and slow in motion, but the English of Burgoyne's army might consider themselves as models of lightness in comparison with the Germans. They used to declare that the helmet of a Hessian soldier weighed more than the whole equipment of an Englishman, and the statement is said not to have involved very much exaggeration.

These slow, heavy, sturdy men (many of whom had been seized in their fields and their shops, or even as they were attending church, and forced into the army) had been sent across the ocean by their princes to fight the battles of tyranny, without the slightest interest in the result even on the part of the petty sovereigns who commanded the slaughter, but solely from the most degrading avarice. The dukes wanted gold, and they sold their subjects' blood to obtain it.

The four thousand British troops who gathered at Skenesboro' (a small portion only of the army went up Lake George) had at least some national feeling in the contest in which they were engaged, and, as they marched to and fro in their resplendent red uniforms over the rocky roads of Skenesboro', might flatter themselves that their valor was destined to lift still higher the renown of England and the power of King George.

\*As a matter of curiosity, it may be added that the widow of Colonel H. K. Van Rensselaer died only last year (February, 1877) in Cattaraugus county in this State, aged over a hundred years. She was his second wife, and of course far younger than himself, having been but an infant when her future husband was winning imperishable glory in the victory of Fort Ann.

Ere narrating the subsequent events we will give a glance at the chieftains who were so confident of leading these soldiers to victory. Lieutenant-General John Burgoyne, the illegitimate son of a British nobleman, was then forty-seven years of age, all of which since childhood he had spent in the military service of his sovereign. He had shown himself a brave soldier on the fields of Europe, and it was hoped that he would prove himself an energetic and skillful one amid the forests of America. A large, strongly-built man, the British general had a hard, rough countenance but a fine figure, and bore himself with a habitual air of command which might have been due either to his semi-noble origin or to his long service as a military officer of high rank. Fond to extreme of the good things of the table, he did not consider that his easy task of conquering the Yankees laid on him any necessity for self-restraint, and his headquarters were often the scene of luxurious suppers, lasting far into night, where the wine flowed in ample streams, and which were often enlivened by the presence of the general's mistress,—the wife of a commissary in his army.

Major-General Friederich Adolphus von Riedesel, the officer in command of the German forces, has gained some fame in this country, rather through the published memoirs of his wife than through any brilliant achievements of his own. Descended from a noble Brunswick family, he had been a soldier from his youth to his present age of thirty-seven years, and had gained the reputation not only of valor in the field but of uprightiness, activity, and enterprise. His portrait, however, does not indicate activity nor enterprise; it shows a plain, round, almost stolid face above a stout, heavy body, and looks as if the original might stand fighting in his tracks as long as he could lift a sword, but who would hardly operate with the requisite rapidity among the forests, the mountains, and the deadly riflemen of America. He had been followed to America by his wife, a lady of great beauty and many accomplishments, who was at this time at the north end of Lake Champlain.

Major-General Phillips, the second in command of the English troops, an officer of great impetuosity, was to be seen hurrying to and fro, hastening the transfer of stores, superintending the movement of troops, venting his fiery temper on all who displeased him, and showing more activity than was often displayed by a British general, at least in those days.

Brigadier-General Fraser, a keen-faced, middle-aged Scotchman, was also noted for his energy, zeal, and professional skill, and was probably much better fitted to lead the army than was the lieutenant-general in command.

Besides the English and German troops, two or three hundred French Canadians had been persuaded by extreme exertions to join the invading army, and were to be seen at Skenesboro', in the service of their ancient enemies; but as a rule the people of Canada showed no inclination to engage in the great contest which was shaking the continent, and the small number which had been enlisted scarcely paid for the great trouble which had been taken to obtain them.

A few Indians had come with the army to Skenesboro', and soon after its arrival there it was joined by a body of

about five hundred. These had been gathered at immense expense from a great distance, and comprised *Sione, Stacs, Pores, Menomones, Winnabaques, Ottawaes, and Chippeawas*, from the forests of Canada, from the straits of Michilimackinac, from the shores of Lake Michigan, nay, even from the far-off waters of the Mississippi. The warriors of the Six Nations were at this time gathering at Oswego, to take part in the expedition of St. Leger.

They were all under the command of that fierce partisan, St. Luc la Corne de St. Luc, who, though he had reached the age of sixty-six years, willingly came forth to repeat, in behalf of the English, those exploits with the tomahawk and scalping-knife which he had so frequently performed against them, and which had made his name a terror to all the people of the frontier twenty years before. He was accompanied by Charles de Langlade, another Franco-Indian leader, who, as a youth, had taken part in the defeat of Braddock, in 1755, who subsequently founded the settlement of Green Bay, and who is by some considered the pioneer of the State of Wisconsin.

These savages had come, expecting an unlimited opportunity to satisfy their love of plunder and their thirst for blood, and the reputation of La Corne de St. Luc, both for valor and ferocity, naturally strengthened their expectations. But Burgoyne, while desirous to frighten the Americans with the dread spectre of Indian massacre, shrunk from actually letting the savages loose upon the inhabitants, and seems to have been sincerely anxious to restrain their worst propensities.

On the 10th of July, General Burgoyne issued a congratulatory order to his army, on account of their recent successes, praising Generals Riedesel and Fraser for their good conduct in the pursuit of St. Clair, and directing that on the following day there should be special religious services by the various chaplains and a grand salute with cannon and small arms.

On the twelfth of the month, General Riedesel, with several German regiments, proceeded by Burgoyne's orders to Castleton, Vt., where they remained until the twenty-fifth. The energy with which the lieutenant-general had assailed Ticonderoga and pressed forward to Skenesboro' seemed to have evaporated, and two or three precious weeks were consumed in making preparations to leave the latter place. Possibly this was necessary, but it seems improbable. A great deal has been said about the terrible difficulties in marching an army from Skenesboro' to Fort Edward, and much blame has been thrown on General Burgoyne because he did not go up Lake George and march from its head to Fort Edward. There are no very great difficulties between Skenesboro' and Fort Edward, and when Burgoyne once put his army in motion he made the march in three or four days. The time was mostly consumed in getting the supplies to Skenesboro', and it would probably have required almost as much time to take them to the head of Lake George.

We turn to the desponding army of General Schuyler. On the 15th day of July, three days after the arrival of St. Clair, the forces at Fort Edward were mustered, and found to consist of four thousand four hundred men, including the militia, of whom there were at least fifteen

hundred. More discouraging than the smallness of the numbers was the demoralization which prevailed among them. Right or wrong, the army had lost confidence in Schuyler, and the New Englanders were especially bitter against him.

Yet he worked zealously for the cause. The baggage and stores were ordered in from Lake George. Bodies of militia were sent to obstruct the route from Skenesboro', by destroying the bridges, digging trenches across the road, felling trees in the road and creek, and in every other manner that could be devised. The farmers who remained in the vicinity were directed to send the cattle out of reach of the enemy. He also sent to the American authorities the most urgent requests for all the regular troops that could possibly be sent him, and for all the militia that could be induced to take the field.

He was also compelled to keep close watch for spies; for there were Tories all around, who, in consequence of being closely intermixed with the rest of the population, were able with little difficulty to furnish information to the British regarding all the American movements. A letter from the general to Colonel Williams, dated the 14th of July, preserved among the Williams papers, states that the former has closely examined one Baker, sent under guard by the colonel to the general, and that he is clearly convinced that he is an agent of the enemy; that he has placed him in close confinement, and shall send him down the river.

In the same letter the general directs Colonel Williams to provision the militia as best he can; informs him that the American scouts are out everywhere, and that he (Schuyler) has a large body at Fort Ann; and adds that, until they come away, the people of White Creek need not fear an attack. Evidently Fort Ann, or rather the location of the destroyed fort, had been again occupied by the Americans, after its evacuation by Colonel Long.

On the 16th of July, Schuyler ordered a brigade of Continentals to assist the militia in obstructing the road from Skenesboro'.

By the 21st Burgoyne had got sufficiently prepared to begin to think of an advance, and sent out parties to reconnoitre Fort Ann and Fort Edward. The next day, preparatory to a movement, he issued a general order, declaring that breaking into houses, plundering, and similar offenses should be punished, if it was the first offense, by whipping; if the second, by running the gauntlet. As this curious order evidently intended that running the gauntlet should be a more severe punishment than whipping, he could not have meant any modified performance under that name, but must have referred to the real Indian operation, with clubs, stones, and tomahawks. Certainly the punishment was severe enough; but it would seem to have been inconsistent with the stern dignity of military law, and likely, moreover, if often inflicted, to seriously deplete the ranks of his majesty's forces.

On the 22d, General Fraser, with his command, marched from Skenesboro' to "Gordon's house," in Kingsbury, having heard a report that Fort Edward had been abandoned on the 21st. General Schuyler had, of course, withdrawn his outlying force from Fort Ann, and on the 22d, the

day of Fraser's advance, he fell back with his army from Fort Edward to Moses creek, leaving only a guard of a hundred men at the fort. Fraser was followed by Phillips, with the right wing of the British army. Burgoyne probably accompanied this body. It was not until the 25th of July that General Riedesel returned from Castleton to Skenesboro'. The next day he sent off the sick and the extra baggage to Skenesboro', whence the latter was to be taken to Fort Edward by way of Fort George. Immediately afterwards he followed Fraser and Phillips towards Fort Edward.

The patriot inhabitants in the towns along the line of march nearly all fled before the invader and his Indian allies. The latter spread out on both flanks of the army, and, notwithstanding the disposition of Burgoyne to restrain them, were but too ready to carry slaughter among the families of the "rebels." Even the Tories were not safe when there was a first-rate chance for booty or for scalps.

The patriots in the southern part of the county were in nearly as much dismay. They were daily expecting the appearance of the Indians among them, and an order issued by General Schuyler directing them to leave their farms and seek refuge in the interior was almost equally disheartening. The harvest time was upon them, and what were they to live on if they abandoned their crops?

The county committee met at New Perth, on the 25th, John Rowan being chosen chairman. After declaring that universal desolation had overspread the county, on account of General Schuyler's order to abandon their farms (though they admitted that it was unsafe to remain), they appointed Alexander McNulty, Richard Hoy, Wm. McCoy, Edward Savage, John Martin, Wm. McFarland, John Nesbitt, Robert Colwell, Daniel McCleary, David Hopkins, — Henderson, and John Gray as appraisers to estimate the value of their crops and buildings, with a view to obtaining recompense in case they were lost through obedience to the order. Alas! both the National and State governments were unable to pay or feed their soldiers, much less to make good the loss of destroyed crops or burned buildings.

Schuyler's order was borne by Captain Joseph McCracken, and soon after his arrival it was determined to build a fort at New Perth, which might serve as a refuge to the inhabitants from wandering bands of red or white marauders. For this purpose the old log church, the first erected in the county, was torn down, and the logs were set in a stockade around the frame church more recently erected. It was finished on the 26th of July, and received the name of "Salem Fort." Captain McCracken was placed in command.

This was the first use of the name Salem, so far as we can discover, in the town which now bears that appellation. It was probably derived from one of the towns in Massachusetts of that town, though it is possible that some biblical scholar may have thought the Hebrew meaning of "Salem" —Peace—might properly be applied to a fortress made of two churches, and intended to preserve peace to their homes.

We turn again to the terror-stricken towns to the north-

ward. By the 25th of July the greater part of Burgoyne's army had reached Kingsbury street, in the town of that name, the general making his headquarters at Gordon's house. The next day the advance under Fraser moved forward to "Moss street," in the same town, and attacked the American pickets stationed there. A brisk skirmish ensued, but the Americans were of course easily defeated, and retired to Fort Edward. Several of their number were killed in the skirmish, and these were scalped by the Indians who were scattered along the front of the British army. General Fraser established his headquarters near the house of John Jones, one of the family already mentioned as prominent Tories.

The same day (the 26th), a band of Indians, who were scouting on the left wing of the British army, made their way into the present town of Argyle and slew the whole family of John Allen, consisting of the two parents and seven children, as they were seated at their noon-day meal. As Allen was a Tory, it is not known what directed the wrath of the savages against this particular family,—very likely it was a mere freak of their capricious and blood-thirsty natures. They are also said to have slain on the same day and in the same vicinity an entire family named Barnes, and also a man named John White.

The next morning the British advance took post at the present village of Sandy Hill. A small detachment of the Americans still remained at Fort Edward, and thither many of the families of Kingsbury and Fort Edward had fled for safety; but the soldiers and citizens were alike preparing to move down the river.

It was on this day that the sad tragedy took place which, from its peculiar circumstances, at once drew the attention of all America, and which has become celebrated wherever the English language is spoken,—the murder of Jane McCrea. Several widely-different, and some contradictory, accounts have been published regarding this event, all purporting to be derived from eye-witnesses, or others intimately acquainted with the facts. On account of the very general interest which has always been manifested in the death of Miss McCrea, we have taken especial pains to sift and compare the various accounts referred to, and we feel satisfied that the one we are about to give is substantially correct.

Any young woman who suffers misfortune, and is consequently mentioned in print, is almost always described by gallant writers as beautiful in feature and lovely in disposition. Had Jane McCrea been the plainest backwoods damsel that ever suffered the hardening influences of pioneer life, the mingled romance and tragedy of her death would have invested her with an aureole of transcendent loveliness. Yet there is evidence that the language of admiration, so often used without meaning in similar cases, was in this one justified by the truth. It is not so very many years since there were some still living who had seen her in their youth, and they all described the blooming maiden of twenty-three\* as indeed most fair to look upon. Her hair, rippling in long, luxuriant tresses around her form,

\* She is described on her tombstone as seventeen, but the weight of the evidence is in favor of the more mature age.

especially impressed itself on the memory of her youthful admirers. Her family relations also were such as gave in that day—when class distinctions were more marked than now—some indications of superior refinement.

Miss McCrea's father was a clergyman of New Jersey; but he having, after the death of her mother, married a second wife, she had made her home with her brother, John McCrea, who resided on the west bank of the Hudson, five or six miles below Fort Edward. This gentleman was a lawyer by profession, a man of considerable prominence, and colonel of a regiment of militia. Unlike many of the New Jersey emigrants, he was a decided patriot. He was afterwards appointed county clerk of Charlotte county, and removed to Salem, where he remained many years; finally removing to St. Lawrence county. Other brothers were prominent citizens of other parts of what is now Saratoga county.

Miss McCrea had formed the acquaintance of David Jones, the son of a widow residing a mile or so below Fort Edward, on the east side of the Hudson, and who has already been mentioned as having aided to raise a company of royalists in the fall of 1776, and as having received a commission in it as lieutenant. The young people were quite intimate, and were believed to be betrothed.

On the 26th of July, Jane McCrea was staying at a house close to the walls of Fort Edward, since known as the Baldwin house. The most probable account is that she had been visiting there for several days; that her brother, learning of the enemy's advance, had more than once sent for her to accompany him down the river. She is supposed to have received a communication from her lover, in Burgoyne's army, and to have been awaiting his approach. On the morning of the 27th she proceeded to the residence of Mrs. McNeil, a relative of General Fraser, of the British army. It is said she was a cousin of that officer, but Scotch consinship extends a great way. Mrs. McNeil lived about a hundred rods to the north of the fort, and perhaps fifty rods from the foot of a hill up which ran the road to Sandy Hill, now called Broadway.\*

At the top of the hill, a quarter of a mile or more from Mrs. McNeil's residence, was a fine spring of water, with a solitary pine-tree standing beside it. Just beyond was a piece of woodland. In this wood was stationed an American picket of about a dozen men under Lieutenant Van Vechten. Near nine o'clock in the forenoon of the 27th a band of Indians suddenly swooped down upon this picket. It seems to have been something of a surprise, for in a few minutes Lieutenant Van Vechten and five men were killed and scalped and four others wounded. Samuel Standish, one of the picket, fired his musket at the first Indian he saw, and then fled at full speed toward the fort. As he reached the level ground three Indians ran in between him and the fort, wounded him in the foot, and took him prisoner. They tied him quickly with one of the cords which they usually carried with them, and pushed him rapidly up the hill to the spring.

Meanwhile another band had rushed into the house of

Mrs. McNeil, had seized on that lady and her young guest, and started northward. Presently they caught two horses which were near Mrs. McNeil's residence, and attempted to place their captives upon them. The lightsome young woman was easily lifted to a seat, but the older one was fleshy and heavy, and the Indians were not adepts in aiding ladies to mount on horse-back. Some of them accordingly led the horse directly up the hill with Jane upon it, while a couple of others pushed forward their other prize on foot on another path, which took her out of sight of the spring.

In a few moments those who had charge of Miss McCrea arrived at the spring, where Standish already was. They halted a few moments, and the Indians almost immediately engaged in a sharp quarrel in their own language, which Standish could not understand, but which from its squence he supposed to be about Miss McCrea. From words they proceeded to blows; not, however, using their most dangerous weapons, but fighting with the butts of their guns. After a few moments of such combat, one of them in a fury leveled his musket at the unfortunate young lady and shot her dead. She fell, and the next instant the savage flung down his gun, seized her long, luxuriant locks with one hand, with the other passed his knife around nearly the whole scalp, and, with a yell of triumph, tore the beautiful but ghastly trophy from the victim's head.

The fighting immediately ceased; the infuriated combatants turned their rage upon the senseless body of Miss McCrea, stripping the clothes from her lovely form, and in the mere wantonness of barbarity inflicting nine wounds with tomahawk and scalping-knife upon her lifeless remains. Then, fearing an attack from the fort, the Indians hurried off toward General Fraser's camp, taking Standish with them.

In this account we have in most particulars followed the account of Mr. Standish. He recovered from his wound, was sent a prisoner to Canada, exchanged, and resided after the war in Granville, Washington county. He narrated the tragic story to Jared Sparks, himself a native of Washington county, who published it in one of his "American Biographies."

Standish also stated that Mrs. McNeil was brought with Miss McCrea to the spring and was present at the murder. That lady, however, declared that she had previously been separated from her friend, and we have thought it more probable that the young soldier, in the awful excitement of the time, was mistaken on that point, rather than that Mrs. McNeil had deliberately falsified the facts; for she could not have been mistaken as to whether she was or was not present at that terrible tragedy.

Her statement was, that after the separation she was hurried forward on foot to Fraser's camp. There she inquired for her relative, the general, and when she found him claimed his protection, at the same time denouncing him roundly for letting his "rascally Indians" thus mistreat her. She had been stripped by her captors of all her clothing but her chemise, and the general gave her a soldier's overcoat for a temporary covering. Soon after her arrival she saw some Indians come into camp, one of whom bore a scalp, which she at once recognized by its long and ample locks as that of her unfortunate young friend. She accused them of the

\* The house is still in a good state of preservation, and occupied by Mr. Rogers.

murder, but they at that time asserted that Miss McCrea had been mortally wounded by a party of Americans from the fort, who fired on them as they retreated, whereupon they thought there was no harm in stripping off her scalp.

Stone, in his "Life of Brant," adopts this account, and argues that the Indians' story was probably true, since there was not as much reason for their murdering Miss McCrea, whom they had got on horseback, as there was for slaying Mrs. McNiel, whom they had to half-carry on foot. But this theory is in direct contradiction not only to Standish's statement, but to Burgoyne's own confessions in his letter to Gates, of which further mention will be made.

Standish, moreover, is corroborated by Albert Baker, a leading citizen of Sandy Hill, who had sought safety in Fort Edward. His account is published in Neilson's "Campaign of Burgoyne." From the walls of the fort he and others saw the Indians chasing the pickets; saw them rush into Mrs. McNiel's house and come out with their prey; saw them taking one of the women up the hill on horseback; saw them halt at the spring by the solitary pine, which, though half a mile distant, was plainly visible across the open space, and, as he thought, saw Miss McCrea shot from her horse.

He also stated that, so weak were the Americans and so strong was the enemy in the immediate vicinity, none of the former left the fort during the day; so that Miss McCrea could not have been accidentally wounded by her friends. There are some minor discrepancies between Standish and Baker, but not greater than might naturally be expected, considering the excitement of the former and the distance of the latter.

Thousands of men, women, and children have been massacred during the wars between the Indians and the colonists, thousands more during the old French wars, and still other thousands during the Revolution and subsequent conflicts, but not another case among them all has attracted so much attention as that of lovely Jane McCrea. This was due partly to the youth, beauty, and social position of the victim, but still more to the romance that mingled with the tragedy. It was generally believed that Miss McCrea had lingered near Fort Edward to meet her betrothed lover, young Jones, probably with the expectation of marriage; that he had sent two Indian chiefs to convey her to the British camp, promising them a reward for doing so; that they quarreled over the reward before they received it, and that one of them slew their innocent captive to prevent the other from obtaining the pay.

Though the evidence on these points is somewhat defective, and though David Jones is said to have denied that he knew aught of the Indian raid, yet the circumstances tend strongly to show that the common report was substantially correct. The fact of her going from the residence of her brother, a prominent patriot, toward the enemy, and remaining at Fort Edward till the foe was almost in sight; the fact that she then went still farther forward; the fact that the Indians at first undoubtedly attempted to take her to camp, and did take Mrs. McNiel there, though it certainly could not have been permitted to encumber the camp with captured women; and the fact that, after getting started with her on horseback, they slew her during a quarrel among

themselves, without any apparent cause, all tend to prove that the common version of the story is not far out of the way.

News of the murder was sent down the river to Colonel John McCrea that day or evening, and he came up to the fort. The next morning a party ventured out to the scene of the massacre. The body of the slain woman was found where it had been flung into a small ravine, while the remains of Lieutenant Van Vechten and his soldiers lay scattered around. Miss McCrea and the lieutenant were removed and buried about three miles down the river; but the remains of the lady were afterwards transferred to another resting-place, as narrated in the history of Fort Edward.

When General Gates took command of the American army, he wrote a very sharp letter to General Burgoyne in regard to his manner of waging warfare. After charging him with encouraging the Indians in cruelty, by offering a reward for scalps, he added: "Miss McCrea, a young lady lovely to the sight, of virtuous character and amiable disposition, engaged to an officer of your army, was, with other women and children, taken out of a house near Fort Edward, carried into the woods, and there scalped and mangled in the most horrid manner. Two parents, with six children [probably the Allen family], were treated with the same inhumanity while quietly resting in their own peaceful dwelling. The miserable fate of Miss McCrea was particularly aggravated, she being dressed to receive her promised husband, but met her murderer employed by you. Upwards of one hundred men, women, and children have perished by the hands of the ruffians to whom, it is asserted, you have paid the price of blood."

This language shows that the opinion that Miss McCrea was on the point of joining Lieutenant Jones, whether correct or not, was prevalent at that time, and was not a piece of romance invented at a later period.

General Burgoyne promptly repelled the specified charges in a letter to his opponent, asserting that he had from the first refused to pay for scalps, but had offered the Indians rewards for prisoners, to encourage them in a more humane mode of warfare. Speaking of Miss McCrea, he said,—

"Her fall wanted not the tragic display you have labored to give it to make it as severely abhorred and lamented by me as it can be by the tenderness of her friends. The act was no premeditated barbarity. On the contrary, two chiefs, who had brought her off for security, not of violence to her person, disputed which should be her guard; and in a fit of savage passion in one from whose hands she was snatched, the unhappy woman became the victim. Upon the first intelligence of this event, I obliged the Indians to deliver the murderer into my hands; and though to have punished him by our laws or principles of justice would have been, perhaps, unprecedented, he certainly should have suffered an ignominious death, had I not been convinced, from my circumstances and observation, beyond the possibility of doubt, that a pardon, under the terms which I prescribed, and they accepted, would be more efficacious than an execution to prevent similar mischiefs. The above instance excepted, your information is false."

It is very evident, from this letter, that there is no truth



in the theory that Miss McCrea was accidentally killed by American pursuers; though possibly the Indians might have tried to get rid of Mrs. McNeil with that statement. Of course, if that plea would have stood investigation, the Indians would have presented it to Burgoyne, and if it had even a semblance of truth, the latter would have eagerly seized on it to relieve himself and his army of the odium which lay upon them. That he keenly felt that odium is proven by the whole tenor of his letter. His statement, moreover, that two chiefs "brought her off for security," confirms the common tradition that Jones employed them for the purpose; though the strangeness of using such messengers has caused many to doubt that he did so.

Gates' information was not entirely false as to other murders than that of Jane McCrea. Those of the Allen and Barnes families are the most prominent; but there were doubtless many solitary instances resembling that of John White, in which some straggling countryman was barbarously deprived of life by those ferocious savages.

Burgoyne reprimanded the Indians with great severity, and laid the most stringent restrictions on their native propensity to plunder and murder; nor do we hear, during the remainder of the campaign, of any of the more flagrant kinds of outrage on their part. But they were very much dissatisfied with this restraint, and ere long they began to desert. Their commander, St. Luc la Corne de St. Luc, had too often led them against the English settlers, with unbounded license in the way of scalping, not to sympathize with them in their griefs at the present time; and when, in a public letter, he afterwards excused their desertion, he did not deny the statement of Burgoyne in the House of Commons, that the principal reason for their abandonment of the royal cause was the restraint laid on them in regard to plundering and murdering the inhabitants.

Burgoyne's chief fault, respecting the Indians, was in consenting to lead such cut-throats under any circumstances; and the conduct of the British ministry can never be too deeply execrated for employing those whom they knew to be universal murderers.

There are numerous traditions, too, regarding the bereaved lover in this terrible drama. One is that he was slain at the battle of Stillwater; another, that he and his brother deserted and returned to Canada, where he long lived the life of a hermit, brooding in gloomy seclusion over his lost love and her tragic fate.

On the morning after the murder, as soon as Miss McCrea's body had been recovered, the Americans abandoned Fort Edward and joined Schuyler's army at Moses creek. On the twenty-ninth, Fraser's advance corps reached the neighborhood of Fort Edward, but it was not until the thirty-first that Generals Burgoyne and Riedesel established their headquarters there. General Phillips was sent to Fort George to expedite the transfer of stores by that route.

Now that they had reached the Hudson, the British considered that the worst of their troubles were past, and supposed that they could march with comparative ease down its bank, with their baggage floating on its waters, walk over the demoralized American force in front of them if it got in their way, and join Sir Henry Clinton without

difficulty. But Burgoyne's advance was very slow. For six weeks his headquarters remained at Fort Edward. At this distance of time one can hardly form an opinion whether his tardiness was absolutely necessary or not, but it looks extremely improbable.

Shortly after General Riedesel arrived at Fort Edward he was joined by his wife, who remained with the army during the remainder of the campaign. Besides her there were three other ladies with the army: Lady Harriet Ackland, the daughter of an English peer and wife of Major Ackland of the Grenadiers, the wife of a Lieutenant Reynolds, and the commissary's wife, whom Madame Riedesel declared to be the mistress of Burgoyne. The latter resumed his revelings, and in place of the dispirited Americans the environs of the old fort rang with the jubilant clamor of the sanguine invaders.

Madame Riedesel and Lady Harriet lived decorously but joyously, in fine weather eating under the trees in the open air, the table enlivened with smile and jest and sally; thinking little of that other fair woman struck down by a terrible death only a few rods away. Madame Riedesel does not mention the murder of Jane McCrea in her memoirs; possibly she did not hear of it.

Many soldiers' wives accompanied the army, especially those of the Hessians and Brunswickers. These, dressed in their national costume, with their plain faces, and their bodies stiffened by out-door toil, had a strange, gypsy-like appearance in the eyes of Americans, accustomed to greater delicacy of form and feature, even in the most laborious of the sex. The men of the German contingent moved about their duties with their usual stolid faithfulness, but their minds often reverted sadly to the beloved homes from which they had been so ruthlessly torn. It has been stated by officers of Burgoyne's army that twenty or thirty Hessians at a time would have a presentiment that they were going to die and would never see the dear fatherland again. This greatly affected their health, and very often they did die, with no other apparent cause than homesickness and despondency.

Domestic in their natures, they were fond of pets, and strove to make friends with the wild animals, which they frequently captured, to a much greater extent than the English. A Hessian column, as it marched through the forest-roads of Washington and Saratoga counties, would show here a young bear waddling along in the leash of a stalwart grenadier; there a fawn, shy and graceful, springing at every unusual noise to the end of a cord held by a broad-faced infantry-man; while on the tops of the baggage-wagons might be seen raccoons, rabbits, owls, and other captured denizens of the wood. These cumbersome favorites were doubtless tolerated by the officers to divert the desponding minds of the homesick soldiers.

Meanwhile, matters were apparently growing more desperate for the Americans. On the 27th of July, General Schuyler made a statement of his army encamped at Moses creek. Its strength consisted almost entirely of a body of two thousand seven hundred Continental soldiers. Of the Connecticut militia all had deserted but "one major, one captain, two lieutenants, two ensigns, one adjutant, one quartermaster, one drummer, six sick men, and three rank

and file for duty." Of those from Berkshire Co., Mass., who had at one time numbered twelve hundred, of whom half were to have remained in the army, all but two hundred had deserted. Out of one of the Hampshire county regiments, in the same State, all but twelve had deserted; but the other regiments from the same county had done somewhat better, there being two hundred of them left. Of the Albany county militia about half were on duty.

It is the same story, told again and again during the Revolution and the War of 1812, of the inefficiency of militia for any sustained effort against the enemy. Occasionally, in times of great enthusiasm, and under peculiar circumstances, as at Bunker Hill and Bennington, they would make a good fight; but they would not make a long resistance to an enemy, and the number of deserters was so great that it was practically impossible to punish them.

A few days later, General Schuyler retreated from Moses creek, crossed the Hudson at Fort Miller, and led his dispirited army nearly to the Mohawk! On the 1st of August he was relieved of his command, and on the 4th General Gates was appointed in his place. On the 9th of August, Fraser with the British advance encamped near Fort Miller. He was followed by Colonel Baum with a very mixed force of dismounted dragoons, Tories, Canadians, and Indians. This force was intended by Burgoyne to make a move into the country to the eastward, for the purpose of harassing the Whigs, obtaining Tory recruits, seizing horses, etc. Riedesel had suggested such a movement before the army left Skenesboro', but his plan was that the detachment should move from the rear of the army, by way of Castleton, to the "flats of the Connecticut river," where it was believed that supplies could be found in abundance.

After much consideration, Burgoyne had determined to make such a flank movement, but with a still wider sweep. He selected Colonel Baum to head the movement, and at first directed him to march to Manchester, and thence to Rockingham, on the Connecticut river. Indians and provincials were to be sent up and down the river to gather supplies, and then they were all to return by way of Brattleboro', and join Burgoyne at Albany! It is safe to say that if the force had ever crossed the Green mountains, very few indeed would have returned to this side.

This order was drawn up by General Riedesel, under Burgoyne's direction; the latter added some amendments, advising the taxing of districts for specific numbers of artillery-horses, etc. The general stated that Captain Sherwood's company of royalists was expected to join the command at Arlington, with horses and cattle, which were to be sent to the army under guard of some of Peters' royalist regiment. Colonel Skene was to accompany Baum, "in order to distinguish good subjects from bad," procure the best intelligence of the enemy, and choose proper persons to carry intelligence to the main army.

It was afterwards proposed to send the force only as far east as Manchester, whence they were to return to the main army by way of Bennington, where they were to capture the stores the Americans had there. But at the last moment Burgoyne directed that Baum should march straight to Bennington, capture or destroy the stores, get what recruits and horses he could, and return.

Von Riedesel prepared the detachment for the expedition, the rendezvous being at Fort Miller. General Riedesel gives the numbers as two hundred dismounted dragoons, a hundred Indians, a hundred and fifty of Peters' regiment of royalists, fifty-six Canadian and provincial volunteers, fifty of Fraser's riflemen, and two light guns with their cannoniers,—total, nearly six hundred men. Other accounts show that there were three hundred and twenty-seven Brunswickers, raising the total force to over seven hundred men.

Baum left Fort Miller on the 11th of August, and encamped near old Fort Saraghtoga that night. When about to move the next morning he received an order to wait for further instructions, and remained encamped through the day near the Batten Kill. The next day, August 13, he set out on his unlucky expedition. The advance consisted of Tories and Indians, and the inhabitants fled in dire dismay at sight of these dreaded foes; though Burgoyne's threat after the murder of Miss McCrea restrained them so that we hear of no serious outrages on this march.

There were enough Indians, Canadians, etc., for scouting and skirmishing; but in case of hard fighting the principal reliance was on the dismounted Brunswick dragoons, who, being unprovided with infantry arms, were in poor condition for such an encounter. As before stated, their equipments were of the heaviest description, and as they strode along the woodland roads of Easton and Cambridge, their short carabines on their shoulders, their long sabres clanking at their sides, they looked poorly adapted indeed to meet the riflemen of Charlotte county, of the Green mountains, and of New Hampshire.

The night of the 13th Baum encamped near what is now called Wait's Corners, in the town of Cambridge. His advance had a slight skirmish with a few militiamen, and captured eight of them. They were released the next morning at the request of Colonel Skene, he having an idea that this would have a good effect on the large numbers who were supposed to be inclined towards the king's cause. Colonel Baum had been directed to consult Skene in everything relating to the treatment of the inhabitants, whom he was supposed to know all about, but whom he really knew very little about. He had imbibed a notion that three to one of them were loyalists, whereas in that section hardly one in ten of them was so.

On the 14th Baum's command proceeded southward through Cambridge, crossed the Hoosic into the present county of Rensselaer, and followed up the valley of that stream and its tributary, the Walloomsac, toward Bennington. In the afternoon of the 14th they met a force sent out from that point under Lieutenant-Colonel Greig. A brief contest ensued, and though the Americans retreated, yet they showed themselves so strong, and all the accounts received showed there was such a large body of militia at Bennington, that Baum halted and sent back a request to Burgoyne for reinforcements.

Riding all night, the messenger reached the general's headquarters at six o'clock the next morning. Burgoyne immediately ordered General Riedesel to send Lieutenant-Colonel Breymann in support of Baum. Breymann set out with five hundred Hessian light infantry in light marching

order, with two cannon. They were not so heavily equipped as Baum's men, but the previous rains had made the roads very tedious, especially for artillery, and Breymann was obliged, or thought he was, to encamp the night of the 15th at a point seven miles northeast of Cambridge.

The next morning he pressed slowly forward through Cambridge, and at three in the afternoon reached Sancoick bridge. There, as he states in his report, he met "Gov." Skene, who informed him that Baum was two miles distant, but, strangely enough, did not tell him there had been a battle. As Breymann had heard no guns, he marched confidently forward, and, the first thing he knew, came in conflict with straggling bands of triumphant Americans. The Brunswickers, Tories, and Indians of Baum's command seem to have been so thoroughly beaten that there were none, at least on the main road, to tell the tale of defeat to the supporting column.

For during that eventful 16th of August the great northern expedition, which was expected to effect the conquest of America, had received its first serious check; then and there began to rise the tide of American triumph which rolled forward with constantly-increasing volume, until the whole of Burgoyne's proud army lay, submerged and helpless, beneath its angry waves.

Nay, it would hardly be too much to call the battle of Bennington the turning-point of the American Revolution. Notwithstanding the successes of the patriots in the beginning, there had been near two years of depression, and Britain was apparently moving steadily forward toward a complete triumph over the liberties of America. But Bennington led to Saratoga, and Saratoga led to the French alliance, and the French alliance led to Yorktown, and Yorktown led to independence.

The battle of Bennington (which, it will be understood, was not fought in Bennington at all, but in the town of Hoosic, county of Rensselaer, and State of New York) was another of those important conflicts which fringe the border of Washington county with a red band of warlike wrath. It was barely outside the southern line of the present town of White Creek, in the valley of the Walloomsac, that the old Indian fighter, grim John Stark, having waited throughout the 15th for the rain to abate, on the morning of the 16th led his militia against the motley forces of Colonel Baum. His men were principally from New Hampshire, though there was a considerable number from Vermont and Massachusetts, and some also from the towns of Cambridge, White Creek, Jackson, and Salem, in this county.

It is not within the scope of our work to go into the details of that Rensselaer county "Battle of Bennington." Every history of the United States tells of Stark's pithy address to his men: "We must beat those red-coats before sunset or Molly Stark will be a widow" (to be sure her name was Betsey; but then, probably, heroes can't be expected to remember their wives' names); of the enthusiastic advance of the raw militia; of their gallant attack on the intrenchments of their foes; of the speedy dispersion of the Indians and Tories; of the desperate resistance against overwhelming numbers made by the Brunswick dragoons, who, when their ammunition was expended and their allies had fled, charged sword in hand

upon their assailants; of the mortal wounding of their leader; of the almost complete destruction of the little band, and of the rapidity with which the triumphant militia scattered to plunder the conquered camp. Fifteen officers of the Brunswick dragoons were reported killed and missing, and two hundred and three rank and file, making a total of two hundred and eighteen out of three hundred and twenty-seven of that regiment present, besides those who were wounded but were able to escape.

So thoroughly were Baum's forces scattered that, as before stated, the pursuers got ahead of them, and Breymann was in conflict with the latter before seeing any of his own friends except Colonel Skene. The solid column of Breymann's light infantry quickly drove back the straggling militiamen, and Stark saw all the fruits of victory disappearing by reason of the lack of discipline of his forces. But at this moment Colonel Seth Warner came up with his regiment of Green Mountain Boys, and after a sharp conflict Breymann was also obliged to leave his two pieces of artillery and retreat, though with less loss and in better order than the unlucky soldiers of Baum.

Breymann's command, with a few of Baum's who had joined it, reached Cambridge at midnight. Meantime he had despatched messengers to Burgoyne, who, galloping through darkness and mud, reached that general with news of both battles at three o'clock on the morning of the 17th. Startled by these unexpected disasters, and fearing lest Breymann, too, would be overwhelmed by an avalanche of New England riflemen, he consulted Riedesel, and resolved to start immediately with the whole army to support the defeated detachment, and sent off an officer to inform Colonel Breymann of his intention. But ere he could put his design in operation, Riedesel received news that Breymann had escaped, and was within six miles of the Batten Kill. The order was then countermanded.

In the course of that day (the 17th) the wearied Hessians, covered with mud and almost dead with fatigue, marched mournfully into the camp at Fort Miller, while hour after hour the Brunswick dragoons, the Tories, and the Indians came straggling in with their tales of woe.

The direct effect of the battle was far less than the indirect. Everywhere the Americans were stimulated to fresh exertions by finding that they could whip the enemy, and the British were correspondingly depressed. Especially did the battle have a great effect on the Indians. They had been angered at the reprimands given them and the restraints put on their murderous propensities after the slaughter of Jane McCrea, and now they found themselves not only without plunder or scalps, but in danger of being soundly whipped into the bargain.

A number, estimated at about one hundred and fifty, accompanied Baum, and thirty or forty of these were killed or captured. Their red brethren were very bitter against Burgoyne for not sending reinforcements in time. La Corne de St. Luc, if he did not encourage them, certainly sympathized with them. Complaint followed complaint, band after band deserted, and finally, at a general council, nearly all of them demanded permission to return. Burgoyne used every inducement of which he was master to persuade them to remain, and they apparently yielded to

his arguments, but the very next day a large number of them left, and they continued to desert till hardly one remained.

But the British ministry, less humane than Burgoyne, thenceforth made use of more pliant tools, in the Butlers and Johnsons, who gave the privilege of free slaughter to the tribes on the western border of the colonies, and those Indians remained faithful to the cause of royalty and murder throughout the Revolution.

It was about this time that "Fort Salem," at New Perth, was abandoned by the Americans. The only contemporary allusion to this event which we have seen is the statement by Colonel Joseph McCracken that the post was deserted on account of the approach of an overwhelming force of the enemy. The people all fled from the New Perth settlement, and the fort was destroyed; but whether by our own men when they abandoned it, by a few scattering Tories or Indians, or by a regular force, is unknown.

From this time till the 11th of September, nearly a month, the British army lay at Fort Edward and Fort Miller; or, as the latter point was then described, at "Duer's house,"—referring to the residence and mills of Hon. William Duer, at the present village of Fort Miller. They were waiting for the means of transportation before advancing. Possibly this was necessary; certainly it was the cause of their ruin.

The right wing, under Major-General Phillips, was at Fort Miller; the left wing, under Major-General Riedesel, was at Fort Edward. The former was so arranged that when it should advance the extreme front should be occupied by Canadians. The advance brigade was under Brigadier-General Fraser, the next under General Powell, and the last under General Hamilton. The extreme advance of General Riedesel's division was composed of Indians; the advance brigade was under Lieutenant-Colonel Breyman, the next under Brigadier-General Specht, and the last under General Gall.

As early as the 19th of August a pontoon-bridge was built by the British across the Hudson, above the Fort Miller rapids, but afterwards a better place was found below, and one was erected there.

Meanwhile the Americans were making good use of the time granted them through the dilatory action of the British. St. Leger was compelled to abandon the siege of Fort Stanwix by the approach of a brigade which had been sent by Schuyler to its relief. Considerable additions were made to the number of the Continentals under Gates, and the militia, encouraged by the results of Bennington and Stanwix, began to flock in large numbers into the camp of that general. The latter advanced from the Mohawk, whither Schuyler had retreated, and took up a position at Stillwater.

It was not till the 11th of September that Burgoyne considered himself sufficiently well provided with means of transportation to risk an advance. He determined to follow the Americans across the river, and move against their army. Many have considered him blameworthy in a military point of view for not moving down the east side of the Hudson. Clearly, however, if his object was to reach Albany, it would be easier to cross the upper Hudson, and then the Mohawk, than it would to transport an army in

face of the enemy across the whole broad river opposite that city.

On the last-named day the force at "Duer's house" broke camp, but does not appear to have made much progress. The next day Riedesel moved forward from Fort Edward to Duer's house. On the thirteenth the crossing took place, Fraser moving first, while Breyman, with his light infantry, formed the extreme rear of Riedesel's division, and of the whole army. As soon as all were over Breyman's men destroyed the bridge.

The two grand armies, on whose movements during that exciting campaign of 1777 largely depended the fate of America, have now passed out of our jurisdiction. Their marches and their battles will henceforth be in the territory which was then a part of the county of Albany, but which now answers to the historic name of Saratoga. But the great conflict frequently involved movements on the east side of the Hudson, and these we shall recount, occasionally throwing a glance across the stream, or listening to the sounds that are wafted from the western shore.

After the crossing, Burgoyne pressed forward without any great delay, and on the nineteenth encountered Gates at Stillwater. Neither party could perhaps claim a victory, but it was at once evident that the British were not going to march to Albany without serious difficulty. The thunders of the cannonade rolled far and wide over the hills of Washington county. The venerable John McDonald, of Salem, relates that his father, then nine years old, distinctly heard the boom of the cannon at the home, in Hebron, of his father, the old campaigner of the French war.

Next followed the three weeks when the two armies remained facing each other at Stillwater, the Americans all the while gaining strength and the British losing. Near the 1st of October, Gates was strong enough to send a division to occupy the east bank of the river. Fourteen hundred men were posted at the point where the British had crossed, and two thousand somewhat farther down, the object being to prevent a retreat to Fort Edward. On the 8th of October fifteen hundred were sent still higher up. It rained all day on the ninth; but even in the rain, a body of militia pushed on to Fort Edward. Two or three hours later, a detachment from Burgoyne's army arrived on the opposite side of the river, but on seeing that the fort was already occupied they returned. General Stark was in command of a large part, if not all, of the forces on the east side. The Charlotte county militia, under Colonel Williams, were all in arms at this period, and were ordered by General Gates to go to the rear of the enemy; but we cannot learn the precise point at which they were stationed.

Burgoyne was now completely hemmed in. His communications were cut off, and, with scant supplies, he was compelled either to fight his way out very soon or surrender. The Charlotte county bank of the Hudson was lined with militia, who fired at every British soldier who showed his head on the other shore, and completely interdicted the use of the river to the British boats.

The great battle of the 12th of October, and the splendid valor displayed by the Americans, made it plain that Burgoyne could not fight his way through to Albany, and he immediately attempted a retreat. But he found every pas-

sage guarded, and his scouts soon brought him word that the plateau was occupied by a large force with artillery, rendering the passage of the river there impracticable.

It is said that at this time Burgoyne told Colonel Skene that the latter had got him into this scrape (alluding to his advising the Bennington raid), and now he wanted him to get him out. Skene replied,—

“Have your men put all their provisions in their haversacks, and their ammunition in their cartridge-boxes; then put all the baggage and other valuables within reach of the Yankee militia, and they will be so busy plundering it that your whole army can escape to Ticonderoga before they will find out what is going on.”

But notwithstanding this sarcasm the militia kept very close watch on the river. Not a boat could appear but what a volley of rifle-bullets would whistle around it, and many a one, well loaded with provisions or other stores, was compelled to make its way to the American, or Charlotte county, shore, where its contents were soon appropriated.

They even made forays into the enemy's country. One of them saw some British horses feeding in one of General Schuyler's meadows, on the west side of the river and obtained permission of his captain to go over and get one. He forthwith stripped to the skin, plunged in, swam across, caught a fine bay horse, and, “acontered as he was,” he vaulted on his back. By striking the animal with fists and heels the soldier forced him to a gallop, and guided him into the river. When he had got part of the way across the enemy began to find out what was going on, and saluted the daring horseman with a volley of musket-balls, but he made good his escape to the Charlotte county bank, where he was received with immense enthusiasm by his comrades.

But he was not satisfied even with this feat. After he had rested, and the British, not dreaming that he would try to repeat his escapade, had retired to their post, the soldier again addressed his officer, saying,—

“It isn't hardly proper that a private should have a horse to ride while a captain goes afoot. Let me go over again, and I will get one for you, and when we get home we will have lots of fun driving our matched team.”

The captain, nothing loath, assented, and again the Yankee Leander swam the Hudson, obtained another bay horse, a match to the first one, and, by the use of the same tactics as before, made his escape before the thick-headed British or Hessians could do more than fire a few random shots.

Another incident, of a darker nature, is related (as is also the foregoing) by the “Sexagenary,” and well attested by the older residents of Salem. A Mr. M——, formerly well known in that town, a Scotchman by birth, but a very rabid Whig, crossed the Hudson with a companion, in a canoe, to see what they could discover. They crawled cautiously up the western bank, peeped over the top, and saw a young man in the uniform of a Tory regiment unloading a cart, a short distance away. It was the son of Mr. M——, who, notwithstanding his father's strong Whig principles, had espoused the cause of the king.

“Now,” muttered M—— to his companion, “that's my own son, Hughey, but I'm don'd, for a' that, if I sill not gie him a shot.”

And accordingly, to the horror of his companion, he ac-

tually rested his musket on the bank, took deliberate aim, and fired. The youth, however, had heard the talking, and sprang around to the other side of the cart just as the gun went off. The bullet lodged in a fellow of one of the cart-wheels. A guard which was near by immediately hurried to the spot, and the two men were obliged to take to their canoe, and make the best of their way, amid a storm of musketry, across the river. They escaped with their lives, but the unnatural father received a bullet in his shoulder. He lived in Salem till his death, at a very advanced age, and there is no account of his having ever manifested any regret for his deliberate attempt against the life of his son.

But this guerrilla warfare across the Hudson soon ceased; for, on the 17th of October, General Burgoyne, unable to advance or retreat with his army in column, and without sufficient enterprise to scatter his men and direct such as could escape to rendezvous at Ticonderoga, surrendered his entire force to General Gates. In the subsequent movements of the captured troops, Colonel Williams, of the Charlotte county militia, was directed to supervise the removal of the British hospital to Boston.

Immediately after the surrender the roads of Charlotte county were alive with bands of New England militia, returning to their homes in triumph; knowing that for the present the tide of war was averted from that section, and many of them believing that the combat was virtually decided in favor of America.

Most of the Whigs of Charlotte county, also, who had left their residences on account of the enemy's advance, now returned and resumed their wonted avocations. There was a great increase of Whiggery, too. Those who had been lukewarm or undecided suddenly discovered that the patriot cause was the cause of justice, righteousness, and the heaviest battalions. But those mulcty persons who had openly espoused the king's cause were glad in their turn to make their escape from the wrath of their old neighbors, and very few of them ever returned to their former homes, except as members of marauding bands intent on the work of destruction and slaughter.

Nor were the Americans at all disposed to wage war with rose-water. Officers styled “commissioners of forfeiture” were appointed by the State, and the property of every Tory who had done any overt act in favor of the king, or had openly advocated his cause, was promptly seized. Their personal property was sold for what it would bring, but for the real estate there was very little demand, and most of it was not sold until after the close of the war. Some of the farms, however, were leased to Whigs who were willing to run the risk of being marked out for special vengeance in case of another invasion.

Notwithstanding the surrender of foreign foes and the submission or flight of domestic ones, the Whigs of Charlotte county were in a sad plight. All those in the north part of the county had been driven from their homes just before harvest, and many of those in the south part had abandoned theirs through well-founded fear of the enemy. Glory was a good thing, but as winter approached many of the patriotic inhabitants of Charlotte county were at a loss where to get food to last them through the season.

In the journal of the New York council, which sat in the recess of the Legislature for that year, is a petition for mercy by twenty-two persons, who state that they are mostly emigrants from Ireland, that they have always performed military duty when called upon, and that at the retreat from Ticonderoga some of them had fought on the American side. On arriving home they found some of their neighbors fleeing to other States, though the latter were said to be on the eve of a famine, and to have set guards to stop new-comers. The petitioners had neither wagons nor money and could not go. While they were building a fort at New Perth, by General Schuyler's orders, there came a message from General Burgoyne denouncing vengeance on all who did not fly to him for protection. The woods were full of Indians, who killed nine persons,\* and who captured all they found going south. Under these circumstances the petitioners declare they fled to the rear of Burgoyne's army, where they lived on their own provisions, and did not take up arms against the Americans. Confessing their offense and surrendering as prisoners, they implored the mercy of the council. That body ordered that the petitioners should be allowed to remain on their farms and should be protected from injury, and the next Legislature continued to show them mercy.

These and others in the same position, however, were regarded with great disgust by their thorough-going Whig neighbors. They were called "protectioners," and it is said that in Cambridge the Whigs assembled and gave the "protectioners" a thorough flogging.

## CHAPTER XIII.

### REMAINDER OF THE REVOLUTION.

Destitution of the People—The Vermont Trouble again—Fort Williams—Beating up for Volunteers—A False Alarm—Doing Duty by Classes—Court-martialing the Disaffected—Light Punishments—Ticonderoga abandoned by the British—First Election under the State—Quiet in 1779—A little more Trouble with Vermont—Another False Alarm—Major Carlton's Invasion—Surrender of Fort Ann—Ravaging of Kingsbury—Colonel Livingston's Rise—Carlton's Retreat—Increasing Claims of Vermont—Practical Secession—New Hampshire Towns annexed—Intrigues with the British—Attempt to annex Charlotte County—Convention at Cambridge—The Act of Annexation adopted—Copy of the Instrument—Delegates chosen to the Vermont Legislature—Alarm of the Country at these Proceedings—Opposition of the Scotch Settlers and others—Continuation of the Intrigue with the British—Meeting of Commissioners at Skenesborough—Mysterious Proceeding—Surrender of Cornwallis—Sudden quiet of the Intriguers—New York authority re-established in Charlotte County—Arrest of the Seceders—Plea for Mercy—New York disposed to yield Vermont—Declaration of Peace.

So great was the devastation committed by the invaders that, in the forepart of 1778, numerous petitions for aid were sent to the Legislature by the people of Charlotte county, and also from Cambridge and Easton. That body directed the commissioners of forfeitures to sell two thousand bushels of wheat, rye, and Indian corn, taken from

The petitioners evidently refer to the Allen family; nor can we find any contemporary mention of the Barnes family, said by later tradition to have been slain on the same day.

the Tories, to those in need, to be paid for afterwards on moderate terms.

At the same period the old trouble came up in regard to the New Hampshire grants. The new State government of Vermont was now in full operation, and though its application for admission into the confederacy had been dismissed by Congress, yet it exercised complete jurisdiction over all the territory now comprised within the territory of that State. New York, however, was naturally unwilling to give up so extensive a domain, and in February of this year the Legislature passed very liberal resolutions looking to a compromise of the difficulties. They admitted that the trouble had arisen largely from the exorbitant fees charged by the New York authorities, and by the new grants made of the royal decision regarding the boundary, in which grants servants of the crown were largely interested. All these grievances the Legislature promised to remedy, but the Vermonters paid no attention to the offer, and adhered to their own independent organization with unswerving pertinacity.

Early in 1778, or possibly late in 1777, another little fort was built at New Perth. It was a log block-house about twenty feet square, well supplied with loop-holes, and surrounded at a considerable distance by a stockade of erect logs, after the usual fashion of frontier forts at that day. It received the name of "Fort Williams," in honor of the energetic young colonel who manifested such unceasing activity in the American cause. Besides being colonel of militia, he was also county treasurer, or perhaps treasurer of the county committee, which still exercised all executive functions over the county.

Fort Williams was garrisoned much of the time by some of the Charlotte county regiment; but in March of this year, it appears from the Williams papers, there was a regiment of Connecticut militia staying there. A draft was ordered from the militia in the spring, to fill up the Continental army; but Governor Clinton wrote to Colonel Williams, under date of the 13th of April, that the Charlotte county regiment was exempt from the draft, on condition of its furnishing men for defense of the frontier, and urged him to complete the number designated for the latter purpose, which was seventy.

Even this number it was almost impossible to raise. On the 22d of April Williams wrote to Clinton, stating that he had called his battalion together and could obtain only seventeen volunteers. He expected to get as many more, but could not possibly raise seventy. Enough to make three companies had moved down the river, and others were preparing to go. Of those who remained, the colonel said, about half were disaffected to the American cause, and most of these he feared would join the enemy. Of these he made the brief but pungent remark, "No quarter will be given them."

The county was almost always in a state of alarm. At the date of this letter, Williams' little battalion had been called out to repel a threatened invasion; it having been reported that a small party of Americans, who were patrolling within twelve miles of Ticonderoga, had been driven back by five hundred of the enemy, who were supposed to be advancing towards the American settlements. It does

not appear, however, that any invasion was actually made at that time.

The battalion was divided by its colonel into six classes, each being required to do duty a week at a time, until the seventy volunteers should be raised. He declared that if the militia was kept out more than eight or ten days at a time they could not get in their spring crop, and would be compelled to leave the county. He was desirous to obtain twenty of the required volunteers from Albany county, which he thought could be done by giving a lieutenant's commission to one Doty, residing in that county.

On the 23d of March a regimental court-martial was held at Fort Williams, by order of Colonel Williams, to punish those who had been derelict the previous year, which created a good deal of excitement. The president was Captain (afterwards Major) John Armstrong; associated with whom were Captain Edward Long and Lieutenants — McClary, Robert Stewart, and Alexander Turner. Ensign James Stewart was the clerk. Over sixty men were arraigned, some for neglecting to turn out when warned, some for accepting protection from the enemy, some for failing to take their cattle and retire to a safer place when so ordered by General Schuyler. Fifty-eight were convicted, but their punishments were not very severe, consisting entirely of fines, ranging from eight shillings (a dollar) up to thirty pounds. Those who merely failed to appear on muster when warned were generally amerced in the former amount. Alexander Webster, of Black Creek (Hebron), was lieutenant-colonel of the regiment at this time, and was also State senator.

The temporary abandonment of Ticonderoga by the British caused a feeling of more security to prevail in Charlotte county, though the thought of the Indian tomahawk still caused many a mother and many a child to shudder with alarm at every unusual sound.

On Sept. 8, 1778, took place the first election held throughout Charlotte county under the laws of the State of New York, and even this was by special enactment, the regular election-day having passed. Ninety-six votes were cast in Salem, twenty-nine in Kingsbury, twenty-four in Skenesboro', twenty-one in Granville, and twenty-eight in "Black Brook." This shows a total of only a hundred and ninety-eight voters in the county, although there were doubtless more; many people were not extremely anxious to exercise the elective franchise when such exercise might be considered evidence of rebellion against the king on one side or treason to their country on the other. Argyle, though a separate district, seems to have held no election that year. Another senator was chosen from Salem, and one assemblyman was re-elected, but three out of four of the latter class of officials were chosen from other parts of the county. It will be understood that at that period the work of election was much simpler than now, only town-officers and members of the Legislature, besides the governor and lieutenant-governor, being thus chosen; the vast number of executive and judicial officers, now selected in the same manner, being then appointed by the council of appointment.

The year 1779 passed away with comparatively little excitement on the northern frontier. Elsewhere the tide of

conflict rolled to and fro, the American cause suffering great depression, notwithstanding the aid furnished by France; an aid which was slight compared with the expectations which had been raised regarding it. From the western frontier, too, came news of terrible massacres and of the retaliation inflicted by Sullivan, but on the banks of the Batten Kill, of White creek, and of Black creek the scattered inhabitants of Charlotte county planted, sowed, and harvested in temporary safety.

The chief excitement there was in regard to the perennial question of jurisdiction over Vermont. Some New York officers were seized in that State, whereupon Governor Clinton declared he would send an armed force thither to release them and defend the rights of his State. Thus Charlotte county had the pleasant prospect of foreign invasion, aided by domestic disaffection, from the north, and of civil war raging on the east. The captured officials were, however, released by order of the Confederate Congress, which also passed a law that neither New York nor Vermont should exercise jurisdiction over those who did not claim to be the subjects of such State. Thus the storm-cloud again passed over for the time, but Vermont still continued to exercise authority over all who resided within the territory she claimed, even though they acknowledged the authority of New York.

One of the legislative acts of that year, passed on Feb. 17, is of considerable importance. It directed the holding of county courts and courts of sessions at New Perth (now Salem), which has ever since been the county-seat, or one of the county-seats, of the county. An act of the previous year had directed that the sheriff's mileage should be computed from the meeting-house at the same place. If there were any courts held under the act just mentioned the records have been lost or destroyed.

On April 29, 1780, an American, who had been a prisoner at Montreal and had escaped, reached Skenesboro' with the information that extensive preparations were being made in Canada for an invasion up Lake Champlain. Some other facts corroborated his statement, and a shock of alarm quickly rolled through all northern New York. The Charlotte county militia were now commanded by Colonel Alexander Webster, with Brinton Paine as lieutenant-colonel, and Joseph McCracken as major. They were ordered to be ready for instant action, and Governor Clinton ordered four regiments, under Colonels Yates, Van Schoonhoven, Van Wert, and McCrea, to assemble at Saratoga. Clinton himself, with all the men he could rally in Albany and Charlotte counties, hastened to Fort George, which he reached in eight days after leaving Kingston. He proceeded thence to Ticonderoga and Crown Point, and, having satisfied himself that no invasion was to take place at that time, returned home.

The summer passed away with only the usual number of small alarms. Several corps of State troops, intermediate between militia and regulars, were raised this summer to defend the frontiers. A company of these troops, numbering between fifty and seventy-five men, under Captain Adiel Sherwood, of Kingsbury, was stationed at Fort Ann.

In the forepart of October, Major Christopher Carleton (a nephew of Sir Guy Carleton), of the Twenty-ninth Brit-

ish Regiment, with about eight hundred regulars and royalists and a few Indians, came up Lake Champlain with eight vessels and twenty-six boats and landed at Skenesboro'. Thence he advanced rapidly to Fort Ann, and on Oct. 10 demanded its surrender. The fort was a rude log block-house with a stockade around it. The garrison consisted of the company of State troops before mentioned and of a few Continentals, the whole making but seventy-five men. Though ill supplied with ammunition, Sherwood at first declined to surrender; but, on learning the number of the enemy, he yielded himself and his command as prisoners, first stipulating for the privilege of sending the women and children who were present to their homes.

On the ninth Captain Sherwood was dining with Colonel Henry Livingston, the commander at Fort Edward, being on his way to White Creek and not imagining any foe to be near. While he was at Fort Edward, however, an order arrived from Governor Clinton requiring Livingston and Sherwood to endeavor to re-enlist their men for two months more. Sherwood returned to Fort Ann for that purpose, but that night he sent word to Livingston that the enemy was close by. The next morning he was captured, as before stated. The same morning two of Livingston's officers came hurrying in from Kingsbury with the news that the enemy was burning and laying waste that district. Livingston sent to Colonel McCrea at Saratoga and Colonel Webster at Black Creek for their regiments of militia.

Immediately afterwards some of the frightened inhabitants of Kingsbury came rushing down the hill north of Fort Edward, with such household goods as they could bring with them, seeking the protection of the post. They reported the enemy only four miles away, and the smoke of burning houses could plainly be seen from the fort. Livingston had but sixty-five men, of whom he sent twenty to menace the foe; but though they remained out through the day, they found the marauders too strong to attack. After dark four scouts were sent out, who found some of the enemy three miles distant. Colonel Livingston then ordered a lieutenant and twenty men to assail the camp in question, but as he was about to march a terrible outcry was heard on the west side of the Hudson, where the Indians were yelling, burning, and killing cattle, and the detachment was ordered back. Two of the enemy came so close that they were fired on from the fort, but without effect. The next day another scout was sent out, who discovered that the main body of the enemy had taken the route to Fort George, and the same afternoon that post also surrendered to Carleton.

On the eleventh and twelfth Livingston was reinforced by about three hundred militia, but the officers did not think themselves strong enough to attack the foe. That day or the next Carleton retreated down Lake Champlain. More militia came, but Van Rensselaer declares them to have been more intent on plundering the public stores left at Fort George than on any other service. They were soon discharged, and all but thirty of Livingston's men also left, declaring that their time had expired. On the sixteenth and seventeenth Colonel Livingston learned from his scouts that small parties of the enemy had been seen, and on the latter day General Schuyler sent a messenger advising the

evacuation of the post. Livingston accordingly marched his men to Saratoga. On the twenty-fourth, having obtained some reinforcements, he returned to Fort Edward.\*

Some of our readers may have thought we devoted more space to the troubles between New York and Vermont than belonged to them in a strictly local history of Washington county. But, in fact, that imbroglia affected even the internal affairs of Charlotte county, and in 1781 some very curious movements took place in several of the towns of that and Albany counties, which have seldom or never been treated in national histories, but which might have had a serious effect on the welfare of the whole country.

As has been stated, the county of Charlotte and that part of Albany county now included in Washington were principally settled by New Englanders, and by Scotch and others of foreign birth. The former had almost all adhered to the American cause, while many (though by no means all) of the latter were friendly to the king. As the Americans were most of the time in possession of the territory in question, the New Englanders were largely in the majority among the dominant class.

These had generally sympathized more or less with their compatriots who were striving to set up an independent government in Vermont. The Vermonters, too, although they had openly claimed only to the present east line of that State, had kept up a kind of faint half-claim to the territory between that line and the Hudson, or even farther west, on the ground that it had been included in Skene's new province of Ticonderoga, of which they deemed their State in some way to be the political heir.

Moreover, the ties of State and national authority were naturally very loose in those troublous times, and wild ideas were afloat as to the right of every little community to change its allegiance at will. About the time in question, several townships in New Hampshire, on the east side of the Connecticut river, having become dissatisfied with the government of that State, had applied to Vermont to be received under her jurisdiction. A law was promptly passed by the Legislature of that State authorizing a vote of the people on the subject, and a majority having declared in favor of the admission, it was duly announced that the towns in question had become a part of the State of Vermont. The astonished people of New Hampshire thus saw that the very State which they had so strenuously aided to create at the expense of New York, was disposed to requite their assistance by seizing on some of their fairest territory.

There was still another element of discord. Although the Green Mountain Boys had been decided and nearly unanimous in supporting the American cause, they were almost as bitterly opposed to the rule of New York as to that of Great Britain. This was especially true of the leaders, and several of these, especially Ethan Allen and his brother Ira, disappointed in their hopes of the admission of Vermont into the confederacy as a separate State, were willing at least to negotiate with the public enemy.

\*The above account of Carleton's raid is largely from an autograph statement of Colonel Livingston preserved among the family papers in Columbia county. A further account of some of the exploits of the marauders will be found in the town-history of Kingsbury.



In the forepart of 1781 all these elements of disturbance began to ferment at once. In February the General Assembly of Vermont boldly declared that the territory of that State reached to the Hudson river. In March negotiations were opened by the British commander in Canada with Colonel Ethan Allen, who communicated with his brother, Major Ira Allen, and others, and many secret messages passed back and forth between the parties. The Allens held forth the prospect of neutrality on the part of their State, and in May the governor and council sent Major Ira to *Iste Aux Voix* to arrange the terms of an armistice with the British commander. The Tory captain, Sherwood, and Dr. James Smyth, formerly of Fort Edward, were the British agents.

The intrigue for the annexation of the territory before mentioned was going forward at the same time. Not liking to rest their claim on no higher authority than the supposed organization of the province of Tioonderoga, the Vermonters also resorted to the secession doctrine. In April the Legislature of that State directed that a convention be held at Cambridge the following month, composed of delegates elected by the people of the various districts of Charlotte county and of that part of Albany county lying north of the south line of Vermont prolonged to the Hudson, which convention should decide whether, and on what terms, those districts should be united to the State of Vermont.

Delegates were accordingly chosen in many of the districts and patents. Those who remained faithful to New York apparently ignored the whole proceeding, so that the secessionists had everything their own way in the elections. There had, of course, been more or less dissatisfaction with the way in which New York enforced her tax laws and militia laws, which doubtless bore very hard on the people in those disastrous times, and though the seceders were mostly New Englanders, and originally determined enemies of Great Britain, yet doubtless there were some of them who were tired of war, and willing to take advantage of the armistice proposed between that country and Vermont.

The "Union Convention," as it was called, met at Cambridge on the 9th day of May. The following districts and townships were represented: Hoosic, Little Hoosic, Scahticoke, Cambridge, Saratoga (now Easton), Upper White Creek (Salem), Black Creek (Hebron), Granville, Skenesboro', Fort Edward, and Kingsbury. John Rodgers was elected chairman. A committee of the Vermont Legislature, of which Moses Robinson was chairman and Jonas Fay was clerk, was present with authority to accept or reject the propositions of the convention.

At the close of their deliberations an instrument embodying their acts was drawn up and signed by the chairman of the convention and the committee. This was certainly intended to be a very important document, for it was designed to accomplish nothing less than the change of allegiance of a territory larger than some of the States of the republic. It being expected to have such immense effect on the people of Washington county, and it being also a curious evidence of the views in vogue among a portion of the people at that period, we here present it to our readers entire. It is evident that the convention adopted

the propositions one by one, and then the committee acted on each one. Then the committee made other propositions and the convention agreed to them.

"ARTICLES OF UNION AGREED TO AT CAMBRIDGE, ANNO 1781.

"Proposed by Convention composed of the Representatives from the several districts of Hoosick, Scahticoke, Cambridge, Saratoga, Upper White Creek, Black Creek, Granvil, Skenesborough, Kingsbury, Fort Edward, Little Hoosick, convened at Cambridge aforesaid this 9 May 1781, and by aCt to the 15 of the same, Inclusive.

"ARTICLE 1. That the District or Tract of Land lying north of a line being extended from the North Line of the Massachusetts to Hudson's River, and south of Latitude 45, as comprehended in the late Jurisdictional Claim by the Legislature of the State of Vermont, be considered as part of the State, and the inhabitants as free Citizens, Agreed to.

"2. That the whole of the Military force of the State of Vermont (as occasion may require) shall be exerted in our defense as free citizens against any Insurrection, Invasion whatsoever, but especially against the Common Enemy. Agreed to.

"3. That application be made by the Legislature of the State of Vermont to the Congress to be admitted into Union with them as soon as Circumstances will permit. Agreed to.

"4. That as the People within the aforesaid late Claim have been called upon, and paid a Considerable part of the Continental Taxes into the Treasury of New York, they shall have credit for the same in case Vermont at some future period should be called upon to pay their proportion of money remitted by Congress.

"Agreed to, provided the services done by Vermont in the present war be included.

"Reply agreed to, provided the expense of the said District in the present war be likewise included.

"5. That all actions depending with the late Claim be transferred in the situation they shall be in at the Time of Completing the Union to Courts that may be then forthwith erected under the authority of Vermont, without costs to the parties other than would have accrued had they been terminated in Courts under Jurisdiction of New York. Agreed to.

"6. That the change of Jurisdiction shall not be understood to affect or Abate any private property. Agreed to.

"Articles proposed by the Legislator.

"1. That the Independence of Vermont be held sacred, and no member of the Legislature give his Vote or otherwise use his endeavors to obtain any act or Resolution of the Assembly that shall endanger the existence, Independence, or well-being of said State, by referring its independence to the arbitration of any power. Agreed to.

"2. That whenever this State becomes united with the American States, and there should be any dispute between this and any of the United States respecting Boundary Lines, the Legislature of Vermont will then, as they have ever proposed, submit to Congress or such other Tribunal as may be mutually agreed on for the settlement of such disputes. Agreed to.

"The foregoing Articles severally, mutually agreed to by the Convention and Committee at Cambridge, 15 May, 1781.

"JOHN RODGERS, *Ch. of Convention.*

"MOSES ROBINSON, *Ch. Com.*

"Attest: JONAS FAY, *Ch. Com.*"

After the adoption of this instrument, the same convention chose delegates to the Vermont Legislature. Two of these, Phineas Whiteside and Joseph Caldwell, were from Cambridge, in the present county of Washington. One of these, at least, actually attended the Legislature, and his name is to be found recorded in its proceedings.

But by this time the ambitious young State began to find that she had attempted too much. New Hampshire bitterly protested against the attempt to rob her of her river towns. New York was ready for war rather than yield any more of her soil to those whom many of her people considered the outlaws of the Green mountains. All the other

States, too, were alarmed at the advocacy of doctrines which, if carried out, would give every county, nay, every township, the right of secession from its State, and would add triple confusion to the already chaotic condition of government brought on by the Revolution.

A large portion, too, of the people of the territory proposed to be transferred in such a summary manner made most decided opposition to the scheme. Especially was this true of White Creek (Salem), which was one of the most thickly populated towns in the disputed territory, and which was still largely inhabited by Scotch. It will be remembered that several old Scotch soldiers, who had received lands near the east line of Hebron, had had their houses burned and had been otherwise ill-treated by Ethan Allen's mob before the Revolution. Some of them were still living in White Creek and Black Creek, and all their countrymen in those districts, with the usual clamorishness of their race, had warmly espoused the cause of the injured Highlanders, and bitterly detested everything pertaining to Vermont.

These, with the many Americans who did not believe they could renounce their allegiance as easily as the Union Convention seemed to think, braced those districts firmly against the proposed transfer, and the scattered inhabitants of other districts to the northward and westward naturally followed the example of their powerful neighbors.

Subdued by the opposition of the other States and of the people she would have absorbed, Vermont abated her exorbitant pretensions. She permitted New Hampshire to exercise jurisdiction over all the towns east of the Connecticut, and did not interfere with New York in the management of Charlotte and Albany counties. Her claims, however, were not formally abandoned until the next winter, and perhaps they would again have been urged had not the surrender of Yorktown deprived the Allens and Fays of all further opportunity to secure their objects by playing off the English and Americans against each other.

The intrigue with the British commander in Canada was kept up during the summer of 1781. In September, commissioners on both sides met at Skenesboro', and some further progress was made in the negotiations, but nothing definite was decided on. The British were willing to grant very liberal terms, but the Vermont managers did not want to commit themselves beyond redemption. Bitter as was the feeling against New York throughout Vermont, the leaders were by no means sure of their own people if it should become public that they were plotting to separate the State entirely from the American cause.

The British sailed up the lake, retreated, sailed up again. The Americans could not understand these mysterious manœuvres. St. Leger was at Ticonderoga, waiting to learn the result of the negotiations. October came and had mostly passed, and still the diplomatic manœuvring was going forward. Suddenly the news of the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown came flying over the land. The people everywhere were almost intoxicated with joy. Alike in New York and Vermont bonfires blazed by every roadside, and canons thundered in every village, in honor not only of the victory which had been gained, but of the

liberty and peace which it was believed was assured by it. The Vermont intriguers would hardly have dared show their heads in their own State if it had been known what they were about. The negotiations were quickly suspended, the British fleet sailed back down the lake, and it was many years before it was known what kind of secret operations were going on between the Allens and their friends and the British in the summer and fall of 1781.

Notwithstanding the dawn of peace over the land, the people, impoverished by the long war, were in deep distress, and in many sections they were unwilling to bear the most necessary burdens of government. About the 1st of December an insurrection broke out in the northeastern towns of Albany county, which certainly extended as far north as Saucioek, and may have embraced a part of Cambridge, though apparently not. It related mostly to the performance of militia duty, and soon passed away.

During the winter the authority of New York was firmly established throughout Charlotte county, and a number of those who tried to transfer it to Vermont were arrested and lodged in Albany county jail. No effort was made to protect them by the authorities of Vermont. In fact, on the 24th of February, 1782, the Legislature of that State formally relinquished their claim both to the New York and the New Hampshire territory which they had attempted to bring within their own limits.

On the 1st of March that portion of the Cambridge people which had sanctioned the Vermont movement met in convention and reaffirmed their allegiance to New York. They appointed a committee, which drew up, signed, and forwarded to Governor Clinton a very earnest submission on the part of the people, declaring that they had favored annexation to Vermont in the hope of averting the horrors of British and Indian invasion, expressing regret at their course, and asking for mercy from the State. Similar documents were forwarded from other districts.

In March a petition was sent on from inhabitants of White Creek, declaring that they had ever been constant and faithful subjects of New York, and asking for mercy for those who had been led astray and had attempted to secede to Vermont. This was signed by Captain John Armstrong, John Henry, Edward Savage, John Gray, Matthew McWhorter, Robert Pennell, Alexander Turner, Pelatiah Fitch, Jr., Joshua Conkey, Thomas Armstrong, Robert Boyd, Alexander Kennedy, Samuel McWhorter, Thomas Lyon, and Sanford Smith.

Owing to these representations, and to the fact that Vermont had formally released her claim, the prisoners were soon discharged. The status of Charlotte county was definitely fixed, but the old dispute about the sovereignty over Vermont itself was still unsettled. The New York authorities, however, had about made up their minds that whatever might be the legal aspect of the case, it would be impracticable to maintain their jurisdiction over the obstinate mountaineers who had so long defied them, and were desirous to retire from the contest with as little loss of dignity as possible. Accordingly, in the spring of 1782, they offered to submit the whole question to the Continental Congress.

Kingsbury was organized as a town or township during

this year, with the same boundaries which it originally had as a patent, and which it still possesses. Though peace was not yet declared, the people felt so well satisfied that the surrender of Yorktown would result in independence that they began to address themselves in earnest to the work of rehabilitating their devastated country. In the spring of 1783 came the news of the actual declaration of peace and the recognition of the independence of America, and then the good work went on with still greater speed.

## CHAPTER XIV.

### THE ERA OF DEVELOPMENT.

Distrust of everything English—Change of Name from Charlotte to Washington County—Formation of Hartford—Law regarding Roads—First Court Record under the State—Courts directed to be held at Salem and Fort Edward—Adoption of the name "Salem"—Law recognizing and defining Towns—Legislative Aid—Prevalence of Dram-Drinking—The First Temperance Pledge—Wolf and Panther Bounty—Effective Canceling of Proofs—Settlement of the great Vermont Dispute—The Boundary—A List of Supervisors—Vermont admitted into the Union—Cambridge and Easton annexed to Washington—Struggle for the County Seat—Supervisors fix it at Salem—Courts held a part of the time at Fort Edward—The First Academy—Remarkable number of Senators from this County—The Explanation—Military Matters—The First Newspaper—Warning to Sabbath-Breakers—The Men who "ran" the County—A Quaint Summons—The Northern Inland Lark Navigation Company—Turning the Judges out of Court—The Punishment—Changing the County Seat—Other Contempts—Severe Sentences—Pillory and Branding—Iron—Prevalence of Counterfeiting—The Second Newspaper—The First Successful One—Scarcity of Mails—The Post-Boys of York—Summoning a Grave-Yard—More Military—Election Statistics—The First Turnpike—Dividing the Vermont Fund—A Feeble Battalion.

THE long and deadly struggle of the Revolution, with its accompaniments of invasion, house-burning, and Indian outrage, had naturally developed a very bitter feeling among the people, especially on the frontiers, against everything of English name or origin. Even the name of Queen Charlotte county, whose farms had been devastated by the troops of Queen Charlotte's husband. Still more unpleasant was the name of Tryon county, derived from the last British governor of New York, to the people of the Mohawk valley, where the work of burning and massacre had been carried on year after year by Tories and Indians in British employ.

Accordingly, on the second day of April, 1784, the Legislature passed an act changing the two names just mentioned. It was a model of brevity and precision, and, after the enacting clause, read as follows:

"From and after the passage of this act the county of Tryon shall be known by the name of Montgomery, and the county of Charlotte by the name of Washington."

Thus the most honored appellation known to Americans was conferred upon this county. The name was not as common then as now, and we believe this is the oldest "Washington county" in the United States,—a venerable patriarch with nearly forty namesakes among counties, besides an almost countless host of towns, villages, and post-offices.

In the year 1784 the township or district of Hartford

was formed from Westfield (now Fort Ann), and the settlement of Dresden was begun.

Settlement was now going on rapidly in all parts of the county, and the need of roads was constantly felt. The first law regarding roads in this county after the Revolution was enacted May 4, 1784. It authorized the inhabitants of Charlotte county (and of six others named in the act) to elect commissioners in each town at their annual town-meetings, to lay out and regulate the highways, and also to elect as many overseers of highways (path-masters) as there were road-districts in each town.

A large part of the land in the county had been owned by Tories and had been forfeited, by act of the Legislature. During the war there had been no sale for these lands, and they still remained in the possession of the State. On the 12th of May, 1784, an act was passed providing for the speedy sale of the lands in question by the commissioners of forfeiture. The commissioner for the eastern district was Alexander Webster, and he began to sell forthwith. One of the oldest records in the county clerk's office is Colonel Webster's register of the sales of forfeited lands. It is headed as follows:

"Registered for and by the direction of Alexander Webster, Esquire, commissioner of forfeiture for the eastern district of New York, in pursuance of an act entitled an act for the speedy sale of the confiscated and forfeited estates within the State, and for other purposes therein mentioned, passed the 12th day of May, 1784."

One of the first records reads as follows:

"Sold to Seth Sherwood the fee-simple of lot number thirty-nine in the Artillery patent, as it is distinguished by lot number thirty-nine in the map and field-book of said patent (special reference being thereto had), containing two hundred and forty-two acres of land, for the sum of four hundred and twenty pounds, on the twelfth day of October, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-four; forfeited by the attainer of Philip and Andrew P. Skene, late of Skenesborough, esquires."

No less than a hundred and sixty-two tracts of Skene's land were thus sold and registered, every one being declared forfeited by the attainer of Philip and Andrew P. Skene. Probably the elder gentleman had conveyed the land to the younger, in the hope of thus saving it from forfeiture; but the reticution of the hard-headed old patriots was not to be thus eluded. The elder Skene wrote from England to Elishama Tozer, of Whitehall, declaring that he had always been desirous of promoting the welfare of America, even when serving the king; that he had no tie binding him to England, and desiring to learn whether there was any chance for him to resume his residence at Skenesborough, and regain his forfeited lands. But his efforts in this direction were without avail.

Besides the Skene lands, a hundred and thirty-one tracts were registered as forfeited by Oliver DeLauncy, ten by Edward and Ebenezer Jessup, three by Jonathan and Daniel Jones, three by Michael Hoffnagle, and one by John Tabor Kemp, ex-attorney-general. Several tracts, amounting to about a thousand acres, had belonged to Donald Fisher, husband of the badly-celebrated Betsy Munro.

The largest number of tracts sold to any one person was

to General John Williams, who purchased sixty-five, situated in all parts of the county. In a few cases the fee-simple was sold, but in most instances the commissioner conveyed "the equity of redemption of the rent and reversion," the lands having been originally sold with the reservation of a quitrent to the crown.

Notwithstanding the act of 1779, directing the holding of courts in Charlotte county, there is no record of any such court until 1786. At that court the first judge was Alexander Webster, of Hebron; the associates were Ebenezer Russell, of Salem, and David Hopkins, of Hebron. The justices "of the quorum" were Moses Martin, John McAllister, Albert Baker, John Rowan, and Aaron Fuller. The clerk was Colonel John McRea. The grand jurors were David Brundage, Robert Wilson, William Graham, John Connor, Josiah Farr, Zebulon Fuller, Samuel Wilson, and John Gault, of Whitehall; Samuel Hopkins, of Hebron; Bartholomew Bartlett, Thomas Collins, David Rood, Jonathan Crozier, and John Low, of Salem; Asa Flint, John Sheldon, and Daniel Henderson, of Kingsbury; Noah Payn, of Fort Miller; Daniel Curtive, of Granville; Manning Bull and Benjamin Atwater, of Westfield.

On the 5th of February, 1787, an act was passed reaffirming the previous act and requiring the courts to be held at Salem. This law provided for a court of common pleas and general sessions of the peace to be held at that village three times each year. Fort Edward, however, together with the rest of the western part of the county, applied so strong an influence that on the 21st of April following the law was changed so that one of the three terms should be held at the house of Adiel Sherwood, in the village of Fort Edward.

The name of "Salem" was used in these laws in place of those which the people had so long disputed about—White Creek and New Perth. The first use of the name now adopted—of which we have seen any record—was its application to "Fort Salem" in 1777. It would appear that when the inhabitants became tired of their long dispute, they agreed to adopt the name of their first fort; this again deriving its name from a Massachusetts town. So the New Englanders had a name of their own, after all.

Up to this period the political organizations subordinate to counties had been in a very chaotic state. The names of towns, townships, districts, precincts, and patents had been used indiscriminately, and the privileges accorded to each were very indefinitely defined. But on the seventh day of March, 1788, a law was passed defining the boundaries of all the counties in the State, and also giving the limits of the minor divisions under the general name of towns. Compilations frequently refer to certain towns as having been *organized* on the day just named, while in fact nearly or quite all of them possessed political organizations, more or less complete, previous to that time. They were recognized as towns on that day, their boundaries were defined, the designations of district, township, etc., were dropped, and their municipal rights and duties, which had previously been to a great extent of a special character, were conformed to a general law, applicable to the whole State.

The towns thus recognized in Washington county were Salem, Argyle, Hebron, Granville, Hampton, Whitehall,

Kingsbury, Westfield (Fort Ann), and Queensbury. In Albany county there were the town of Cambridge and the east parts of the towns of Saratoga and Stillwater, which have since been transferred to Washington.

How hard was the struggle of the pioneers with the wilderness is shown by the fact that, in the winter of 1789, an act was passed by the Legislature granting the sum of a hundred and twenty pounds to the county of Washington, to be divided by the supervisors among the towns "according to their need," and to be refunded by those receiving it. The men of that period had more faults than some historians are willing to allow, but a disposition to be dependent on charity was not one of them, and it must have been a very great stress of hardship, probably a failure of crops, which made it necessary for the State to unloose its purse-strings in their behalf.

Among those faults, the propensity for absorbing an unconscionable amount of rum and whisky was the most prominent. The universal prevalence of dram-drinking and the great frequency of absolute drunkenness are attested by the evidence alike of tradition and of record. The first temperance pledge (if it can be so called) which we have found in the county dates back to 1789, and itself furnishes strong proof of the evil it was designed to remedy.

It was a pledge by Colonel John Williams and others not to furnish their harvest hands with more than half a pint of rum per day; that being, in the language of the document, "enough to fit them for labor."

The first law that we find offering a bounty for wild beasts in this county was passed in April, 1790. It provided that for every wolf or panther, killed in the counties of Montgomery and Washington, the sum of ten shillings (one dollar and twenty-five cents) should be paid if the animal was under a year old, and twenty shillings if it was over that age. In the counties east and south of those named the bounty was three times as much.

The tricks that we read of as having been practiced in the bounty business in old times could not have been carried out under this law without the active assistance of a public official. The Legislature had evidently had experience in the ways of wolf-killers, and provided that each seeker for a bounty should take the unskinned head of the slain animal to a justice of the peace, who after due examination should proceed to "cancel" it, by cutting off the ears; certainly a very efficient method of preventing it from ever being used again. He was then required to give without charge a certificate, on which the bounty could be drawn from the county treasurer. In October following, the bounty in the two counties was doubled both as to old and young animals.

During this year (1790) the long contest between New York and the people of the "New Hampshire grants" was finally settled. The authorities of the former State became satisfied that they would never be able to extend their jurisdiction over the Green Mountain Boys, and consequently made a virtue of necessity by yielding what they considered their legal rights. Accordingly, on the 6th of March, a law was passed ceding to Vermont all claim to political jurisdiction and also to ownership of the land within that State, and appointing commissioners to meet

with others from Vermont and settle the boundaries between the two States.

The commissioners met in October following, and agreed on a boundary beginning at the northeast corner of Massachusetts and running thence northerly along the western bounds of the towns of Pownal, Bennington, Shaftsbury, Arlington, Sandgate, Rupert, Wells, and Poultney, as then held, to the Poultney river; thence down the middle of the deepest channel of Poultney river to East bay; and thence down the middle of East bay and Lake Champlain to the forty-fifth parallel of north latitude. This boundary, from the southwest corner of Salem northward to Clinton county, also formed the eastern boundary of Washington county. It was also agreed at the same time that Vermont should pay to New York the sum of thirty thousand dollars, to be divided among those who had lost by buying land from New York within the disputed territory. This was but a small fraction of the value of the lands patented by New Yorkers, but we suppose it served as a salve to the wounded dignity of the State.

Chancing to have met a list of the supervisors of Washington county for 1790, we reproduce it here, as it is perhaps the only complete list which has come down from the last century, most of the early papers of the board having been destroyed. It is as follows: Salem, Hamilton McCollister; Argyle, William Read; Queensbury (now in Warren county), William Robards; Kingsbury, Seth Alden; Westfield (Fort Ann), George Wray; Whitehall, Cornelius Jones; Hampton, John How; Granville, Timothy Leonard; Hebron, John Hamilton.

In 1791, Vermont was admitted into the Union as a State, thus putting the seal of Federal authority on the settlement arrived at this year. Washington county thus became permanently a border county along all its enormous length. In this year also the counties of Rensselaer and Saratoga were formed from Albany. By the same act the town of Cambridge, comprising also the present towns of Jackson and White Creek, was transferred to Washington county, and that part of the towns of Saratoga and Stillwater lying east of the Hudson was formed into a new town, by the name of Easton, and also annexed to Washington. We do not know, but we imagine very strongly, that these transfers were managed by General John Williams, of Salem, then an influential member of the State Senate, so as to strengthen the south end of the county, and get the county-seat permanently fixed at Salem.

At all events, that same year a petition was circulated asking the Legislature to fix the county-seat permanently at Salem, and to authorize the building of a court-house and jail at that point, there having been no county buildings previous to that time. Fort Edward and the neighboring towns of course resisted this movement. At the same time many of the Cambridge and Easton people whose local market was at Lansingburg, were anxious to be again transferred to Rensselaer county. An act to this effect actually passed the Assembly in March, 1791, but was stopped in the Senate, where we again see the influence of General Williams. Edward Savage, of Salem (father of the celebrated Chief-Justice Savage), was also a senator at the same time, and of course opposed to the change. The

fact of there being two State senators from a thinly-settled country town is a very remarkable one, of which more will be said farther on.

While Salem and Fort Edward were thus struggling for the honors of the capital, some of the river people desired to have it located at Fort Miller. The Legislature avoided a decision by the device so frequently resorted to since that time, and at length permanently incorporated in the law; they authorized the board of supervisors to fix the locality. The board accordingly met, and located the county-seat at Salem.

The next year Fort Edward made zealous efforts to have the vote reconsidered, but in vain. Failing in this, the people of that part of the county sought to have two county-seats established, and in this they were so far successful as to obtain the passage of a law that the courts should be held as before, a part of the time at Fort Edward. No court-house was erected there, however, while in 1792 an act was passed directing the county to raise money to build a court-house and jail at Salem. These structures were accordingly begun, but were not completed until about four years from that date.

To go back a little, we find that in 1791 an institution of learning was incorporated, under the name of Salem Washington Academy. There had previously been a high school kept at Salem (part of the time in Fort Williams), but this was the first chartered academy or seminary in the county; in fact, the first north of Albany. There were but five academies, then in existence in the State, which have survived to the present time. A full account of this venerable institution will be found in the town history of Salem.

In 1793 another town was added to the Washington county list, Hartford being formed from Westfield on the 12th day of March in that year.

In the election held in January of the same year there were seventeen hundred votes cast for State senator, General Williams receiving twelve hundred, which was enough to overcome an adverse vote in Saratoga county and leave him still a handsome majority.

And here we would advert to some very curious facts in the political history of the county. From 1777 till 1803 Charlotte or Washington county was invariably represented by two members in the State Senate, and almost all the time it had three of its citizens in that body. Moreover, during the period from 1803 to 1826 the county was almost always represented by two senators. Since 1826 it has been obliged to content itself with one senator, and of late years only has one from a half to a third of the time.

What is still more remarkable is that during the first-named period (1777 to 1803) nearly all the senators were from the southeast part of the county, and the single town of Salem generally had two of its citizens in the Senate. The adjoining town of Hebron came next in the senatorial roll, while during the whole period in question there were but three senators from all the rest of the county.

Such a phenomenal concentration of political stars seems at first very strange, but it is not extremely difficult of explanation. It arose at first from the fact that the State was divided into four districts, each of which elected a cer-

tain number of senators. Charlotte or Washington county belonged to the eastern district, to which were assigned three senators by the constitution of 1777. But besides Charlotte, the eastern district consisted only of Cumberland and Gloucester counties. Now Cumberland and Gloucester, as well as the eastern part of Charlotte county, were in the New Hampshire grants, which had erected themselves into the State of Vermont, and any one who there had undertaken to vote for a New York senator would have been probably sent to jail by the authorities of that State, besides being in great danger of a coat of tar and feathers. Consequently, all the senators allotted to the eastern district had to be chosen from Charlotte county.

Even after the cession of jurisdiction by New York to Vermont the situation was unchanged; for the number of senators allotted to a district was fixed by the constitution, and that constitution was not changed until 1802. Subsequent to 1803, however, a portion of this unconscionable allowance of senators was allotted to the new counties formed out of Washington on the north.

While the formation of Vermont prevented any senators from being chosen from the eastern three-quarters of the eastern district, the circumstances of the Revolution practically confined the choice to the southwestern third of the remaining quarter. In the northern and northeastern towns of what is now Washington county a large proportion of the inhabitants, including most of the leaders, were Tories. These towns, too, were ravaged by fire and sword during the Revolution, and it was a long time after its close before they regained sufficient vigor to take a prominent part in political management. Consequently, Salem and Hebron had a very wide scope for the gratification of their political ambition.

The "general training" and the "company training" were important institutions of those days, and the leading citizens were nearly all ambitious of the honors to be derived from militia offices. Dr. John Williams, unquestionably the first man of the county, was brigadier-general. As the militia was then organized, there were no colonels, each regiment being under a lieutenant-colonel and two majors. In 1793 there were two or more regiments in Washington county, the field and staff of the one in the northwestern section being as follows:

Lieutenant-Colonel commanding, Adiel Sherwood; First Major, Peter B. Tearse; Second Major, Isaac Hitchcock; Surgeon, Zina Hitchcock; "Surgeon's Mate" (now called Assistant Surgeon), John Perrigo; Quartermaster, Charles Robinson; Adjutant, J. Adams; Paymaster, Hugh Preble.

The first newspaper in a county is usually considered as a landmark of progress, and was much more so in those times than now, its establishment being a much harder task. Nowadays, Charlotte county would not probably have been in existence three weeks before some enterprising type would have started a journal, whether there were any inhabitants to read it or not. But it was not until 1794, twenty-two years after the organization of the county, that such an institution was known in Charlotte or Washington. It was called the *Times or National Courier*, and was issued at Salem, on the 18th day of June in that year, by George W. Gerrish. Like all papers of that era,

it was extremely defective in local news, so that we can learn little from it regarding the condition of the county. Late as it was, it was too early for the times, and after a seven-months' struggle with adverse fate it gave up the ghost. A more detailed account of this and subsequent journals will be found elsewhere.

In this year, the court-house and jail not being completed, an act was passed providing for a tax on the county of four hundred pounds (one thousand dollars) to finish those structures.

Although, as has been said, drinking and drunkenness were more prevalent then than now, yet the feeling against the violation of the Sabbath was much stronger than at the present time. A public notice was issued on the 6th of June, signed by all the judges of the court of common pleas, four assistant justices (or justices of the quorum), the sheriff, and fourteen justices of the peace, warning the people of their intention to enforce the law for the suppression of immorality, and particularly reminding the constables of Washington county to arrest and detain all persons traveling without necessity on the Lord's day; and requesting all the good people of the county to aid in the effort to enforce the law, "as it has an immediate connection with the happiness and prosperity of that community of which they are a part."

The notice was signed by Ebenezer Russell, first judge; Alexander Webster, John Williams, Ebenezer Clark, and David Hopkins, judges; Samuel Crossett, Edward Savage, and Peter B. Tearse, assistant justices; Andrew White, sheriff; and by the following justices of the peace: John M. Killip, William Dougall, Thomas Smith, Thomas Belows, John Rowan, Daniel Curtice, Wm. Harkness, John Kincaid, Alexander Webster, Jr., Edward Harris, Walter Raleigh, Thomas Dennis, John McAllister, and David Thomas. Although the people were much more favorable to such a movement than they would be at the present time, yet it was not carried out without a good deal of difficulty, and there was much trouble on the subject for many years.

It should be mentioned that the five judges named were all (except Clark, of Fort Edward, previously of Salem) from the southeastern part of the county, and were the same who so long represented Charlotte or Washington county in the State Senate. Russell and Williams were from Salem, and Webster and Hopkins from Hebron. The five men just mentioned, and James and Edward Savage, of Salem, in modern phrase, "ran" the politics of the county for about a quarter of a century.

As an instance of the quaint ways of doing things prevalent in the old times, we may mention a notice sent by a magistrate of the county to a delinquent debtor (and recorded by Judge Gibson), which, after a statement of the account of which payment was desired, concluded with the following pertinent quotation from Holy Writ:

"Agree with thine adversary quickly, while thou art in the way with him, lest at any time he deliver thee to the judge, and the judge deliver thee to the officers, and thou be cast into prison. Verily, I say unto thee, thou shalt by no means come out thence until thou hast paid the uttermost farthing."

At this period an earnest effort was being made to improve

the navigation of Wood creek, and to build a short canal, so as to connect the waters of the Hudson with those of Lake Champlain. The Northern Inland Lock Navigation Company was incorporated for the purpose of performing this much-needed work in the same manner actually done by the Western Inland Lock Navigation Company in connecting the waters of the Mohawk river and Oneida lake. General Philip Schuyler being the leading spirit in both enterprises. General Williams, who had bought the forfeited estates of Major Skene, of Whitehall, was an active member and director of the Northern Company.

The latter company commenced operations, and in June, 1794, advertised for a contract "for cleaning Halfway brook from the present landing-place to its junction with Wood creek, and for cleaning Wood creek from the junction aforesaid to the entrance of the canal at Whitehall." But owing to lack of means the company was obliged to stop work, and the desired communication was not made until more than thirty years later.

In 1796 a term of court was held, as one had been each year for nine years, at the hotel of Adiel Sherwood, at Fort Edward. This gentleman, who, it will be remembered, was the same who commanded as captain at Fort Ann, in 1780, now united the glittering dignity of a lieutenant-colonel of militia with the humble duties of a village tavern-keeper. The court appears to have been held in his dining-room. One day, as the dinner-hour approached, Colonel Sherwood, who had perhaps become disgruntled at something the honorable court had done, abruptly entered the room and peremptorily ordered the judges to vacate it, as he desired to have the table set for dinner.

Judges were important personages then, and, as has been stated, the judges of Washington county were its most prominent citizens. That, after having been allowed to set up their court in a room, they should be thus dictatorially ordered out of it, even by a lieutenant-colonel of militia, was almost enough to paralyze them with horror and indignation. Sherwood, however, made so much ado that the court adjourned for the time being, but at their next session they proceeded to make a signal example of this irreverent offender. The record reads as follows: "Adiel Sherwood, having been guilty of contempt, it is ordered that the said Adiel Sherwood be committed to the common jail of Washington county for the space of fifteen days."

It is highly probable that this contempt of Colonel Sherwood had an important effect on the county-seat question, for three of the insulted judges were then senators, and, although the courts had been held at his house for nine years, at the very next session of the Legislature the place of holding them was changed to the hotel of Mary Dean, in Sandy Hill. The consequence has been that Sandy Hill has been a county-seat ever since, and Fort Edward has not.

Punishments for contempt seem to have been quite common along about that period. Another occurred the same year. John McMichael, already under indictment, was committed during the pleasure of the court, "for that he, in the presence of the court, was guilty of contempt, by using indecent, disrespectful, and immoral language, and insulting the court." And another person, a little earlier,

"being charged" with having uttered contemptuous words against the court, was ordered to find two sureties for his good behavior till the next court, and to stand committed until he should do so, which was sufficiently stringent for "being charged" with contemptuous words.

The individual in question was less fortunate than the one who was tried at Salem "charged with suspicion of horse-stealing," for he was acquitted of the curious crime-suspicion.

As a rule the sentences were decidedly severe. The pillory, the whipping-post, and even the branding-iron were recognized instruments in the administration of justice, and the two first were the ornaments of every county-seat. Thus we find a record of one man, convicted of perjury, sentenced to stand in the pillory at Salem one hour, and then to be confined in the State's prison, at hard labor, for a long term of years; of another, sentenced for grand larceny, to be taken to the public whipping-post, "and that he there receive thirty-nine lashes on his bare back, from the waist upwards;" and of still another, convicted of counterfeiting, and condemned "to be branded with the letter 'C' on his left cheek, with a red-hot iron, and to confinement at hard labor in the State's-prison for life."

It would seem that the punishment for counterfeiting was excessively severe even as compared with the other sentences just mentioned, and enormously so in comparison with one for burglary,—“breaking and robbing a store.”—the guilty person being only fined ten pounds! Probably, however, there were mitigating circumstances in that case, and the secret of the severity exercised against counterfeiting is to be found in the prevalence of that crime. Counterfeiters were as thick as horse-thieves in Texas, and they met with no more mercy.

It was not generally bank-bills which were counterfeited, though doubtless there was some of this done, but silver dollars, half-dollars, quarters, etc.; for the new money of America was already in circulation, though accounts were commonly kept in pounds, shillings, and pence. Bogus silver would seem to be comparatively easy to detect, yet there was a great deal of it in circulation eighty years ago, and the hills of Washington county and of Vermont furnished an excellent lurking-place for the lawless manufacturers.

Hon. John McDonald, whose vigorous memory extends back into the last century, states that the counterfeiters were commonly called "two-for-one men," because they were in the habit of trading off two dollars of bogus money for one of good. There were bands of them in various parts of this county and Vermont, and one of their principal "runways" was at the house of the notorious Betsey Fisher (daughter of Rev. Harry Munro), whose own subsequent trial and conviction for forgery was among the great sensations of the day.

The second newspaper published in the county was issued, like its predecessor, at Salem, in May, 1796, and was called the *Washington Patriot* (not *Patriot*, as has sometimes been stated). The patrol was duly represented in an engraving at the head of the paper as pacing his beat to and fro, with shouldered musket and fixed bayonet, with the legend, "All is well" issuing from his lips. Beneath was

the inscription "Watch for the Republic," while above were the French words, "*La nuit est passée*"—the night is passed—evidently referring to the emergence of the country from the darkness of the Revolutionary period, and from the confusion preceding the adoption of the Federal constitution.

Notwithstanding this very military and patriotic name and frontispiece, and notwithstanding the literary merits of St. John Honeywood, the editor, there was still a lack of the sinews of war, and the "Patrol" marched into non-entirety within less than a year after it entered on the journalistic war-path.

It was not until 1798, nearly twenty-six years after the organization of the county, that a successful and permanent newspaper was established within its boundaries. The lucky venture was made by Henry Dodd, and was called the *Northern Centinel*, which martial name enabled it to appropriate the old engraved frontispiece of the *Patrol*. The first number was issued at Salem, on the first day of January, 1798, and since then Washington county has never been without a newspaper.

One good reason why it was so very difficult to support a journal in the county was because there were almost no post-offices nor mail-routes. Up to 1797 Salem was the only post-office in the eastern half of the county, supplying with mail not only almost all of this county but several towns in Vermont. Sandy Hill had no post-office till that year, when a mail-route was opened from there to Saratoga. For many years after a successful paper was established, it was delivered to subscribers by post-riders, or post-boys as they were commonly called, who traveled on horseback over hill and through dale, sounding their horns as they approached the residences of their patrons, and being usually met by some member of the family, who were the more anxious to learn the news from its so seldom reaching them.

If it was night and no one came to receive the paper, after repeated warnings, the post-boy would throw it over the fence to await the arising of the inmates in the morning.

It is related that on one occasion the rider, who was delivering the paper in Cambridge, having absorbed too much spiritual consolation at the tavern, halted at the gate of the old grave-yard south of that village, and blew his horn for some one to come and take his paper. Again and still again, each time louder than before, he repeated the call, but finding it still unheeded he threw the paper over into the grave-yard, and rode off, saying, "They will find it when they get up," which was doubtless true.

For most of the facts and incidents related in the past two or three pages relating to the courts and the press, we are indebted to the published articles of Hon. James Gibson, though we have also examined the records bearing on the subject.

Keeping our eyes open for the military, then so important an element of country life, we find that in 1799 the command of Brigadier-General Williams consisted of the regiments of Lieutenant-Colonel King, Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas, Lieutenant-Colonel White, Lieutenant-Colonel Kane, and Lieutenant-Colonel Lansing. One or two of these were probably out of the county, though in these days it did not require a very large population to justify

five regiments of militia. The governor manufactured colonels on the slightest provocation.

At the election that year Washington county, including Warren, cast three thousand and thirty-six votes; of which the Republicans, afterwards called Democrats, had a handsome majority. Edward Savage, the most popular Republican candidate for the Assembly, received seventeen hundred and sixty-six votes; while David Hopkins, the highest on the Federal list, had but twelve hundred and seventy. The county was almost invariably Republican, or Democratic, those being then convertible terms throughout all its early history.

By a law passed in March, 1799, the general management of the roads in the county was vested in three superintendents of highways, appointed by the council of appointment. To these superintendents appeals lay from the town commissioners. This arrangement, however, lasted but a few years, since when the road management has been entirely by towns,—a fact regretted by some, who desire the unity secured by the system just mentioned, or by the still older one, which vested the entire management in county commissioners.

Another important movement in regard to highways was the beginning of turnpikes. The Northern Turnpike Company, the first intended to operate within this county, was incorporated on the first day of April, 1799. It was designed to build a turnpike from Lansingburg, through Cambridge, Salem, and Hebron, to the house of Hezekiah Leaving, in the town of Granville; and among its directors were William Hay, Edward Wells, Jr., David Long, Martin Van Buskirk, John Williams, and Edward Savage. The company immediately went to work, and not only built the road to the designated point, but continued it northward, through Hampton, to the State line, connecting with a similar road to Burlington, Vermont. They also built a branch from Salem northeastward to the State line, and another from Granville to Whitehall.

We may mention in passing that the money received from Vermont at the settlement of the great dispute was divided in 1799 among the New York claimants for damages. It would look as if various subterranean influences prevailed with public officials almost as much then as now. Of the thirty thousand dollars to be distributed, Goldsborough Banyar, of Albany, a large land proprietor in Cambridge, as well as in other parts of the State, and one of the very provincial officials whose extortions had caused a great part of the difficulty, received seven thousand two hundred and eighteen dollars, while Charles Hutchins, the settler whose lands had been seized and house destroyed by Ethan Allen and his companions, received nine dollars and ninety-eight cents. The other residents of Washington county benefited by the fund were Ebenezer Clarke, thirty-seven dollars and forty-two cents; Archibald Campbell, forty-nine dollars and ninety-one cents; and Samuel Stevens, six hundred and fifty-three dollars and sixty-three cents.

Numerous as were the colonels and captains of the militia, their commands were apt to be deficient in men, and still more so in equipments. A brigade return of the uniformed companies of Washington county militia, for the year 1800,



shows that Captain Solomon Smith's troop of horse could muster but twenty-seven men and fourteen sabres. Captain E. Smith's troop had twenty-eight men and seven cartridge-boxes; Captain John Doty's light infantry had twenty-five soldiers, with fifteen firelocks; while Captain Morrison's company had but fifteen members.

Having now reached the end of the eighteenth century, we will pause in our record of current events to take a somewhat comprehensive view of Washington county as it was at that era.

## CHAPTER XV.

### A GENERAL VIEW.

Population in 1800—Increase of Villages—Slight increase of Farms—Style of Houses—Principal Industries—Markets—Whisky—Methods of Traveling—Wolves and Bears—A Circular Hunt—An exciting Scene—Slaughter of the Fox—Demoralization of the Survivors.

At this time there were thirty-five thousand inhabitants in Washington county, of which probably twenty-five thousand, or half the present number, were in the territory which now goes by that name, and the rest in the present Warren county. The increase, however, has been largely in the villages, which were then very few and very small. The farming population was probably two-thirds or three-fourths as large then as now. The amount of land cleared was, however, very much less then than now. Mr. John McDonald estimates it at one-fourth the area now cleared. Except in the villages, almost all the houses were of logs, and the barns of the same material. The inhabitants were still mostly of Scotch and New England blood, with a few Hudson river Dutchmen intermingled.

The raising of grain—wheat, oats, and rye—was the principal industry of the farmers, though considerable attention was also paid to the rearing of cattle. Of sheep each farmer tried to guard a few against the wolves, so that his wife or daughters could make the flannel and the "fulled cloth" necessary for their own family.

The main market for exports was at Montreal, by way of Lake Champlain, whither were transported not only the surplus grain of the farmers but large quantities of pot and pearl ashes, made from the timber which they were glad to get rid of in order to clear their land. Potash, in fact, was one of the main resources of the pioneers; for that, being easy of transportation in proportion to its value, would always bring cash, while grain could sometimes hardly be sold for enough to pay the cost of freight.

There was also a local market at Lansingburg (for Troy was not yet in existence), where small sales and purchases were made, especially in the winter, when Lake Champlain was closed by ice. Occasionally, too, some old-fashioned man would take a sleigh-load of produce or drive a drove of cattle overland to Boston, in accordance with the habit of a still earlier day, but this was very seldom. The main travel being northward to Montreal and southward to Lansingburg, the three great roads running north and south through the county frequently showed in winter a long procession of teams going to market with produce and returning with salt, hardware, and other purchased articles.

Shout and song enlivened the way, and now and then one of the foremost drivers would produce a jug of whisky, respectfully salute it with upturned lips, and then set it in the snow beside the road, where each, as he passed, would seize it, draw his rations, and again deposit the precious utensil in the snow.

The general liquor-drinking proclivities have been mentioned before. It is said that there were from ten to fifteen taverns in the town of Salem alone, besides several other places where liquor was sold, and a distillery, where a dipper always hung beside the still, and where whisky was as free as cider at a cider-mill. Doubtless, however, this constant drinking, though sufficiently injurious, was not as harmful as it would now be, because the drinkers were nearly all devoted to hard, out-door, manual labor, and they "worked off" a good portion of the liquor so freely imbibed.

Most of the teams which then drove over the road had harnesses with rope traces, harnesses entirely of leather being reserved for the aristocracy; in fact, it was a sign of a man's being in pretty good circumstances if he even owned a horse-team. Probably a majority of the farmers had nothing but oxen, and those who had horses used them principally for the road, doing their farm-work with the more humble species of team. As for pleasure-carriages, single or double, there was hardly one in the county, though possibly in two or three villages an old-fashioned chaise might have been seen rolling leisurely along on its two wheels, beneath the burden of some ponderous couple too aged for horseback riding.

Nearly all the traveling by men on business was done on horseback, and the women, too, of the better class, were all at home on the side-saddle. Even the one-horse wagon was an unknown institution. While the poorer class of farmers went to meeting with their families on ox-carts, one of the more "forchanded" ones would on Sunday hitch up his horses to his big lumber-wagon, take his wife and six or eight children, perhaps fill up with the family of one of his poorer neighbors, and drive off to church with flying colors. Sometimes, however, when the family consisted only of a young married couple, the man would bestride his saddle, the wife would seat herself behind him on a pillion, and thus in proper state they would make their way to the house of the Lord.

Toll-bridges were then quite numerous. There was one over the Hudson at Sandy Hill, another at Fort Miller, and another at Schuylerville; also one over the Hoosic, long known as Eagle bridge.

The wild animals were still plentiful, especially in the northern part of the county. Sheep had to be carefully folded for fear of the wolves, and it was not uncommon for a bear to scramble into a badly-constructed hog-pen, seize a convenient-sized young shote by the back of the neck, and trot off with him into the woods, as a cat does with a kitten; always provided that the squeals of the captured animal did not bring out the pioneer with his rifle to put an end to the ursine exploit. Occasionally, too, the shriek of the panther, fiercest of American beasts, was heard at the edge of a clearing, when mothers hastily gathered their children together, and shuddered at thought of the terrible danger nigh.

To get rid of these numerous unpleasant visitors, especially the wolves, the people were in the habit of forming great circles several miles in extent, and moving steadily forward towards the centre, shooting at every animal they saw. Sometimes an unguarded place in the circle permitted the beasts to escape, but usually there was quite an extensive slaughter. One of the last and most successful of these circle-hunts was directed against Kingsbury swamp in the very first year of this century. As other sections had been cleared up and hunted out, the wild animals had retreated to this extensive tangled marsh as to their last fortress.

The proper arrangements having been duly made beforehand, early one summer morning, when the swamp was comparatively dry, the farmers and villagers assembled from far and near, armed with rifles, muskets, and fowling-pieces, and plentifully provided with ammunition. A captain and the necessary subordinates were elected, and a list of signals and a code of rules were duly promulgated. Then, under the direction of the officers, the circle was carefully formed, and at a preconcerted signal the men advanced into the swamp. Moving forward as rapidly as the tangled undergrowth would permit, they soon began to rouse up some of their victims. Deer sprang from their lairs, and darted away towards the centre of the covert, some falling before the weapons of the hunters, while now and then an old buck would make a bold dash through the circle, and gain the freedom of the distant hills of Fort Ann.

Still onward pressed the hunters, and at length they began to see the gray-backed sheep-eaters, the especial object of their search. These, too, retreated toward the centre. The circular skirmish-line grew closer. The firing was almost incessant, but it was only at long intervals that a wolf was slain, when shouts of triumph burst from a hundred throats, resembling the scalp-yell which erstwhile rose in these same forests over many a human victim.

Wolves and deer were now intermixed, and for the time forgot their mutual antipathy in the common fear of a more deadly foe. More and more frequent grew the shots of rifle and musket and fowling-piece. More and more frequently some of the inclosed animals dashed through the circle and made their escape; more and more common became the shouts of triumph over the slain. At length the centre is reached amid a grand fusillade of excited sportsmen, a frantic scattering of still surviving animals, and a tremendous chorus of yells that would have rejoiced the heart of Marin or St. Luc de la Corne.

On counting the slain eleven wolves were found,—a most extraordinary yield,—together with deer and other smaller animals too numerous or too insignificant for record. Many of the wolves which escaped were doubtless wounded, and the rest were badly demoralized. In fact, they were sick of the country. Most of them made their way to join their comrades in the mountains of Dresden and Putnam; and the central and southern portions of the county were never afterwards infested by these midnight assassins to anything like the same extent as before. It was by no means uncommon, however, for one of them to come down out of the hills, run riot in two or three flocks

of sheep, slaughtering and sucking the blood of a dozen or more, hardly stopping to taste the flesh of the slain, and then escaping unharmed to his rocky fastness. Foxes, too, frequently killed young lambs as remorselessly as they would so many chickens, and, taking it altogether, the business of raising sheep in Washington county was a decidedly precarious one for a considerable time, even in the present century.

## CHAPTER XVI.

1800 TO 1861.

A Peaceful Era—Greenwich—Another Court House—Turnpikes—Dresden—Fort Ann—The County Clerk's Office—Sheep-raising—First Memoirs—An Expensive Experiment—Frame Houses—War of 1812—General Apatthy—Flax-culture—Premium for Woolen Cloth—A Curious Tribunal—Warren County formed—Prospect of Invasion—Militia called out—Queer Stories—A Regiment on the Lake—News of Victory—White Creek and Jackson—The Champlain Canal—Its Completion—General Improvement—The Stage-Coch Era—Some Distinguished Men—The Wool Business again—Population at various Periods—Progress of Improvement—Plank Roads—The First Railroad—Approach of War.

WE have now passed the old Indian period, the Revolutionary period, and the pioneer period, in the existence of Washington county. Henceforth, for sixty years, our steps will be along the beaten path of our more prosaic modern life, and we can therefore advance with much more rapidity. Another thing that will facilitate the progress of this general history is the fact that the town-histories, and the numerous sketches there given of churches, lodges, manufactures, etc., will give the reader a better idea of the later development of the county than any mere general account that we could compile.

On the 4th of March, 1803, the town of Greenwich was formed from the southern part of Argyle. The next year was marked by the beginning of a court-house at Sandy Hill. The law providing for its erection was passed on the 20th day of March, 1804, and directed that it should be built within half a mile of the house of Daniel Cook in the town of Kingsbury. It was not completed until 1806. It was a plain, rectangular two-story frame building, about thirty-five feet by forty, and is still standing, in a fair state of preservation, near where it was originally erected.

During the next few years, the most noticeable improvement was in regard to the roads; numerous turnpikes being built in various parts of the county during the first decade of this century. The most important was the Waterford and Whitehall turnpike. The company was incorporated in March, 1806, with a capital of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and the road was built soon after. It was sixty miles long, and crossed the Hudson into this county at Fort Miller, running thence by way of Fort Edward and Fort Ann to Whitehall. Other turnpikes of the period were the "Whitehall and Granville," the "Whitehall and Fair Haven," the "Mitchell and Shaftsbury," and the "East Salem." All have ceased to take toll except the Whitehall and Granville.

On the 28th of February, 1806, the long, mountainous peninsula lying between Lake Champlain and Lake George

was severed from Westfield and formed into a new town, to which was very properly given the name of the sturdy warrior who had so often coasted along its shores and traversed with wary steps its rock-bound ridges. The town of Putnam, as then organized, contained not only the territory which now bears that name, but also the present town of Dresden.

With even greater appropriateness, on the sixth day of April, 1808, the unmeaning name of Westfield was changed for the historic one of Fort Ann. It is only to be regretted that the same law did not provide some condign punishment for every reckless mortal who should dare to spell the name derived from Queen Anne in any other way than *A. double u, e*; but it did not, and time has now sanctified our forefathers' blunder, probably beyond the hope of remedy.

Notwithstanding, or rather because, there were two county-seats, the county clerk's office had not been located at either one of them. In fact, after it left Salem it had been kept wherever the county clerk happened to reside. But in 1806 an end was put to its peregrinations, by a law which located it permanently "within one-half mile of the house of Peleg Bragg, in the town of Argyle;" the person named being a noted tavern-keeper of that period and locality. Peleg Bragg has long since passed away, but the county clerk's office of Washington county is still kept within half a mile of the point where his house stood in 1806.

We now turn our attention to a branch of agricultural industry which up to this period had been little regarded, but which has since become one of the most important in the county; we refer to the raising of sheep. For the facts relating to this subject we are indebted to Dr. Fitch's admirable "Survey of Washington County." Throughout the last century, as already stated, the farmers raised only sheep enough to supply their families with home-made clothing,—and they thought themselves lucky if they could circumvent the wolves with sufficient shrewdness to do that. The few that were raised were long-legged animals with light, coarse fleeces, and were inveterate rovers over hill and dale. Their principal good quality was the hardiness with which they withstood the severities and changes of this variant climate.

But during the first years of this century the wolves were pretty well thinned out, and at the same time a few manufactures began to spring up in this country, affording a market for wool, while through the efforts of Chancellor Livingston a beginning was made in the importation of fine-wooled sheep. The first cross of the common sheep of the country was with an English variety, which produced a great improvement, the fleece being heavier than that of either parent, and the mutton being more plentiful and of equally good quality. The change, too, immediately obliterated the roving propensities of the common breed.

The first merino sheep in Washington county were brought into the present town of White Creek (then Cambridge) in 1809. The next year a flock was begun in Salem, and the great value set on these wonderful exotics is shown by a contract made between Alexander McNish, of that town, and Robert Prince, a merchant of New York. By that contract, in consideration of Mr. Prince's furnishing a merino buck and two ewes, Mr. McNish agreed to

furnish a hundred common ewes, and bear the whole expense of keeping and taking care of the flock for seven years; the common ewes to be divided equally at the end of the first year, the buck lambs and wool to be equally divided every year, and the flock to be equally divided at the end of the seven years. Still it was not strange that Mr. Prince wanted a pretty good bargain, since his three merinos cost him eighteen hundred dollars.

There was a strong prejudice against the new-comers among many of the old-fashioned farmers. It was feared that they would cause a great degeneration of the hardy native sheep, and one of Mr. McNish's neighbors threatened to shoot that gentleman's merino buck, if ever found trespassing on the threatener's land. In fact there was some reason for the fears so decidedly expressed, for the half-grade lambs died by the score, so that from a hundred ewes Mr. McNish only saved sixteen lambs the first year. It required many expensive and care-burdened years to acclimate the merino sheep in the United States, but when once the task was accomplished the benefits were immense. Further reference will be made to the wool-growing interests of Washington county.

By 1812 frame houses were rapidly taking the place of log ones on all the principal roads, and the landscape was widely assuming the characteristics of civilization. In June of that year war was declared between the United States and Great Britain; but so completely had the condition of Washington and the adjoining counties been changed, that whereas they had once formed the great war-path and battleground of the continent, they now scarcely felt the shock of the conflict. A few of the young men enlisted in the regular or volunteer service, and a few more were occasionally called to the frontier in the militia; but there was neither the intense interest caused by the actual presence of foreign and savage foes, as in the Revolution, nor the grand enthusiasm which inspired the loyal North during the late struggle for the existence of the nation. The War of 1812 was a dreary, dragging, driveling contest, marked alike by the extreme apathy of the people and the extraordinary ineptitude of the administration. Occasional bodies of troops were seen marching northward over the old war-path, but no considerable armies.

But while the military history of Washington county in the War of 1812 was very slight, that contest had a marked effect on its industrial progress. Flax, like wool, had previously been produced only in small quantities, such as could be manufactured by the "little wheel" and the loom of each family; every farmer usually sowing a few square rods. In May, 1812, when the country was preparing for the war which was declared the next month, and when prices were rising in consequence, Mr. James Whiteside, of Cambridge, sowed three acres in flax. All his neighbors were astonished, and predicted that the labor of raising and dressing it would be so great as to more than use up any price which could be obtained.

But the value still continued to rise, and the dressed flax was sold for eighteen and three-fourths cents per pound. As this gave a handsome profit, several of Mr. Whiteside's neighbors embarked in the same business, and flax-raising soon became an important industry in the

southern part of Washington county. Even when prices went down after the war it was still found profitable, and attained a magnitude of no slight importance.

The woolen manufacture also continued to flourish. Under a State law of the period a premium of forty dollars was paid in 1813 to Scott Woodworth, of Cambridge, for the best woolen cloth made in the county, and another of thirty-five dollars to Adam Cleveland, of Salem, for the second best. The next year the first premium was carried off by Alexander McNish, and the second by Reuben Wheeler, both of Salem. The law vested the power of awarding the prizes in the judges of the common pleas in each county; rather a curious tribunal, we should now think, to perform such a duty. It should be remembered, however, that at that time the "judges" were nearly all farmers, business men, etc., and perhaps as competent to decide on the value of woolen cloth as any other five men in the county.

On the 12th day of March, 1813, the county of Warren was created. This reduced the area of Washington county to the limits which it has ever since retained. It also brought the eastern county-seat, at Sandy Hill, within a mile of the county line; but, as the court-house was already built, the location has been able to hold its ground against all rivals ever since.

In August, 1814, there was a genuine excitement in regard to the war, and the militia were ordered out *en masse* to resist the threatened invasion by General Sir George Prevost, by way of Plattsburg. As has previously been stated, we were a very military people in the sense of having numerous regiments of militia throughout the country. There were three or four in this county alone. These were all called out; and all responded, so far as to turn out with a greater or less number of men, and turn their faces towards Plattsburg. There are some queer stories told, however, regarding their movements, which tend to show that the so-often vaunted superiority of "the good old times" did not extend to military valor. Tradition stoutly asserts that one battalion occupied twelve days in marching from its place of organization to Whitehall; but that, on hearing there that the battle had been fought, it only took them one day to march back again. Of an eminent general of the period it is said that he mistook the stern for the prow of his vessel, and went the wrong way on Lake Champlain, when he heard the cannon at Plattsburg. It must be said, however, that not only were the militia freshly drawn from their fields, entirely unversed in war, but that they were often unprovided with arms or ammunition, without which it would be difficult for any one to fight.

One of the regiments from the eastern part of the county was commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel John McClary, of Salem (there being no colonel of militia at that time); but Major William Root, of Hebron, was the officer in actual command when it was called out. It rendezvoused at West Hebron, marched thence to Sandy Hill, and thence to Whitehall. The latter point was the general rendezvous for all this section of the country, as it had also been for McDonough's fleet.

The regiment just mentioned, of whose movements we

happen to know from Hon. John McDonald, who was a member of it (or, rather, who went with it of his own accord, although exempt by law from service on account of his being a student in an incorporated academy), sailed from Whitehall in two sloops just before the battle of Plattsburg. Mr. McDonough says he does not believe there were six effective muskets in the regiment.

The arrangement was for them to go to the arsenal at Burlington, Vt., and receive arms, and thence to Plattsburg, to meet the enemy. But just before reaching the former place, and while still twelve or fifteen miles south of Plattsburg, the thunder of cannon was heard booming over the wave. Crash after crash, broadside responded to broadside, and the raw recruits began to feel as if they didn't know whether they were in such a very great hurry to get their arms or not. After a brief but evidently furious combat, the warlike sounds ceased, and then the soldiers on board the sloops were in a tremor of anxiety to know which side was victorious. If the British had conquered there was nothing for the American vessels on the lake to do but to make their way southward with all possible speed.

But after a short time a light vessel came flying up the lake with all sails set, and horsemen went galloping along the shores bearing the news that once again the flag of the self-styled mistress of the seas had been lowered before the upstart Yankee hunting. In every war in which America has been engaged her sailors have invariably covered themselves with glory, and in the War of 1812 they employed for that purpose about all the glory there was in the market, leaving very little of that splendid raiment for the use of the forces on land.

Immediately after the defeat of the British fleet, the army of Sir George Prevost retreated to Canada, and so the militia were allowed to return home and relieve the minds of anxious women and children, to whom the thought of British invasion still brought up the old idea of brutal Hessians and murderous Indians, on their mission of devastation and butchery.

Just after the close of the war, on the 17th of April, 1815, the town of White Creek was formed from the east side of Cambridge, thus becoming the southeastern town of the county. Its appellation is derived from the stream of that name, which forms its western boundary; but as has been said, it has caused considerable trouble among students of the early history of the county, who have confounded it with the old "White Creek," which for nearly a hundred years has gone by the name of Salem.

Jackson was also formed from Cambridge about the same time, lying in a narrow strip between Cambridge and White Creek on the south, and Salem on the north. Its name, of course, was derived from the hero whose exploit at New Orleans was one of the few redeeming features of the War of 1812.

Immediately after the close of that war, a very vigorous effort was made to improve the means of transportation in this State, by the opening of canals along the main lines of travel and freightage. In fact some movements had been made in that direction before the war, but were abandoned at the commencement of hostilities. On the return of peace,

however, the desire for a system of canals awoke with renewed energy, and under the zealous leadership of De Witt Clinton it soon found voice in legislative enactments.

One of the very first canals provided for by law—standing on an equality in respect to time with the Erie and the Oswego—was the Champlain canal; the law for the construction of which was passed in the forepart of the year 1817. Its peaceful course followed the same route which had so often been followed by hostile armies, and which was selected, though not used, by the Northern Inland Lock Navigation Company. Beginning at the Erie canal, near Cohoes, the line crossed the Mohawk, passed up the west side of the Hudson to Schuylerville; thence crossed into Washington county by means of a dam seven hundred feet long; thence followed the eastern bank of the river to Fort Edward. There it left the river and ran northward over a ridge into the valley of Wood creek, down which it ran (part of the time in the bed of the creek) to Whitehall, where it united with Lake Champlain. The work was begun on the 10th day of June, 1818.

As in the case of nearly every other new improvement, many were frightened at the idea of a canal. It would take all the freight business, they said, and what would become of the hundreds of men who gained a livelihood during the winter by drawing produce to market and drawing freight back? And, besides, when all the horses were taken off the road the price of oats would go down to zero, half-ruining the farmers. But, in spite of these and other similar forebodings, the canal was pushed vigorously forward. As first constructed it included eleven miles of slack-water navigation on the Hudson,—three miles below and eight miles above Fort Miller,—with a short canal, containing two locks, around the falls at that place. For the distance above specified the tow-path ran along the eastern bank of the river.

On the 10th of September, 1823, the whole work was completed; this being two years before the completion of the Erie canal, and the Champlain being the first canal of any length finished in the State. A large increase of business immediately followed; the teamsters found plenty to do in drawing freight to and from the canal, and the farmers were not ruined by the fall of oats.

At this period (say 1820) a large majority of the log houses of twenty years before had been replaced by small frame houses, generally unpainted, though on the by-roads many a log cabin sheltered a hardy family beneath its humble roof. The ordinary farm-house of the period, of which some specimens still remain, was a square "story and a half" or two-story building, standing broadside to the road, with a "stack of chimneys" in the middle and a kitchen in the rear. Probably about half the land was cleared up at this time; nearly all the valleys and level places being brought into a state of cultivation, while a large portion of the hill-land was still covered by the primeval forest.

The farmers still rode to church in their lumber-wagons, and the doctors invariably visited their patients on horse-back. Hon. E. McMurray, of Salem, informs us that even as late as 1820 there were not more than four or five one-horse, four-wheeled vehicles in that town, and a few chaises.

There was still a great deal of home-manufacturing. Not only were filled cloth and flannel, tow-cloth and linen, made in nearly every farm-house, but hats, caps, and shoes were made in every little village to an extent now unknown.

The main roads (especially the great northern turnpike through Cambridge, Salem, etc., and the road along the east bank of the Hudson) were now more than ever crowded with teams, forming an almost endless procession. These, too, were the days of the stage-coach. Every day, over the two great roads, the big yellow carriages went swinging along with every seat filled, while the drivers' horns resounded merrily over the hills, and the children ran to the door to see the stage pass by with as much interest as their parents had manifested in childhood at the approach of the occasional post-ride, and with much more interest than is shown by the youth of to-day as they watch the long train of cars which the screaming, snorting locomotive drags over the plain.

We have mentioned before the remarkable number of State senators hailing from Washington county during the first thirty or forty years of its existence. The prominence of the county was by no means confined to that office, as will be seen by reference to the civil list in the latter part of this general history. It will be seen by such reference that, from 1795 to 1843, Washington had a member of Congress twenty-two out of twenty-six terms, besides furnishing the incumbents of several important State offices.

Most of them are left to be mentioned in their respective towns. In 1823, however, a citizen of this county was appointed to one of the two highest judicial offices in the State. We refer to Hon. John Savage, a native and resident of Salem, who held the office of chief-justice of the Supreme Court from 1823 to 1837; that being before the court of appeals, when the chief-justice had no rival in judicial rank except the chancellor. Previous to being appointed chief-justice Mr. Savage had for two years been comptroller of the State.

In this connection we may mention that a still more distinguished jurist, who but a few years since left the bench of the Supreme Court of the United States, Hon. Samuel Nelson, was also a native of Washington county (town of Hebron), and received his education at Salem Academy, though he attained his celebrity while residing in another part of the State.

Hon. Henry C. Martindale, of Sandy Hill, who entered Congress in 1823, was likewise a gentleman of decided prominence in the councils of the State and nation. He held a seat in Congress for four terms, that being the longest time that any one man has represented this county in the national legislature. It was an evidence of very marked abilities and popularity in the recipient of the honor, as it is very seldom that the people of any congressional district, at least in the North, choose to be represented for eight years by the same person.

In 1822 the town of South Bay was formed from Putnam, on the 15th of March. The name, however, did not suit, and on the 17th of the succeeding month it was changed to Dresden.

In 1825 the Erie canal was finished, and the people of Washington county began to be anxious for still greater

improvements in transportation. De Witt Clinton, then governor, was very willing to second this desire, which chimed with his favorite hobby, and in that year he recommended to the Legislature that the Hudson should be made navigable for steamboats to Fort Edward, and, what is more curious, that the Batten Kill should be made passable for similar craft to the Vermont line. These projects failed, but the Champlain canal was improved by abandoning the slackwater navigation, and constructing a channel for boats, independent of the river, all the way from opposite Schuylerville to Fort Edward. This improvement was begun in 1826 and finished in 1827.

Meanwhile the production of wool had been steadily increasing, and in 1825 Isaac Bishop, of Granville, began buying that article to send out of the county, the average price that year being fifty-two cents a pound. The business continued to increase, and for thirty years wool-raising was one of the leading industries of Washington county; in fact it was *the* leading industry, so far as the obtaining of ready money was concerned. Granville, Salem, Cambridge, and one or two other points became so favorably known as wool-markets that large amounts of the article were brought thither to be sold from the State of Vermont and from the adjoining counties of this State.

There were, of course, many fluctuations in the price, and many were the fortunes lost or made in the business. In 1825, as before stated, the highest price was fifty-two cents; in 1827 it had fallen to thirty-six cents; in 1831 it ranged from sixty to seventy-eight cents for common grades, while for the finest merino the price was a dollar a pound. In 1835 common wool sold at from forty to sixty-five cents per pound, while the best quality brought eighty-three cents. Great excitement was manifested at this period, and the streets of the villages before mentioned were thronged at the wool-selling period with eager buyers, and many an industrious farmer or enterprising speculator thought he was about to secure unbounded wealth from the moinos nurtured on the slopes of the Washington County hills. But the excitement went down with many others of that inflated period, and though wool-growing continued to be an important industry, prices never rose so high again until the great ascension caused by the war. In 1845, some grades went down as low as twenty-five cents.

Few and brief are the annals of an agricultural county in a time of profound peace, after the hardships of early settlement have been passed through, and when no great public works are going forward. By 1840 the population had reached very near its present limit, being then forty-one thousand and eighty. In 1850 it was forty-four thousand seven hundred and fifty, and in 1860 it rose to forty-five thousand nine hundred and four.

Another change came over the appearance of the farmers' homes. As, during the first quarter of the century, the old log houses were nearly all replaced by small red or brown frame dwellings, so during the succeeding forty years previous to the civil war there was a general change from the latter edifices to those of a larger and handsomer class. Sometimes the old brown cottage was renovated, repainted, and enlarged; sometimes a new edifice was erected, better suited to the wealth and wants of a younger generation.

The farms, too, were cleared off and improved in divers ways, improved cattle as well as sheep were introduced, and the whole county showed a marked increase in wealth but very little in population. What increase there was, in the latter respect, was almost entirely in the villages.

In 1847 there began what might be called a plank-road fever; it sprang up and spread rapidly over a large part of the country. Washington county was as zealous as other sections in securing the benefits, more or less, of this new aid to transportation. In the course of a few years there were built and put in operation the Whitehall and Hampton plank-road; the Fort Edward and Fort Miller plank-road; the Argyle and Fort Edward plank-road, and the Hartford and Sandy Hill plank-road. The two last are still in operation, which is a larger proportion than is usually seen: all the plank-roads in many counties having been worn out and entirely abandoned.

Up to 1848 there had been no railroad in Washington county. The Saratoga and Washington railroad company had been incorporated on the 2d of May, 1834, with a capital of \$600,000, and the company had been fully organized on the 20th of April, 1835. But the financial crisis of 1836 stopped its operations, and nothing was done in this county. The time for the company to complete the road was afterwards extended until 1850, and the capital stock was increased in 1847 to \$850,000. They began laying the track in April, 1848, and in December of the same year the road was completed to Whitehall. The same year a law was passed permitting the company to extend its road to the Vermont State line, which was soon after done.

In February, 1855, a mortgage was foreclosed, the road was sold, and in June following the purchasers formed a new company, called the Saratoga and Whitehall railroad company, which took control of the road. The name of the road was changed to correspond with that of the company.

The Troy and Rutland railroad company was organized on the 6th of March, 1851. A road was surveyed from Hoosic, Rensselaer Co., through the towns of Cambridge and Salem, Washington Co., to the village of Salem; work was pushed rapidly forward, and on the 28th of June, 1852, it was opened for use. It was leased by the Rutland and Washington road, running from Salem to Rutland, Vt., until 1855, when it was put in the hands of a receiver, and run in connection with the Albany Northern. Its situation since the war will be mentioned in the twentieth chapter.

Thus, engrossed in peaceful avocations and enterprises, the people continued the even tenor of their way until, in the winter of 1861 and '62, they were startled by the ominous mutterings of coming war, rolling up from the south. Angry and astonished, they awaited the course of events, scarcely believing it possible that the wicked and suicidal attack on the life of the nation, which appeared to be imminent, could really be made by men in a state of even partial sanity.

When the storm burst on the 14th day of April, 1861, the sons of Washington county responded as promptly to the call of their country, and served as valorously in the field, as did those of any other in all the land. In the following pages we have endeavored to give our readers some

faint idea of the hardships undergone, and the services performed, by these gallant defenders of their country. Owing, however, to the fact that there was no city nor very large village to serve as a centre of action, and that the influence even of a county-seat was divided between two places, the young men in different parts of the county generally joined regiments of which a majority belonged in other counties. Among all the thousands of volunteers which Washington county sent into the service of the country, there was only one distinctively Washington-county regiment. One regiment had four companies from this county, another three, and several had but one company, or part of a company, each. This has made it extremely difficult to ascertain the facts regarding the services performed, except in the case of the 123d Regiment. In some cases, not a single representative could be found remaining in the county of a regiment which once contained quite a number of Washington-county soldiers; in other cases, only one or two members are left. Under these circumstances, we have gathered up the meagre details as best we could; being desirous to do all in our power to give due honor to the gallant soldiers of Washington county, and being fortunate in having a very complete account of the distinctively Washington-county regiment from the pen of its former adjutant.

## CHAPTER XVII.

### REGIMENTS RAISED IN 1861.

The 22d Infantry—The Washington County Companies—A Baltimore Mob—The Right of the Whole Line—Second Battle of Bull Run—Severe Loss—Death of McCoy, Millman, Lendrum, and Beattie—South Mountain and Antietam—Fredericksburg—Official Changes—Chancellorsville—Muster Out—The 13d Infantry—Company F—The Peninsular Campaign—Loss of Half its Number—Antietam, Chancellorsville, etc.—A Half-Dozen return Home—The 14th Infantry—Its Services—The 87th Infantry—Company A, from Dresden and Putnam—Battles, Losses, and Consolidation—The 93d Infantry—Three Companies from Washington County—At Yorktown—Capture of Colonel and Major—Acting as Provost and Headquarter Guard for a Year and a Half. The Wilderness—Great Number Killed and Wounded—The succeeding Battles—Before Petersburg—Mustered Out—The 96th Infantry—Company E, of Washington County—On the Peninsula—Services in North Carolina—Desperate Valor at Cold Harbor—The Siege and Triumph—Provost-Guard until 1866—Officers of Company E—The 2d Cavalry—Company A, from Salem—Stationed at Washington—The Harris Light Cavalry—Company E, of Fort Edward—Capture of Falmouth—Second Bull Run—Kilpatrick's Raid—Brandy Station and Aldie—The Dablgren Raid—With Sheridan in the Valley—Five Forks.

THE first regiment from this section was the 22d New York Infantry; of which four companies were raised in Washington county, one in Rensselaer, two in Warren, and three in Essex. Nearly all the towns in the county were represented, but the points of organization of the four companies were as follows: Co. B, Fort Edward; Co. D, Cambridge; Co. G, Whitehall; Co. H, Sandy Hill.

Early in June, 1861, the various companies were marched to Troy, where, on the sixth day of that month, they were organized into the 22d Regiment. Walter Phelps, of Warren county, was the first colonel; Gordon F. Thomas, of

Essex, the lieutenant-colonel; and John McKie, Jr., of Cambridge, Washington county, the major.

The officers of the Washington-county companies were as follows:

*Co. B.*—Robert E. McCoy, captain; Duncan Lendrum, first lieutenant; James W. McCoy, second lieutenant.

*Company D.*—Henry S. Millman, captain; Thomas B. Fisk, first lieutenant; Robert Rice, second lieutenant.

*Company G.*—Edmund Boynton, captain; succeeded by Benjamin G. Mosher before muster; Duncan Cameron, first lieutenant.

*Company A.*—Thomas J. Strong, captain; William A. Piersons, first lieutenant; Matthew S. Teller, second lieutenant.

In the latter part of July the regiment set out for the seat of war. On the 28th of that month, while passing through Baltimore, they were attacked by a mob of the secessionists of that city. Stones were hurled furiously at the column of soldiers, guns and pistols were fired, and one of the men of the 22d fell dead,—the first sacrifice of the regiment to the spirit of rebellion. The 22d opened a return fire, several members of the mob fell wounded, and the regiment passed on without further interference.

The 22d was stationed in Washington at the time of the first battle of Bull Run, and crossed to Arlington Heights immediately afterwards. During the succeeding autumn and winter it was stationed at Upton Heights, being a part of the 1st Brigade and 1st Division in the 1st McDowell's Army Corps. In that brigade the 14th New York (of Brooklyn) had the right of the line, and the 22d stood next; so that it was a subject of remark that if all the armies of the United States had been drawn up in line—extending more than a hundred miles—those two battalions would have occupied the extreme right of them all.

In the spring of 1862 the 22d marched with the rest of McDowell's Corps to Fredericksburg, being the first Union troops to enter that city. When Stonewall Jackson was operating in the Valley of Virginia, the corps made a long and rapid march to Front Royal, only to find that ubiquitous warrior far on his way to Richmond. They then returned to Fredericksburg, where they remained till August. They then marched to Cedar Mountain, and returned from there to Rappahannock Station. Thence the corps proceeded northward to join Pope, and on the 29th day of August the 22d was engaged in its first serious fight,—the bloody conflict commonly known as the second battle of Bull Run.

The regiment under consideration was in the reserve division, and was not engaged on the first day of the battle (the 28th), nor on the second day (the 29th) until about two hours before sunset. Scarcely had they opened fire, when the foe, having already broken through McDowell's line, came pouring in immense numbers upon the right flank of the 1st Division, and crushing it up with resistless force. The 22d strove desperately, but in vain, to resist the overwhelming tide. The dead and wounded fell by the score. Lieut. Col. Thomas was mortally wounded while gallantly leading his men. Major McKie was wounded. Capt. McCoy, of Co. B, when hard pressed by the enemy, might have saved his life by surrendering, but continued

to fight on, and soon fell dead upon the field. His body was found the next day, pierced with several bullets. Capt. Milliman, of Co. D, was mortally wounded, and Lieut. Fisk, of the same company, was wounded.

It was not till after sunset that the fighting ceased. During those two hours of battle the 22d lost about seventy men killed, and had four times as many wounded, besides a considerable number taken prisoners.

The next day the wearied and shattered regiment again took part in the conflict, but was not stationed so as to bear the brunt of the attack. Many of its members, however, were killed or wounded; among the former being Lieut. Lendrum, of Co. B, and Lieut. William S. Beattie, of Co. D, and among the latter, Capt. Cameron, of Co. G, and Lieut. Teller, of Co. H.

When all was over the 22d Regiment had only about a hundred men for duty. Capt. Strong, who was almost the only captain left unharmed, reported fourteen men for duty; and some of the companies had still less.

From Bull Run the feeble battalion marched with Pope's army to Washington, and then, under McClellan, took part in the battles of South Mountain and Antietam. It did not suffer severely, however, losing but a few men in killed and wounded at South Mountain, and still less at Antietam.

At this period, Maj. McKie was commissioned as lieutenant-colonel in place of Col. Thomas, and Capt. Clendon, of Warren county, was made major.

The 22d, strengthened by the addition of recruits and by the return of some of its wounded to duty, marched with Burnside to Fredericksburg in the mud and snow of November and December, 1862. In the battle at that place it crossed the Rappahannock river below the town, with the rest of the 1st Corps, but was not seriously engaged, and suffered but slight loss. Lieut.-Col. McKie was accidentally wounded at Fredericksburg, and resigned his commission in February, 1863, as did Maj. Clendon. Capt. T. J. Strong was successively commissioned and mustered as major and lieutenant-colonel. After Burnside was compelled to retreat the 22d remained with the Army of the Potomac throughout the winter and early spring.

In the early days of May, 1863, the depleted battalion, with feeble ranks, but with unbroken spirits, again set forth for Fredericksburg, the army being then under the command of Gen. Hooker. They again crossed the Rappahannock, and were under some artillery fire at Chancellorsville; but, as at the previous battle in that vicinity, it chanced that they were not in a dangerous position, and suffered no injury.

Shortly after this disastrous conflict, the last of the great Confederate victories, the 22d returned home, and was mustered out on the 19th of June. Hardly a quarter of those who had marched forth under its banners in the early summer of 1861 marched homeward in June, 1863. Battle and disaster had laid many in the grave. Others had been discharged on account of wounds or sickness, and some still lingered in rebel prisons. Numerous changes had taken place among the officers. James W. McCoy was now captain of Co. B; Capt. and Brev. Maj. M. S. Teller was in command of Co. H, with A. Halleck Holbrook and

Marshall A. Duers as lieutenants. Duncan Cameron was captain of Co. G, and Lucius E. Wilson was in command of Co. D.

When the war-worn battalion reached Fort Edward, it was received with a grand ovation by the excited people. A similar reception greeted them at Sandy Hill and Glen's Falls; and then the first companies raised in Washington county for the defense of the national life were dismissed to their long unvisited homes.

#### FORTY-THIRD INFANTRY.

This regiment was raised in the summer of 1861, in the counties of Albany, Montgomery, New York, Otsego, and Washington. It was mustered into the United States service from Aug. 20 to Sept. 24, 1861. The only portion of the regiment from Washington county was Co. F, which was raised at Sandy Hill and vicinity. The first officers were James C. Rogers, captain; Geo. B. Culver, first lieutenant; and John W. Wilkinson, second lieutenant.

After being mustered in, the regiment went to Washington, and remained camped in the vicinity of the "Chain Bridge" until the spring of 1862. It then proceeded with McClellan (in Hancock's Brigade) to the Peninsula, and took part in all the terrible campaign from Yorktown to the front of Richmond and back to Harrison's Landing. When the "Seven-Days Fight" began, the 43d was at Mechanicsville, on the extreme right of McClellan's line, where Lee's army first struck; consequently, it had to pass over all the ground traversed in that memorable retreat, and participated in a large proportion of the battles constituting collectively the Seven-Days Fight. In this brief period the regiment had half of its men killed, or so badly wounded as to be left behind and captured, and Co. F suffered in the same proportion. So heavy had been the loss that at Harrison's Landing the ten heavy companies were consolidated into five, and joined with five new companies from Albany. The regiment retained its old number, but Co. F became a part of Co. B, Capt. Rogers remaining the commander.

The 43d next proceeded northward, and, being in Franklin's Corps, lay within sound of the guns of the second battle of Bull Run, but took no part in the conflict. Thence the corps in question marched into Maryland, and the day before Antietam took part in the capture of Crampton's Gap from the enemy. At Antietam the 43d was on the right of the line, in the corn-field celebrated in the accounts of that battle. Company F lost several more men in these battles. On the 24th of September, Capt. Rogers, having been commissioned major of the 123d New York Infantry, resigned his commission, and was succeeded by Lieut. Wilkinson, who served as captain until the expiration of his term of service, in the autumn of 1864.

The 43d took little or no part in the battle of Fredericksburg, but at Chancellorsville, on the 3d of May, 1863, it suffered severely,—Co. F losing its first lieutenant, Hugh B. Knickerbocker, and several men slain, besides a heavy list of wounded. These repeated losses being partially made good by recruits from other counties, Co. F could thenceforth hardly be considered as a Washington-county company. The regiment was severely engaged in the battle of Gettysburg, in the great campaign of



1864, in the second battle of Winchester, and was finally mustered out on the 27th of June, 1865. Gen. Rogers states that he does not believe that half a dozen of the original members of Co. F came back to Washington county. A few had previously been discharged, a few went directly from the army to other localities, but the majority, stricken down by battle or disease, slept beneath the soil of Virginia.

#### THE FORTY-FOURTH INFANTRY.

This was the regiment known as the "Ellsworth Avengers," and intended to be composed of one or two picked men from every town in the State. There were between twenty and thirty, in all, from Washington county. Among them was Edward Northrup, of Sandy Hill, who afterwards became an officer of the regular army.

The regiment was mustered into the United States service from Aug. 30 to Oct. 30, 1861. It served three years in the Army of the Potomac, taking part in the battles of Yorktown, Hanover Court-House, Gaines' Mill, Malvern Hill, Second Bull Run, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Mine Run, Wilderness, Spottsylvania, North Anna, Weldon Railroad, Petersburg, and numerous minor engagements. It was mustered out of service on the 11th of October, 1864, the veterans and recruits being transferred to other regiments.

#### THE EIGHTY-SEVENTH INFANTRY.

This regiment was raised in the autumn of 1861, principally in Brooklyn. Company A, however, was almost entirely from the towns of Dresden and Putnam in Washington county. The regiment conducted itself gallantly under the disheartening experiences of the early career of the Army of the Potomac, being present at the battles of Williamsburg, Fair Oaks, White-Oak Swamp, Malvern Hill, and Manassas Junction. So much were its ranks depleted by battle and disease that in September, 1862, it was found necessary to consolidate it with the 40th New York Volunteers, in which it was henceforth merged. The 40th afterwards took part in the battles of Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Mine Run, Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Cold Harbor, and the siege of Petersburg. It was not mustered out until June 27, 1865, by which time there were very few, indeed, of the old Company A remaining in it.

#### THE NINETY-THIRD INFANTRY.

The patriotism of Washington county was not yet exhausted, and in the autumn of 1861, John S. Crocker, a lawyer of Cambridge, took steps to raise another regiment, to be partly from this county. The regimental rendezvous was at Albany, and the command was mustered there in November of that year, receiving the appellation of the 93d New York Infantry. John S. Crocker was colonel; B. C. Butler, of Warren county, was lieutenant-colonel; Michael Cassidy, of Albany, was major; and Haviland Gifford, of Easton, was adjutant. The following were the companies from Washington county, with their officers and localities:

*Company G.*—Cambridge and vicinity; Walter S. Gray,

captain; W. V. S. Beckman, first lieutenant; Francis S. Bailey, second lieutenant.

*Company F.*—Fort Edward and vicinity; George B. Moshier, captain; John Bailey, first lieutenant; Silas S. Hubbard, second lieutenant.

*Company L.*—Granville, Argyle, etc.; Nathan J. Johnson, captain; William Randles, first lieutenant; James M. Crawford, second lieutenant.

The 93d remained at Albany until about the 1st of April, 1862, when they went to Washington, from which point they proceeded under McClellan to Fortress Monroe and Yorktown. While engaged in the siege of the latter place, Col. Crocker and Maj. Cassidy, having walked a short distance outside of the lines, were captured by the enemy.

The regiment marched up the Peninsula with the Army of the Potomac, and was slightly engaged at Williamsburg, but without loss. Shortly afterwards four companies were detached as headquarter-guard for Gen. McClellan, while six companies acted as provost-guard at White House, on York river, Col. Butler being provost-marshal.

In the great "Seven Days" fight before Richmond, the first-named detachment marched with the headquarters to Malvern Hill and Harrison's Landing, while Col. Butler's command destroyed the stores at White House, and then proceeded by water to the same point. From that time until December, 1862, the regiment was employed as headquarter and provost guard in the Army of the Potomac, marching and countermarching through Virginia, but escaping the stress of battle.

About the 1st of January, 1864, seven companies re-listed as veterans and came home on furlough to recruit. Col. Crocker had been released from imprisonment and resumed command. They returned with replenished ranks in February, and were assigned to the 1st Brigade and 1st Division of the 2d Army Corps (Hancock's).

The 1st of May, 1864, the 93d, with the rest of the Army of the Potomac, set forth on the long and terrible march to the Confederate capital. On the 5th of May it was severely engaged in the great battle of the Wilderness, losing very heavily. Co. F alone lost five killed and thirty-two wounded out of forty-nine members present, only twelve being left uninjured. Other companies suffered in proportion. Capt. John Bailey, of Co. F, was killed. Then followed in rapid succession the battles of Spottsylvania, North Anna, and Cold Harbor, in all of which the 93d took an active part, suffering severely in killed and wounded, though not as heavily as in the Wilderness.

From Cold Harbor the 2d corps crossed the James river, and took up its position in front of Petersburg. The 93d received two hundred recruits, and from that time till the breaking up of the rebellion it remained in that immediate vicinity, engaged in the incessant toils and conflicts of that fateful period. Col. Crocker was discharged at the expiration of his term of service, in September, 1864. Maj. McConihe was commissioned in his place, but, owing to the depleted condition of the regiment, was not mustered. Capt. Kincaid lost a leg in August, before Petersburg, and was soon after discharged. The regiment was engaged in

two battles at Deep Bottom, on the north side of the James river, but returned to continue the conflict around Petersburg. In February, 1865, Lieut.-Col. Butler and Maj. McConihe were mustered out, when Adjt. Haviland Gifford, of Easton, was commissioned and mustered as lieutenant-colonel, and remained in command of the regiment till the end of its service. He was also commissioned as colonel, but for the reason before mentioned could not be mustered. J. H. Northup, captain of Co. I, was about the same time mustered as major and commissioned as lieutenant-colonel; so that, during the closing portion of the regiment's service, both of the field-officers were from Washington county, although that county furnished but three out of the original ten companies.

When the end came, the 93d was under Sheridan at Poplar Spring Church and on the Boynton road, and participated in the final movements which throttled the hydra of rebellion. The regiment was mustered out on the 29th day of June, 1865. Few of the original Washington-county boys were among the number then dismissed to their homes. Only one of the original nine line-officers from Washington county was mustered out with the regiment.

#### THE NINETY-SIXTH INFANTRY.

This regiment was raised in the autumn of 1861, principally in Warren, Essex, and Clinton counties. Co. E alone was from Washington county, being raised at and near Sandy Hill and Fort Edward. Its first officers were Hiram Eldridge, captain; A. J. Russell, first lieutenant; James S. Cray, second lieutenant.

The regimental rendezvous was at Plattsburg, and there the 96th remained during the winter of 1861 and '62. In March, 1862, it joined the Army of the Potomac under the command of Col. Fairman, of New York city. It was assigned to Keyes' Corps, under whom they went to the Peninsula, taking part in the battles of Williamsburg, Fair Oaks, the "Seven Days," and Malvern Hill.

After the last-named conflict, the 96th was ordered to Suffolk, Virginia, where it was under the command of Gen. Peck, and in Gen. Foster's department. It remained there for several months, when it formed part of an expedition into North Carolina, passing through Kingston and Goldsborough, and reaching Newbern, North Carolina, in the spring of 1863. It then proceeded to Plymouth in that State, which it aided in fortifying, under the command of Gen. Wessels, and where it remained another year.

In the spring of 1864 the regiment was ordered to Yorktown. There it was made a part of Gen. Butler's newly-organized "Army of the James," and went with it to Bermuda Hundred. The last of May it marched from that point to join at the White House, on York river, the legions of Gen. Grant coming down from the north.

On the 2d of June, 1864, the 96th took part in the terrible battle of Cold Harbor, charging again and again with dauntless valor up to the foot of the enemy's intrenchments, only to be again and again hurled back by the rebel battalions lying in safety behind their impregnable works. Out of twelve line-officers present with the regiment on

this awful day, seven were killed or mortally wounded, one of the latter being Capt. James S. Cray, of Co. E. That company also had about twenty of its rank and file killed and wounded,—nearly half of the number present.

After Cold Harbor this regiment, with the rest of the Grand Army, crossed the James river, and engaged in the siege of Petersburg. It remained employed in the wearisome and often dangerous duties of that siege until the 3d of April, 1865. Then, with thousands of their triumphant comrades, the men of the 96th marched into the desolate capital of the Confederacy,—a capital abandoned by the government which had so long dwelt there, and set on fire by the hands of its own defenders.

The 96th was one of the few regiments which remained in service until 1866. It was on provost duty in Virginia during that time, Co. E being stationed at Culpeper, Fredericksburg, and Lynchburg. The regiment was mustered out in the spring of 1866.

Besides those first named, the following-named gentlemen served as officers of Co. E: Erastus Pierce, second lieutenant; Alexander McLaughlin, captain, severely wounded at the battle of Chapin's Farm, and resigned; William Bridgeford, first lieutenant; Lucian Wood, first lieutenant; James S. Sharrow, second lieutenant; James McCarty, lieutenant and captain. The latter gentleman had also been regimental and acting brigade-quartermaster, and was breveted major by the President for gallant and meritorious conduct.

#### D'ÉPINEUIL'S ZOUAVES (FIFTY-THIRD INFANTRY).

In the summer of 1861 Count Lionel J. D'Épineuil came from France to New York with the intention of raising a brigade of zouaves—if possible, all Frenchmen—to serve in the Union army. He had a new and very peculiar drill which he wanted to put in practice, and was very zealous in his efforts to raise men. He obtained the assistance of Monsieur Antoine Renois, of Whitehall, who had already recruited a large number of men for the 22d Regiment, to raise a regiment of zouaves from northern New York and Lower Canada.

Mons. Renois established recruiting-stations at various points along Lake Champlain, and obtained a goodly number of recruits, forty or fifty being from Whitehall. There were not enough for a regiment, however, and on reporting in New York in the autumn it was found that the intended brigade would hardly make a full regiment, although many Germans and those of other nationalities had been enlisted.

In December an order came from the War Department to consolidate the detachment into a single regiment and send it to the front. Owing to weakness of numbers and other causes the regiment was mustered out in the spring of 1862.

#### THE SECOND CAVALRY.

A cavalry company was organized at Salem, by Solomon W. Russell, Jr., of that place, in September, 1861. The members were principally from the town of Salem, but Argyle, Cambridge, Easton, Greenwich, Hartford, Hebron, Jackson, Kingsbury, Fort Ann, Fort Edward, and White

Creek were also represented. The company was mustered at Salem by Col. John S. Crocker, of Cambridge, special inspector, September 7, 1861. The company then proceeded by railroad to Camp Strong, between Troy and Lansingburg, the place of general rendezvous, arriving there on the 13th of September, and being the first company at that camp. It there became the nucleus of the 2d New York Volunteer Cavalry, commonly known as the "Black Horse Cavalry," commanded by Col. A. J. Morrison, and was designated as Co. "A."

Its commissioned officers were as follows: Solomon W. Russell, Jr., of Salem, captain; David E. Cronin, of New York city, first lieutenant; William Robertson, of Salem, second lieutenant.

The regiment remained at Camp Strong until its organization on the 22d day of November, 1861. It then proceeded to Washington, where it arrived on the 24th day of November, being stationed at a camp in that city designated as Camp Stoneman. The regiment remained at Camp Stoneman, performing duty within the defenses of Washington, through the winter of 1861 and '62.

In the spring of 1862 the War Department concluded there was too much cavalry in the field, and this regiment was accordingly mustered out of service on the 31st day of March. When mustered out, Capt. Russell's company consisted of ninety men, all to 'd,—a majority of whom, after the reverses of the armies of the Union in 1862 and spring of 1863, again volunteered in various organizations and arms of the service. Capt. Russell himself was one of those who thus re-entered the army, being detached on the staff of his distinguished and lamented relative, Maj.-Gen. Russell, also of Washington county, and being commissioned by the President as brevet major and brevet lieutenant-colonel for gallant and meritorious service in the field.

#### THE HARRIS LIGHT CAVALRY.

On the 7th of August, 1861, a young man named Clarence Buell came up from Troy to Fort Edward, intent on raising a company of horsemen for the "Harris Light Cavalry," then being formed, and named after the newly-elected U. S. Senator, Hon. Ira Harris. The idea of entering the mounted service impressed the young men of Fort Edward very favorably, and Buell had only to set the ball in motion, when it rolled itself. He returned to Troy, leaving some of his recruits in charge; the boys crowded in by the score to put down their names, and in two or three days the ranks were full. Most of the men were from Fort Edward, but there were a few from Kingsbury, Fort Ann, Whitehall, and Argyle.

The company proceeded forthwith to New York city, and there the regiment was mustered into the United States service on the 14th day of August, 1861. Its colonel was Mansfield Davis, and its lieutenant-colonel was a boyish-looking young officer, just out of West Point, since known to fame as Maj.-Gen. Judson Kilpatrick. The company from Washington county was designated as Co. E, with the following officers: Clarence Buell, captain; John Liddle, first lieutenant; Andrew Lowden, second lieutenant.

Proceeding in the forepart of September to Washington, the regiment drew its horses, and camped on Arlington

Heights throughout the succeeding winter. In the spring of 1862 it went with Gen. McDowell to Fredericksburg, capturing Falmouth after a sharp skirmish, in which it lost thirteen men. It remained with McDowell near Fredericksburg until August, when it marched to Cedar Mountain, arriving, however, too late for the battle. At the second battle of Bull Run, Col. Kilpatrick charged the enemy with two companies, losing heavily in men and horses. The regiment was in excellent condition, and covered the retreat to Washington with great steadiness.

After Antietam, the "Harris Light," as it was still called (though its official name had been changed to the "Second New York Cavalry," after the muster-out of the original Second or "Black Horse" Cavalry), was employed as body-guards, etc., until December, when it accompanied Gen. Burnside to Fredericksburg. The brigade-commander, Gen. Bayard, was killed in that battle, but the regiment was not seriously injured. It will be understood, by all acquainted with the cavalry service during the late war, that that arm was used principally for scouting, skirmishing, and "raiding," and sometimes for attacks on cavalry, but was rarely brought into use against the enemy's infantry.

The regiment camped at Belle Plain, a little this side of Fredericksburg, during the winter of 1862 and '63. In the spring it took the field, and two days before the battle of Chancellorsville it was engaged in a fight with the enemy's cavalry at Brandy Station. Immediately afterwards, Col. Kilpatrick, with three hundred of the best men in the regiment, including about thirty of Co. E, made his celebrated raid to Richmond, the object being to destroy the communication in rear of Lee's army. This was done, fifteen miles of railroad being destroyed and near two million dollars' worth of property; but as Lee was victorious at Chancellorsville the raid did not have the crippling effect intended. Riding day and night, the three hundred reached the unmaned lines in front of Richmond. Col. Kilpatrick sent Sergt. Henry McFarland, of Co. E, with two men, to reconnoiter, supporting them with a platoon of men. Meeting no opposition, they galloped into the works, and the sergeant was probably the first armed Union soldier within those celebrated lines. The command entered the second line of intrenchments, and then turned back, no one, of course, having any idea of capturing Richmond with three hundred horsemen. Kilpatrick and his men made their way to Yorktown, and thence rejoined the main army.

Next, they were engaged in the general cavalry fight at Brandy Station, and in the three days' fight near Aldie. The latter was remarkable for the number of horses slain by the enemy's bullets. Over thirty were killed in Co. E alone, yet not a man was killed, and only a few wounded. The regiment then marched to Gettysburg, where it made one charge; then returned to the vicinity of Culpepper, where it remained during the autumn and winter of 1863 and '64.

About the 1st of March, 1864, it went on the celebrated Dahlgren raid into the vicinity of Richmond. Under the command of Sheridan, it accompanied Grant on his grand campaign, losing several men in the battle of the Wilder-

ness, and engaging in numerous skirmishes until the army reached the vicinity of Petersburg. Shortly afterwards it went on a raid under Gen. Wilson to the line of North Carolina. The next move was under Sheridan back into the Valley of Virginia. There it was engaged in constant skirmishing with Early's army, which was almost annihilated by Sheridan; and finally, when the latter brilliant officer intercepted the last of the rebel columns at Five Forks, the Harris Light Cavalry was still under his immediate command. It was shortly afterwards mustered out at New York city.

The first captain of Co. E, Capt. Buell, was promoted to be colonel of an infantry regiment, and Francis M. Plumb was promoted from another company to fill his place. Lieut. Lowden was made captain of another company, and George E. Milliman, of Fort Edward, promoted to second lieutenant.

## CHAPTER XVIII.

### THE ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-THIRD INFANTRY.

Deep Feeling on hearing of the Disasters before Richmond—War-Meeting at Argyle—Resolution to raise a Washington-County Regiment—Its Enlistment and Officers—Mustered in as the 123d Infantry—Goes to the Front—Services in the Autumn of 1862—"The Mud March"—Winter Quarters—The Campaign of Chancellorsville—A Skirmish near Fredericksburg—Death of Lieut. Col. Norton—The Battle of Chancellorsville—The 123d repulses the Enemy—The Supports fall back—The Regiment retreats—Heavy Losses—March to Gettysburg—Services there—Pursuit of the Enemy—Ordered to the West—Services in Tennessee—The Grand Campaign of 1864—Resaca, Cassville, Pumpkin-Vine Creek—Col. McDougall mortally wounded—Flanking the Enemy—Pine Hill—Kulp's Farm—Capture of Kenesaw—Peach-Tree Creek—Entering Atlanta—"The March to the Sea"—Slight Opposition—Capture of Savannah—The Campaign of the Carolinas—Passing Columbia—Entering North Carolina—Bentonville—Goldsboro'—Moroccan Swamp—Raleigh—Off for Home—The Grand Review—Sherman's Eulogy—Mustered out—List of Officers.

WHEN it became known that McClellan's campaign before Richmond, in June and July, 1862, had resulted in complete disaster, President Lincoln issued a call for "three hundred thousand more." The whole country was greatly moved, and all felt that a mighty effort must be put forth to save the Union. This country was more deeply impressed than ever before. Something must be done! On the 22d of July, a great war-meeting was held at Argyle, and this was followed by others in different parts of the county. War committees were appointed; one for the county at large and one for each town.

They began work at once, and it was decided that Washington county should raise a regiment of her own. Recruiting commenced immediately. A camp was established at Salem and called Camp Washington. Before the middle of August the companies began to assemble, and by the 22d the regiment was practically full. The companies were mustered in as soon as full, and were made up from the different towns as follows:

Co. A, Greenwich; Co. B, Kingsbury; Co. C, White-

hall; Co. D, Fort Ann, Dresden, and Putnam; Co. E, Hartford and Hebron; Co. F, Argyle; Co. G, White Creek and Jackson; Co. H, Salem; Co. I, Cambridge and Easton; Co. K, Granville and Hampton.

The following is the roster of the original officers of the regiment:

*Field and Staff.*—Colonel, A. L. McDougall; lieutenant-colonel, Franklin Norton; major, James C. Rogers; adjutant, George H. Wallace; surgeon, John Monenypenny; assistant surgeons, Lysander W. Kennedy and Richard S. Connelly; quartermaster, John King; chaplain, Henry Gordon.

*Non-commissioned Staff.*—Sergeant-major, Walter F. Martin; quartermaster-sergeant, Charles D. Warner; commissary-sergeant, Clark Rice; hospital steward, Seward Corning.

*Company A.*—Captain, Abram Reynolds; first lieutenant, A. T. Mason; second lieutenant, James C. Shaw.

*Company B.*—Captain, George W. Warren; first lieutenant, J. C. Warren; second lieutenant, Samuel Burton.

*Company C.*—Captain, Adolphus H. Tanner; first lieutenant, Walter G. Warner; second lieutenant, John C. Corbett.

*Company D.*—Captain, John Barron; first lieutenant, Alexander Anderson; second lieutenant, E. P. Quinn.

*Company E.*—Captain, Norman F. Weer; first lieutenant, George R. Hall; second lieutenant, Seth C. Carey.

*Company F.*—Captain, Duncan Robertson; first lieutenant, Donald Reid; second lieutenant, George Robinson.

*Company G.*—Captain, Henry Gray; first lieutenant, James Hill; second lieutenant, Charles Archer.

*Company H.*—Captain, John S. Cray; first lieutenant, Benjamin Elliott; second lieutenant, Josiah W. Culver.

*Company I.*—Captain, Orrin S. Hall; first lieutenant, Marcus Beadle; second lieutenant, Albert Shiland.

*Company K.*—Captain, Henry O. Wiley; first lieutenant, Hiram O. Warren; second lieutenant, George W. Baker.

On the 4th of September, 1862, the regiment was mustered into the United States service as the 123d New York Volunteer Infantry, and the next day was on the way to the front. It reached Washington on the 9th, where the men received their arms and equipments. The regiment was attached to Paul's Brigade, of Casey's Division. It moved to Arlington Heights and thence to Frederick, Md., and on the 3d of October pitched camp in Pleasant Valley, two miles from Harper's Ferry. Here it was assigned to the 22d Brigade (Brig.-Gen. Thomas L. Kane), 1st Division (Brig.-Gen. A. S. Williams), 12th Corps (Maj.-Gen. H. W. Slocum).

The regiment soon after crossed the Potomac and Shenandoah, and, after guarding the ford on the latter river, encamped on the 8th of November in Loudon valley. Here the men built winter-quarters, but the day after they were finished the command was ordered to Fairfax Station, a few miles from Alexandria. On the 19th of January, 1863, the regiment started on what was called the "mud march" towards Richmond. The mud was fathomless, requiring a six-mule team to draw an unloaded wagon out of a mud-hole. On reaching Stafford Court-House camp was made for the winter.

In the early dawn of Monday, April 27, 1863, with eight days' rations in haversacks and knapsacks, and sixty rounds of ammunition, the Army of the Potomac started on the campaign of Chancellorsville. Crossing the Rappahannock at Kelly's Ford, and the Rapidan at Germania Mills, the 123d struck the plank road running to Fredericksburg, and near the "Wilderness Tavern" was fired upon by a division of rebel cavalry, being its first experience in actual combat. That night the men bivouacked near the Chancellorsville House.

On Friday, May 1, the regiment made a feint toward Fredericksburg, to allow the Union forces to secure Banks' Ford. Returning to its former position, Co. I was sent out on picket. Before our arms were fairly "stacked" sharp skirmishing was heard in the direction taken by Co. I. The line advanced rapidly, and found that our skirmishers had run upon a division of rebel infantry concealed in the woods. Co. A was sent to strengthen the skirmish line, while the rest of the regiment took position on the edge of a bluff. The enemy opened upon us heavily, and as it was not desired that we should bring on a general engagement we were ordered back; not, however, till Lieut.-Col. Norton had received a fatal wound in the side. That night we slept on our arms.

Most of the next day was spent in building breastworks, but at three P.M. we were moved to the front (south) as a support to the 3d Corps. We were skirmishing with the enemy when we were ordered back, and reached our works in time to meet the broken *débris* of the 11th Corps. The enemy had struck their extreme right flank and driven them back in great disorder. The pursuers were checked by a force of artillery, handled with great skill by Gen. Pleasanton, a few cavalry, and a part of the 12th Corps. This artillery duel was grandly terrific as darkness came on, and night alone put an end to the scene.

All that night was spent in reforming the lines and building rude intrenchments. The 12th Corps was facing the west, with its right resting on the plank-road, while the 3d Corps extended still farther to the right, and also supported the right of the 12th Corps. The 123d was in the front line, and in the edge of a wood, while behind us was an open field running back to the Chancellorsville House. Between our regiment and the plank-road was the 3d Maryland Infantry. Behind us were several lines of troops, and on the knoll in the rear the artillery was massed.

With the early dawn of the Sabbath skirmishing began. The infantry were soon engaged, and the artillery opened all along the line. Soon the enemy's infantry charged down upon us, making the welkin ring with the "rebel yell." Again, and again, and again the heavy masses charge, but only to be again and again hurled back, as they meet the unflinching determination and withering fire of our intrenched soldiers. But the hours go by, and it is past eight o'clock. The lines begin to fade out in our rear, and there is nothing between our right and the plank-road. Soon there is nothing on our left, and soon, too, nothing can be seen behind us but the artillery. The enemy sweep down again and try to turn our right flank. The right wing of the regiment swings back, and a volley or two sends them staggering to the rear. But a battery is soon planted

that enfilades our line, and the ammunition is nearly exhausted. There is no general to give orders, and we must be a law unto ourselves. Reluctantly the colonel gave the order to fall back, and the regiment obeyed.

In this fight Second Lieut. John C. Corbett, of Co. C, was killed; First Lieut. Marcus Beadle and Second Lieut. Albert Shiland, of Co. I, were badly wounded; and roll-call revealed nearly one hundred and fifty men killed, wounded, and missing in this our first baptism of blood.

In the afternoon we took position on the extreme left of the line near Banks' Ford. At three A.M., May 6, we passed out of our works, crossed the Rappahannock at United States Ford, and reached our old camp at sunset. The 123d was now attached to the 1st Brigade, Brigadier-General J. F. Knipe commanding.

On the 13th of June, 1863, the campaign of Gettysburg began. We passed through Fairfax and Leesburg, crossed the Potomac at Edwards' Ferry, and reached Frederick City, Md., on the 29th. Thence we passed through Taneytown and Littlestown, Pa., and in the afternoon of July 1 formed line of battle near Wolf Hill, on the right of the Baltimore pike, and within sight of Gettysburg. In the morning we took position nearer the cemetery, the right of the corps resting on Rock creek, and built strong works. Late in the afternoon we were ordered to the rear of Round Top, the extreme left of the line, to support our forces there, but were soon directed to return. We did not, however, reach our former position, but lay on our arms all night.

In the morning of the 3d, part of our brigade, including the 123d, was sent to take the works which we had built the day before, and which, after we left them, had been occupied by the enemy. At noon our regiment charged the works, which were taken with but little resistance. We had a sharp fight in the afternoon, and at four P.M. were ordered to support our line just at the left of the cemetery. We reached that point in time to see the broken masses of the retreating enemy sullenly withdrawing from the field. In the twilight, as we were retiring to the right of our old position, we were fired upon by sharpshooters concealed in McAllister's mill, beyond Rock creek. Capt. Norman F. Weer, of Co. E, received a wound in the knee, from which he died. After dark we moved to the rear of our old position, and lay on our arms all night.

Saturday morning, July 4, with a few regiments and a battery from our division, Maj.-Gen. Slocum made a reconnaissance around our right, passing through Gettysburg and by the cemetery to our former position.

On Sunday, at three P.M., we left our bivouac and moved out through Littlestown, passing thence through Frederick City, over the Catoctin mountains, and across the valley, rich in ripening wheat, over South Mountain, and through Bakerville, and on the 12th threw up some works just beyond Playfair. On the 14th we started again in pursuit of the enemy, but after passing near Williamsport, and marching almost to Falling Waters, we found that Lee had crossed the Potomac and again eluded us. The next day we ate our noonday hunch on the battle-field of Antietam, and the next we halted to draw supplies in Pleasant valley.

On the 19th we again set forth, crossing the Potomac at

Harper's Ferry, marching up through Loudon valley, passing Snicker's Gap, Upperville, Ashby's Gap, and Piedmont, and bivouacking, at eleven P.M. of the 23d, in Manassas Gap. At four A.M. the next morning, without breakfast (and having had neither dinner nor supper the day before), we were pushed on into the Gap nearly to Linden. Resting an hour or two, we were hurried back down the Gap, and at midnight bivouacked near White Plains. Thence we marched through Thoroughfare Gap, Haymarket, Greenwich, Catlett's Station, and Warrenton Junction, reaching Kelly's Ford on the 31st of July. We remained near the ford till Sept. 16, when we marched to Raccoon Ford on the Rapidan.

On the 24th of September, the 123d was ordered to the west to help Gen. Rosecrans. We took cars at Brandy Station, passing through Washington, Wheeling, Indianapolis, Louisville, and Nashville to Bridgeport, Ala. Thence we returned to Wartrace, chasing mounted guerrillas at Shelbyville in the night, and then marched through Tallahoma, Decherd, and Stevenson to Bridgeport again. Our regiment was in charge of that town, which was the base of supplies for the army at Chattanooga, and what with camp-guard, picket-duty, railroad-patrol, unloading cars, building steamboats, and running a saw-mill, our hands were quite full.

The regiment remained there until Jan. 6, 1864, when it was transferred to Elk river, midway between Nashville and Chattanooga. Co. E was stationed at Estill Springs water-tank, to guard the tank and patrol the railroad, and Co. F was in a stockade, guarding the trestle-bridge over the Elk river. Near the last of the month, Cos. A, E, G, H, and K, under command of Col. McDougall, were sent into Lincoln Co., Tenn., on a foraging expedition, and to break up some bands of guerrillas, being absent about three weeks. In March, Co. E had a sharp encounter with Champ Ferguson's guerrillas, and repulsed them handsomely.

About this time the 11th and 12th Corps were united and called the 20th Corps, under the command of Maj.-Gen. Joseph Hooker. The 123d, was now in the 1st Brigade, 1st Division, 20th Corps, Army of the Cumberland, Maj.-Gen. Geo. H. Thomas commanding. Our corps-badge was the five-pointed star, red for the 1st Division.

On the 27th of April, 1864, we started on the summer campaign. Crossing the Cumberland mountains at University Place, where was to have been the great university of the Confederate States, we passed through Bridgeport, and around the point of Lookout Mountain, and on the 3d of May encamped near Chattanooga. Thence the 20th Corps marched over the battle-field of Chickamauga, past Gordon's Mills and Cane Springs, and through Nickajack Gap to Trickem. Then by an all-night march we hastened to Snake Creek Gap, and out to the front of Resaca, Ga.

On the 15th of May we were heavily engaged with the enemy near that place, but the next morning found their works deserted. We pushed on through Resaca, but before reaching the town saw a train of cars bringing up supplies for our army, showing the wonderful promptitude of our quartermaster and commissary departments. Moving on across the Coosawatee river, we marched through Calhoun, and at ten P.M. of the 18th bivouacked near Cassville. Next morning we pushed on towards the town, and later in

the day the 123d took part in a sharp fight in the outskirts of the village. The enemy abandoned their works that night. On the 23d we crossed the Etowah river, passing thence through Euharlee and Burnt Hickory, and reaching Pumpkin-Vine creek at noon of the 25th of May.

Near that place Gen. Geary, with the 2d Division, 20th Corps, ran upon the enemy, with whom he had a sharp encounter. When our division (the 1st) came up it was thrown to the front, and was soon pressing the enemy. We pushed them about two miles, during which time Col. McDougall received a bullet-wound in the leg, from which he died at Chattanooga, on the 23d of the succeeding month.

Toward night, as we were in the front line, having driven the enemy into their works, they opened upon us with grape at short range, and kept up their fire long after dark. Having no artillery the men lay close to the ground, and this management, together with their nearness to the rebel works, saved them from destruction. In the darkness and rain we reformed our line, threw out videttes, and, gathering the branches of trees cut down by the enemy's artillery, made a rude breastwork.

Late in the evening some troops came to relieve us. Contrary to special warning to be very quiet, the officer in command, in a loud, pompous tone, gave the order, "right dress." Instantly the enemy's guns belched forth and swept away the relieving force, who came near carrying us with them. But our men quickly and quietly obeyed orders, and the line was held. At three A.M. next morning we were relieved and passed to the rear. This was the battle of Pumpkin-Vine Creek, or New Hope Church, in which the loss of the 123d was twenty killed and wounded.

From this time till the 5th of July, when we got our first view of Atlanta, we were under fire more or less severe every day.

After the battle of New Hope Church Gen. Sherman's army was facing the east, with the left resting on the Etowah river, and the right at Dallas. Gradually moving to the right, our lines overlapped those of the enemy, and compelled them either to weaken their ranks or expose their base of supplies and line of retreat. Soon the enemy, thus outflanked, evacuated the Allatoona mountains, and Gen. Sherman threw a force across the railroad at Big Shanty. Then the lines were reformed, facing the south, with Lost Mountain on our right and Pine Hill in front of our left centre.

On we went, steadily pushing the enemy before us, and having a sharp fight near Pine Hill, where the rebel Gen. Polk was killed. Still on we pressed, position after position of elaborately-constructed earthworks, furnished with ditches and abatis, being first stubbornly defended, then outflanked, then abandoned, till at length we stood before the rugged heights of Kenesaw.

Here we had a sharp skirmish on the 19th of June, and then moved about four miles to the southwest, where on the 22d the whole regiment was deployed as skirmishers. We were thrown to the front a mile and a half, the right being at Kulp's house, with both flanks "in the air," till joined on the right by the 23d Corps. We were then ordered to extend our line to the left, which again left both

flanks exposed. Late in the afternoon the enemy, having drawn in their skirmishers, who had annoyed us most of the afternoon, advanced upon us in line of battle. Twice they were repulsed, but the third time their heavy masses swept our light skirmish line to the rear on the double-quick. We passed swiftly through our own main line, which in the mean time had been fortified, when the enemy rushed forward and flung themselves against it, but were hurled back with fearful slaughter. This is called the battle of Kulp's Farm, in which the loss of the 123d was four killed, twenty-seven wounded, and seventeen missing.

Gen. Sherman determined to again abandon his base of supplies and, with twenty days' rations in the wagons, strike for the Chattahoochie and Atlanta. Everything was in readiness at three A.M., on the 3d of July, but before starting the pickets reported that the enemy's intrenchments were abandoned. At six A.M. we were pushing on through their works, which we found to be very strong, consisting of a well-intrenched skirmish line, two light lines behind it, and still back of these a most elaborate main line, the parapet being ten feet wide on top, with ditch and abatis in front. On the 5th of July we reached a range of hills on the north bank of the Chattahoochie, from which we had our first view of Atlanta, the Gate City of the south.

In the afternoon of July 17 we left camp, crossed the Chattahoochie near Vinning's Station, and at noon of the 20th lay just beyond Peach-Tree creek. Between four and five o'clock we were startled by rapid firing in front; our pickets came hurrying in, saying that the enemy were close upon them. Our line was almost instantly formed, but none too soon, for we were hotly engaged before it was completed. Five or six times the enemy charged our lines with desperate valor, but every time they were disastrously repulsed. It was a hand-to-hand fight, without works or defenses of any kind. The loss of the 123d was about fifty killed and wounded, including Capt. Henry O. Wiley, of Co. K, killed, First Lieut. John H. Daicy, of Co. E, mortally wounded, and Adjt. Seth C. Carey, severely wounded. The loss in our corps (the 20th) was nineteen hundred.

The next day, after burying the dead, we left the battlefield of Peach-Tree Creek, skirmished with the enemy for several hours, and at night took a position about two miles from Atlanta. Skirmishing and artillery firing were now kept up daily. On the 30th of July Capt. Geo. R. Hall, of Co. E, advanced our line at daylight, captured the enemy's pickets, and established a new line close up to the rebel works. Thus we remained until the 25th of August, when the regiment moved back to the Chattahoochie and fortified the railroad-bridge. On the 2d of September the 123d, together with a regiment from each of the other brigades in the division, made a reconnaissance toward Atlanta, and at two P.M. entered the town and occupied the works on the east side, thus ending the justly-famous campaign of Atlanta, a campaign characterized by Gen. Grant, in a letter to Gen. Sherman, as "the most gigantic undertaking given to any general in this war." President Lincoln, in a letter of thanks to Gen. Sherman, said, "The marches, battles, sieges, and other military operations that

have signalized the campaign, must render it famous in the annals of war, and have entitled those who have participated therein to the applause and thanks of the nation."

The usual duties of camp-life followed, to which was added the fortification of the city, foraging expeditions, etc.

On the 12th of October the last train of cars went north from Atlanta, and on the 15th began the ever-memorable "March to the Sea," in which Gen. Sherman proposed to break through the "shell of the rebellion" and demonstrate its emptiness. We moved past Storm Mountain, Social Circle, and Madison, and on the 2d of November reached Milledgeville and crossed the Oconee river. At Buffalo creek we had a sharp skirmish with the enemy, who had burned the bridges, compelling us to build nine new ones, so wide and marshy was the creek.

We continued on our course week after week, almost entirely unopposed, passing through Sandersville, Davisborough, and numerous other unimportant localities, and on the 30th of November crossed the Ogeechee and bivouacked at Linville. We then marched down between the Savannah and the Ogeechee rivers, through dismal swamps and over wretched roads, obliged to build miles of corduroy before our trains could pass, and at length, on the 8th of December, we bivouacked within sixteen miles of Savannah. We met the enemy the next morning posted in the edge of a swamp, having built two forts for their protection and blockaded the roads with fallen trees. Our men, however, soon drove the feeble rebel forces out of their works, capturing considerable ammunition.

On the 10th we advanced to within four miles of Savannah, and formed our line with the left of the brigade on the Savannah river. Here we were shelled by the enemy daily, in addition to the usual skirmishing. The food consisted of rice and poor beef until the 17th of December, when we drew rations obtained from the fleet, and received the first mail since the 13th of November. On the 21st of December we entered the enemy's works, which had been evacuated the night before, and camped within a mile of the city, thus ending the far-famed "March to the Sea."

We remained here, performing the usual duties of camp life, till Jan. 17, 1865, when we crossed the Savannah river into South Carolina, and camped that night about ten miles out. After considerable waiting for supplies in that vicinity, on the 4th of February we moved out, through rain and mud, and over most wretched roads, to the Coosahatchie, where we were compelled to build a bridge, and on the 8th camped at Beaufort's Bridge. On the 9th we marched rapidly to Blackville, and then on the next day to the South Edisto, where we made a bridge, crossed, had a skirmish, and camped a mile beyond the river. We then crossed the North Edisto, passed Lexington Court-House, and on the 16th camped within four miles of Columbia, the capital of South Carolina.

Crossing the Saluda and Broad rivers above the city, we passed through the ruins of Winnsborough, a large town which had been burned by the enemy, afterwards crossed the Wateree river, marched past Hanging Rock, and on the 2d of March met the enemy near Chesterfield Court-House, driving them through the town and over Thompson's creek. Then our column pushed forward to the Great

Pedee river, and on to Cheraw. On the 8th of March we crossed into North Carolina, and hastened forward through Rockingham to Fayetteville, where we were reviewed by Gen. Sherman.

Crossing the Cape Fear river, we moved steadily forward, and on the 15th of March occurred the battle of Averysboro'. This was fought in low, swampy ground, the soldiers often standing two feet deep in the water. At nine A.M. the 123d was put in position on the right of the 3d Division, with Co. E as skirmishers, and were soon briskly engaged. The enemy attempted to turn the Union right, but were repulsed by our regiment. After fighting all day, and driving the rebels into their works, Co. E was relieved by Co. F, and the regiment bivouacked for the night in line of battle. The next morning we found that the enemy had retreated, but we could not pursue them, as the roads were so bad that they had to be corduroyed the most of the way.

We forded Black river through water four feet deep, and continued on our course. On the 19th the battle of Bentonville was fought. The 123d was held in reserve during the day, but in the evening was thrown to the front and lay in line of battle all night. Crossing the Nense river, we reached Goldsboro' on the 24th of March, and passed in review before Gen. Sherman. The army remained at Goldsboro' until the 10th of April, learning meanwhile the glad tidings of the fall of Richmond.

At daylight on the 10th of April we again began the march, our regiment leading the corps. When four miles out from Goldsboro' the enemy appeared in front, and the 123d was thrown forward as skirmishers. At eleven A.M. we reached Moccasin swamp, a mile wide, with two deep streams running through it. The rebels had taken the planks from the bridges, and were strongly posted on the opposite bank. But the men sprang forward under a heavy fire, some wading through water from two to four feet deep, while others crossed on the stringers of the bridges, and the foe was soon driven in disorder from his works. The next night we camped at Smithfield, and on the 12th news came of the surrender of Lee. We pushed on, however, and the next day camped near Raleigh. Here we remained till the surrender of Johnston, when we took up our line of march for Washington and home, passing through Richmond on the way.

On the 24th of May, Sherman's army was reviewed at Washington by President Johnson and Gen. Grant. Gen. Sherman thus speaks of their appearance:

"It was, in my judgment, the most magnificent army in existence,—sixty-five thousand men in splendid *physique*, who had just completed a march of nearly two thousand miles in a hostile country. . . . The steadiness and firmness of the tread, the careful dress of the guides, the uniform intervals between the companies, the tattered and bullet-riven flags,—all attracted universal notice. For six hours and a half that strong tread of the Army of the West resounded along Pennsylvania avenue, and when the rear of the column had passed by thousands of the spectators still lingered to express their sense of confidence in the strength of a government which could claim such an army."

After the review the regiment was camped near Bladens-

burg till the 8th of June, when they were mustered out of the United States service. The next day we started for home, passing through Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New York to Albany, where we were paid off.

Thus closed the career of the "Washington County Regiment," which could inscribe upon its flag the names of more than a score of battles and almost innumerable skirmishes, which marched more than three thousand miles, and which bore an honorable part in five of the great campaigns of the war, viz.: the campaign of Chancellorsville, the campaign of Gettysburg, the campaign of Atlanta, the March to the Sea, and the campaign of the Carolinas.

The following is a list of officers who ceased to belong to the regiment, from all causes, before the final muster-out:

- Col. A. L. McDougall; wounded at Pumpkin-Vine Creek, May 25, and died at Chattanooga, June 23, 1864.
- Lt.-Col. Franklin Norton; died of wounds received at Chancellorsville, May 2, 1863.
- Adj't. Geo. H. Wallace; promoted to capt. Co. C, and resigned to receive lieutenantcy in the regular service.
- Surg. John Moneyenny; resigned March 19, 1863.
- Asst. Surg. Lysander W. Kennedy; promoted to surg. in 119th N. Y. V. L., May 21, 1865.
- Quartermr. John King; resigned Oct. 25, 1862.
- Chaplain Henry Gordon; resigned April 18, 1863.
- Capt. Abram Reynolds, Co. A; resigned July 18, 1863.
- Capt. Geo. W. Warren, Co. B; resigned June 10, 1863.
- Capt. John Barron, Co. D; dismissed the service, Feb. 22, 1863.
- Capt. Norman F. Weer, Co. E; died of wounds received at Gettysburg, July 3, 1863.
- Capt. Jno. S. Crary, Co. H; resigned July 22, 1863.
- Capt. Henry O. Wiley, Co. K; killed at Peach-Tree Creek, Ga., July 20, 1864.
- First Lt. James C. Warren, Co. B; resigned Jan. 28, 1863.
- First Lt. W. G. Warner, Co. C; resigned Feb. 11, 1863.
- First Lt. Benj. Elliott, Co. H; resigned Feb. 4, 1863.
- First Lt. John H. Daicy, Co. E; killed at Peach-Tree Creek, July 20, 1864.
- Second Lt. Samuel C. Burton, Co. B; resigned Jan. 7, 1863.
- Second Lt. John C. Corbett, Co. C; killed at Chancellorsville, May 3, 1863.
- Second Lt. Charles Archer, Co. G; resigned Feb. 16, 1863.
- Second Lt. Albert Shiland, Co. I; honorably discharged on account of wounds received at Chancellorsville, May 3, 1863.

The following is the roster of officers who were mustered out with the regiment in June, 1865:

- Colonel and brevet brigadier-general, James C. Rogers; lieutenant-colonel, A. H. Tanner; major, Henry Gray; adjutant, Seth C. Carey; surgeon, James Chapman; assistant surgeon, R. S. Connelly; quartermaster, A. L. Crawford; chaplain, Myron White.
- Company A.*—Captain, A. T. Mason; first lieutenant, Geo. Robinson; second lieutenant, Henry M. Bosworth.
- Company B.*—Captain, Jas. C. Shaw; first lieutenant, Wm. W. Brown.
- Company C.*—Captain, Hiram O. Warren; first lieutenant, George Robinson; second lieutenant, Luke H. Carrington.
- Company D.*—Captain, Alex. Anderson; first lieutenant, E. P. Quian; second lieutenant, Willis Swift.
- Company E.*—Captain, Geo. R. Hall; first lieutenant, H. P. Wait; second lieutenant, Duane M. Hall.
- Company F.*—Captain, Duncan Robertson; first lieutenant, Donald Reid; second lieutenant, W. F. Martin.
- Company G.*—Captain, James Hill; first lieutenant, Jerome B. Rice; second lieutenant, Wm. G. Warner.
- Company H.*—Captain, Josiah W. Culver; first lieutenant, Robt. Cruikshank; second lieutenant, Robt. R. Beattie.
- Company I.*—Captain, Orrin S. Hall; first lieutenant, Marcus Beadle; second lieutenant, David Rogers.
- Company K.*—Captain, Geo. W. Baker; first lieutenant, Geo. W. Smith; second lieutenant, Judson H. Austin.



## CHAPTER XIX.

## OTHER REGIMENTS.

The 125th Infantry—Part of a Company from Easton—Its Services—The 169th Infantry—One Company from Sandy Hill and vicinity—Services and Changes—The First Mounted Rifles—Men from Salem and Cambridge—The Rifles at Suffolk and in the Army of the James—Consolidation—Final Muster-out—The Second Veteran Cavalry—Portions from Washington County—Pleasant Hill—The Davidson Raid—Mitchell's Creek—Claiborne—Mobile—Services after the close of the War—The 16th Heavy Artillery—Col. Strong authorized to raise a Battalion—Rapid Recruiting—Co. I and its Officers—Co. K—The largest Regiment in America—A Battalion marches to Bermuda Hundred—An astonished General—Services in the Siege of Petersburg and Vicinity—Fort Fisher—Cape Fear River—Services of Officers—The End.

## THE ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIFTH INFANTRY.

THIS regiment was raised in the summer of 1863, mostly in Rensselaer county. Part of a company, however, were from Easton, in Washington county. The regiment was mustered in on the 29th of August, 1863. They proceeded to Virginia, but were not engaged in any serious conflict until that of Gettysburg, where their colonel (Geo. F. Willard) was killed. The next year they took part in the battles of Mine Run, Wilderness, North Anna, and Cold Harbor. They then settled down to the siege of Petersburg, and were engaged in many of the minor conflicts that signalized the famous siege which finally resulted in the fall of Richmond. In the course of service Lewis H. Crandell, of Easton, became successively second lieutenant, first lieutenant, and captain. The regiment was mustered out on the 5th of June, 1865.

## THE ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY-NINTH INFANTRY.

Warren B. Coleman, captain, John H. Hughes, first lieutenant, and Robert O'Connor, second lieutenant, were the officers of the single company, raised in Sandy Hill and vicinity, which represented Washington county in the 163rd New York Infantry. The rest of the regiment was from Rensselaer county. The men were mustered into service from the 25th of September to the 6th of October, 1862. In 1863 they were employed in the siege of Fort Wagner and at other points in the Carolinas, but in 1864 they came back to Virginia, and took part in the battles of Drury's Bluff, Cold Harbor, Dutch Gap, Chapin's Farm, and other conflicts around Petersburg and Richmond. They also participated in the successful expedition of Gen. Terry against Fort Fisher.

Lieutenant Hughes died Sept. 6, 1863, of wounds received in action. Capt. Coleman resigned in February, 1863, and was succeeded by Capt. and Brevet Maj. Frank W. Tarbell, he in turn being followed on his retirement in October, 1864, by Capt. Emory W. Church. The regiment was mustered out on the 19th day of July, 1865.

## THE FIRST MOUNTED RIFLES.

Previous to July, 1862, there had been a mounted battalion known as Wool's Body-Guard. In that month new companies were mustered in, and the command raised to a regiment, under the name of the 1st New York Mounted Rifles. The regiment was principally enlisted in Rensselaer

county, but there were twenty or thirty men from Salem, Cambridge, and vicinity, and Cornelius S. Masten, of Cambridge, was one of the captains. In July, 1862, the "Rifles" went to Suffolk, Va., where they remained until August, 1863. Thence they proceeded to Williamsbury, where they stayed until the spring of 1864.

In May of that year the regiment joined the "Army of the James," under Gen. Butler, at Bermuda Hundred. They remained there and in the immediate vicinity of Petersburg, constantly employed in scouting, picketing, and raiding, throughout the siege of that city, and till after the surrender of Lee. In July, 1865, the Rifles were consolidated with the 3d New York Cavalry, the new regiment being called the 4th Provisional Cavalry. This remained on duty in Virginia until November, 1865, when it was also mustered out of service.

## THE SECOND VETERAN CAVALRY.

In the summer and autumn of 1863 many ex-soldiers, lately discharged from the two-years' regiments, were desirous of entering a cavalry command. Two regiments were accordingly organized out of that material, under the name of the 1st and 2d Veteran Cavalry. The latter regiment contained one full company (D) from Whitehall, commanded by Capt. Thomas F. Allen. Parts of three other companies (A, E, and M) were also from Washington county. Duncan Cameron, ex-captain of Co. G, of the 22d Infantry, was major of the regiment, and Lucius E. Wilson, previously captain of Co. D, of the 22d Infantry (afterwards brevet major), was captain of one of the companies of the 2d Veteran.

The regiment proceeded to Washington, and thence to Louisiana, where it joined the Red River expedition of Gen. Banks. It took an active part in the battle of Pleasant Hill, where Co. D supported Nims' Battery, on the right of the Union line, while the remainder of the regiment, on the left of the line, charged the enemy and recaptured two pieces of artillery which had been taken by them. The 2d Veteran was on duty in Louisiana during a large part of 1864. It went with Gen. Davidson on a raid across Mississippi to cut the Mobile and Ohio railroad, having several small fights, and a pretty severe one at Mitchell's creek. In 1865 the regiment made a rapid march to Pensacola, Fla., having a severe contest on the way with the rebel Gen. Clanton, at Claiborne, Ala., and capturing six hundred prisoners.

In March the active horsemen were back at Mobile, and were present at the capture of the forts which defended that city. During the summer of 1865, after the surrender of the Confederate armies, the 2d Veteran was engaged in riding through Alabama as a kind of traveling provost-guard, keeping order among the newly-conquered secessionists. This regiment was not mustered out until November, 1865.

## THE SIXTEENTH HEAVY ARTILLERY.

In the fore-part of December, 1863, Thomas J. Strong, of Sandy Hill, who had served two years in the 22d Infantry, having been mustered out with it as lieutenant-colonel, went to Albany to obtain authority to raise a new regiment. No new regiments were then being authorized, but Col.

Strong was favorably recommended to Col. Morrison, of New York city, who for near a year had been endeavoring to raise a force to be known as the 16th New York Heavy Artillery. It was intended to consist of twelve companies or batteries of a hundred and fifty men each.

An understanding was soon arrived at between the two officers named, and Col. Strong returned to Sandy Hill with authority to raise a battalion of four companies for the 16th, of which he was to be major. He issued handbills inviting recruits, and on the 23d of December opened an office at Sandy Hill for the reception of names. Bounties were then high, and, besides, there was a large number of young men in that vicinity who had been discharged from other regiments within a few months, and were already longing for the excitement of war. They came flocking to the rendezvous by scores and hundreds, and by the 5th of January Col. Strong had about eight hundred men enlisted, mostly from this county. Besides these, officers selected by Col. Strong had raised three or four hundred more in neighboring counties.

Most of the men were taken to Elmira *en masse*, and there formed into companies without much reference to the localities from which they came. Co. I, however, was organized at Sandy Hill, with the following officers: Captain, Henry C. Sherrill; first lieutenants, Norman S. Kenyon and Rufus Gardner; second lieutenants, Charles C. Smith and Low Washburn. There was also a detachment of twenty or thirty men from Salem and Cambridge, which went into Co. K. Thomas B. Fisk, of Shushan, and James S. Smart, of Cambridge (now editor of the Washington County *Post*), were first lieutenants. Recruiting also advanced apace in other localities, and by the latter part of January the regiment was "running over" full. There were more companies than were required, and more men in each company. The last were mustered in on the 28th of January, 1864. Col. Strong accepted the rank of major.

Early in the spring the whole command was assembled at Gloucester Point, Va., numbering near four thousand men, and being the largest regiment ever seen in America. Hundreds upon hundreds were transferred to other commands, and still there remained fourteen companies of two hundred men each. The government was not prepared to supply them with cannon, and they were mostly armed as infantry. They continued in that vicinity until after Grant laid siege to Petersburg. In July, 1864, Maj. Strong was ordered with six companies, numbering twelve hundred men, to Bermuda Hundred. Co. K was one of those detailed for the purpose. When the command reached its destination, Gen. Birney accosted Maj. Strong, who was riding at the head of his twelve hundred men, saying,—

"What brigade is that?"

"That is not a brigade, sir," replied the major.

"Well, it is as large as most of our brigades; what regiment is it, then?"

"It is not even a regiment, sir."

"What the deuce is it, then?"

"A detachment of six companies, sir."

The general stared a moment, and then queried again,—

"Well, what regiment does it belong to, then?"

"The 16th New York Heavy Artillery, sir," replied the major.

"Ah! yes; I understand now. We have heard about them."

That part of the regiment remained in service in the great siege throughout the remainder of the year, taking part in numerous conflicts at Dutch Gap Canal, Deep Bottom, Signal Hill, and other localities, losing heavily by battle and also by disease. Maj. Strong lost a leg. On the 16th of September he was appointed lieutenant-colonel of the regiment. The rest of the regiment was also actively engaged in the siege, though at a later date. The 16th was so large and was so much broken up, and the Washington-county men were so intermingled with those of other counties, that it is impracticable to give a detailed account of their movements. In January, 1865, a detachment, including Co. K, was furnished with cannon, and sent to aid in the capture of Fort Fisher, N. C. In February they were engaged on Cape Fear river, in the same State. In the course of service Lieutenant Fisk became captain of Co. K in place of Capt. Otis. He resigned in February, 1865, and Lieut. Smart was made captain in his place, and remained as such until the muster-out of the regiment. Capt. Sherrill and Lieuts. Gardner and Smith, of Co. I, resigned in the spring of 1864. First Lieut. Kenyon and Lieut. Washburn, who was promoted to first lieutenant, were mustered out with the regiment. Lieut.-Col. Strong was breveted colonel and brigadier-general for gallant and meritorious services in the field. The regiment was finally mustered out on the 21st day of August, 1865.

## CHAPTER XX.

### PRESENT CONDITION OF THE COUNTY.

WHEN the existence of the nation was assured by the triumph of the Union armies, and the soldiers returned to their homes, Washington county returned to the quiet and peaceful existence which had before been characteristic of it. A few of the villages showed a gradual increase, but the farming population has evidently reached its limit, unless there shall be some marked change in agricultural systems or in modes of life, which shall increase the number of persons who can be supported on a given number of acres.

The wool-growing interest has ceased to hold the predominant place which it once maintained among the industries of the county, though it is by no means extinct, many farmers devoting considerable land and capital to the raising of sheep. Potatoes, apples, and the products of the dairy have now become the principal resources of the farmer. We give below valuable information, compiled from the census of 1875, on these and other points of interest. Another industry which is rapidly assuming importance is that of slate- and marble-quarrying, which is carried on so extensively in the neighboring portions of Vermont, and which bids fair to be a source of considerable revenue in the eastern part of this county, especially in Granville and vicinity. Not only roofing-slate, but large quantities of black marble have been quarried there, the latter taking a beautiful polish and being convertible into valuable mantels, fire-places, brackets, and similar articles of domestic use.

There has been some extension of the railroad facilities existing before 1861. Even while war was still raging in the land, in the year 1864, a survey was made for a railroad from Johnsonville, on the southern border of the county, to Union Village, now called Greenwich. The first ground was broken for the Greenwich and Johnsonville railroad in 1857, and the road was completed to Greenwich in August, 1870. Its length is fourteen miles, running through the towns of Cambridge and Easton, and its cost, with equipments, was three hundred and thirteen thousand dollars. Further details regarding this road are given in the town-history of Greenwich.

The Glen's Falls railroad company was organized in July, 1867, and a road was soon after built by its authority from Fort Edward to Glen's Falls, a distance, as the road runs, of five and three-fourths miles. It was immediately leased in perpetuity to the Rensselaer and Saratoga railroad company, who pay for it as rent the interest on a hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars. The Rensselaer and Saratoga road itself, however, has since been leased to the Delaware and Hudson canal company, which uses it principally for hauling coal and iron to and from the iron mines of northern New York and the coal mines of Pennsylvania. The Troy and Rutland road has also passed into the hands of the same corporation, which runs it in connection with the Rutland and Washington railroad, running from Salem to Rutland, Vt.

The Delaware and Hudson canal company also procured the construction, in 1874-75, of a road called the New York and Canada railroad, extending northward from Whitehall along the west shore of Lake Champlain to the north bounds of the county, and thence northward, connecting with other roads leading to Montreal. This is also managed and "run" by the Delaware and Hudson canal company as a part of its great system of coal roads, and long trains, laden with iron ore going south, or with coal going north, may daily be seen thundering along the rocky shores where once resounded only the fierce yell of angry panthers, the deadlier war-whoop of Indian braves, or the triumphant shout of Putnam's rangers.

The population of Washington county at each census from 1790 to 1875 was as follows: In 1790, 14,042; in 1800, 35,792 (Cambridge and Easton added in 1791); in 1810, 44,289; in 1814, 36,359 (Warren county taken off in 1813); in 1820, 38,831; in 1825, 39,280; in 1830, 42,653; in 1835, 39,326; in 1840, 41,080; in 1845, 40,559; in 1850, 44,750; in 1855, 44,405; in 1860, 45,904; in 1865, 46,244; in 1870, 49,568; in 1875, 48,114.

The increase of foreign population since 1845 has been as follows: In 1845, 2241; in 1850, 6004; in 1855, 6787; in 1860, 6656; in 1865, 6767; in 1870, 8294; in 1875, 7136.

Number of colored persons since 1790: in 1790, 50; in 1800, 399; in 1810, 3130\*; in 1814, 439; in 1820, 404; in 1825, 376; in 1830, 393; in 1835, 332; in 1840, 272; in 1845, 311; in 1850, 359; in 1855, 220; in 1860, 261; in 1865, 303; in 1870, 382; in 1875, 278.

\* Probably a mistake.

Population by Towns in 1875, showing Natives and Foreign, Male and Female, Persons of school age, Land-Owners, Voters, and those over twenty-one who cannot read nor write.

Towns.	Total in each Town.	Natives.	Foreign.	Male.	Female.	Of school age 5 to 18.	Land-owners.	Utiters.	Voters.
Argyle .....	2,700	2,347	353	1,208	1,392	668	485	16	744
Cambridge .....	2,264	1,934	331	1,155	1,109	594	29	32	68
Dresden .....	790	646	144	366	424	236	112	41	211
Easton .....	2,134	2,140	34	1,282	1,192	661	231	89	681
Fort Ann .....	3,148	3,146	2	1,590	1,688	975	558	81	954
Fort Edward .....	3,656	4,288	768	2,340	2,316	1,426	533	133	1,332
Greenwich .....	4,091	3,977	94	2,062	2,028	1,187	345	112	1,075
Hartford .....	2,967	2,527	439	1,351	1,416	813	477	21	1,069
Hampden .....	874	700	174	416	428	265	125	31	216
Hartford .....	1,841	1,604	237	911	872	451	322	63	513
Hebron .....	2,147	2,120	27	1,226	1,224	652	414	24	667
Jackson .....	1,578	1,396	182	807	731	413	177	21	392
Kingsbury .....	1,434	1,577	797	2,231	2,291	1,317	661	122	1,141
Putnam .....	941	781	160	324	354	167	9	1	177
Salem .....	4,767	3,396	1,371	1,817	1,840	1,081	417	17	968
White Creek .....	2,544	2,430	114	1,360	1,30	736	415	4	751
Whitehall .....	5,920	4,342	878	2,226	2,194	1,341	483	258	1,298
Grand Total .....	48,114	40,778	7,136	21,220	20,894	13,338	646	1,160	12,734

NUMBER, MATERIAL, AND VALUE OF DWELLINGS.

Towns.	Frame.	Brick.	Stone.	Log.	Total.	Total Value.
Argyle .....	566	25	2	4	697	\$672,067
Cambridge .....	469	11	...	...	480	759,865
Dresden .....	135	...	...	9	144	88,550
Easton .....	300	18	1	...	519	579,125
Fort Ann .....	664	17	5	14	700	636,806
Fr. Edward .....	848	78	3	...	929	1,915,260
Greenville .....	735	50	2	1	806	971,225
Greenwich .....	739	44	...	...	845	1,319,700
Hartford .....	177	8	...	1	186	139,165
Hartford .....	385	8	1	...	392	428,610
Hebron .....	529	6	2	1	538	489,650
Jackson .....	203	6	...	...	309	255,690
Kingsbury .....	808	21	3	...	832	1,260,731
Putnam .....	112	3	7	4	126	90,640
Salem .....	693	26	...	1	720	992,291
White Creek .....	582	17	...	...	599	954,775
Whitehall .....	850	125	6	...	981	1,820,160
Total .....	9171	473	32	35	9711	\$13,418,419

TABLE OF CHURCHES, CHURCH EDIFICES, SITTINGS, MEMBERSHIP, VALUE OF CHURCH PROPERTY, AND AMOUNT OF ANNUAL SALARIES.

DENOMINATION.	Church organic actions.	Church edifices.	Sittings.		Property.	Salaries.
			Sittings.	Members.		
Baptist .....	181	17	5,682	2,268	\$179,290	\$11,900
Congregational .....	5	4	1,400	721	24,100	2,550
Free Will Baptist .....	1	1	200	74	1,260	500
Friends .....	3	3	500	100	7,000	...
Methodist Episcopal .....	23	23	8,780	2,655	178,500	15,425
Presbyterian .....	9	9	3,065	894	124,100	10,200
Protestant Episcopal .....	6	6	2,080	577	67,900	5,800
Reformed Dutch .....	4	1	1,260	211	31,300	2,600
Roman Catholic .....	10	10	4,550	4,210	119,800	8,700
Second Advent .....	3	3	500	295	11,100	800
Union .....	1	1	400	50	2,500	400
United Presbyterian .....	14	13	6,950	2,529	178,000	13,850
Total .....	96	94	36,907	14,965	\$925,250	\$74,725

This and the succeeding tables are compiled from the State census of 1875.

† We give the figures as they are in the census, but the official report of the Washington Union Association (Baptist) mentions by name twenty-one churches instead of eighteen within the county. On this point the report is undoubtedly correct. It also estimates the church property at \$190,500.

‡ In regard to this denomination Washington ranks higher than any other county in the State in every respect except as to value of church property, in which it is slightly exceeded by New York city.

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS.

	Total.	Average.	Cambridge.	Presden.	Easton.	Fort Ann.	Fort Edward.	Granville.	Greenfield.
Acres of improved farm land	346,518	29,096	18,875	6,382	30,301	26,822	13,388	27,271	21,318
Acres of unimproved farm land	126,648	6,514	3,110	22,373	5,944	25,402	1,504	5,691	4,175
Cash value of farms	\$2,800,092	\$2,699,284	\$1,792,410	\$217,322	\$2,417,754	\$1,342,820	\$1,018,711	\$1,654,175	\$1,850,165
Value of farm buildings other than dwellings	\$1,067,270	\$28,586	\$251,237	\$39,475	\$172,065	\$172,065	\$117,145	\$101,365	\$267,780
Value of stock	\$2,810,668	\$268,886	\$168,773	\$45,655	\$253,113	\$210,377	\$134,125	\$206,593	\$170,166
Gross amount of sales, 1874	\$867,821	\$95,312	\$75,801	\$13,435	\$90,998	\$83,721	\$53,660	\$48,711	\$56,503
Gross amount of sales, 1875	\$2,000,004	\$282,855	\$172,422	\$27,630	\$247,814	\$116,825	\$68,698	\$111,182	\$209,998
Acres plowed, 1875	77,035	6,571	5,318	569	8,681	3,779	2,037	5,834	5,927
Acres in pasture	136,469	8,857	5,239	3,385	8,553	15,531	2,565	12,656	8,104
Acres in meadow	104,325	8,412	4,658	2,440	8,282	3,088	4,148	7,157	5,562
Tons of hay produced, 1874	115,972	8,984	6,795	2,530	11,250	8,884	4,262	7,696	6,019
Bushels of buckwheat, 1874	48,785	4,351	2,645	185	5,632	6,886	3,546	3,354	3,587
Bushels of Indian corn, 1874	361,245	39,155	25,746	5,679	41,478	26,658	16,557	19,972	28,841
Bushels of oats	703,108	71,343	46,398	7,579	67,091	33,222	31,654	51,067	52,845
Bushels of rye	137,143	14,957	11,434	251	27,329	1,427	3,808	8,932	22,239
Bushels of wheat	73,410	735	252	292	660	129	361	350	524
Acres of potatoes	23,479	2,267	1,680	124	1,850	631	594	2,230	1,874
Bushels of potatoes	2,468,228	351,000	18,000	12,392	148,390	51,867	4,629	244,808	208,031
Apples trees	351,659	32,948	17,014	4,989	39,225	16,667	5,145	29,021	19,857
Bushels of apples	245,126	27,525	24,838	5,699	30,169	11,512	4,674	19,934	22,725
Farms of maple-sugar	21,711	243	200	200	43	4,072	.....	3,885	.....
Farm-houses two years old and over	10,678	1,018	619	175	631	723	451	661	661
Value of poultry owned on farms	\$5,590	\$1,014	\$904	\$6,062	\$4,425	\$4,882	\$3,145	\$1,940	\$1,940
Value of poultry sold, 1874	\$9,411	\$3,749	\$6,136	\$411	\$6,573	\$2,311	\$2,337	\$3,019	\$3,163
Value of eggs sold, 1874	\$31,345	\$7,672	\$2,284	\$ 87	\$4,081	\$4,369	\$2,431	\$2,302	\$2,302
Number of milk-cows, 1875	19,386	1,647	919	311	1,465	1,494	733	2,065	980
Cows of which milk sent to factory	5,714	418	.....	.....	392	.....	.....	1,417	396
Pounds of butter made in families	1,633,289	162,127	91,875	38,895	143,320	137,381	57,965	82,320	91,796
Pounds of cheese made in families	136,767	103	.....	.....	32,803	17,768	6,885	14,060	8,910
Gallons of milk sold in market	267,567	95	1,033	.....	454	90,682	25,365	20,961	7,30
Number of sheep shorn, 1874	68,944	4,054	3,846	1,259	9,177	2,219	1,817	3,260	3,260
Pounds killed by dogs, 1874	353,168	18,993	30,577	6,286	45,422	14,414	9,634	15,255	13,809
Swine wintered over	7,17	59	17	3	101	51	25	91	23
Swine wintered over	180	489	654	77	680	393	293	308	715
Pounds of pork made on farm	2,169,806	278,885	219,181	34,534	283,597	133,184	99,771	115,176	170,663

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS.—Continued.

	Hampton.	Hartford.	Hebron.	Jackson.	Kingsbury.	Pittsford.	Salmon.	White Creek.	Whitehall.
Acres of improved farm land	8,883	27,732	28,294	19,017	19,754	8,526	23,544	21,993	29,408
Acres of unimproved farm land	3,299	9,284	6,092	4,290	2,905	10,928	2,040	7,890	11,485
Cash value of farms	\$363,940	\$1,218,970	\$1,398,169	\$1,116,232	\$1,116,955	\$379,220	\$1,624,650	\$1,364,175	\$1,044,800
Value of farm buildings other than dwellings	\$77,845	\$145,445	\$206,925	\$178,500	\$170,488	\$57,629	\$210,595	\$179,595	\$150,550
Value of stock	\$225,955	\$163,963	\$186,075	\$166,241	\$162,884	\$78,908	\$183,330	\$187,739	\$166,145
Gross amount of sales, 1874	\$44,185	\$70,413	\$61,930	\$88,750	\$89,065	\$10,447	\$54,300	\$58,621	\$41,026
Gross amount of sales, 1875	\$64,188	\$169,267	\$233,045	\$155,623	\$162,804	\$41,671	\$184,011	\$123,260	\$100,230
Acres plowed, 1875	1,491	4,669	7,134	4,374	4,073	832	6,029	7,230	2,682
Acres in pasture	4,416	10,067	12,773	8,846	6,933	4,362	9,112	9,125	10,657
Acres in meadow	2,711	6,549	6,593	4,165	8,922	3,294	5,188	5,734	8,262
Tons of hay produced, 1874	3,154	6,533	7,714	5,632	8,251	3,110	7,081	7,404	8,242
Bushels of buckwheat, 1874	1,100	1,894	3,029	1,199	4,126	42	3,041	3,444	1,033
Bushels of Indian corn, 1874	5,779	21,955	24,456	24,759	26,330	1,674	20,885	20,717	16,146
Bushels of oats	11,728	39,065	67,980	51,031	39,416	14,096	48,259	33,017	45,253
Bushels of rye	1,878	6,078	9,110	16,097	2,231	7,479	3,582	3,582	1,868
Bushels of wheat	291	765	274	100	137	1,383	323	.....	611
Acres of potatoes	477	1,645	3,009	1,289	1,634	87	2,273	544	544
Bushels of potatoes	49,182	174,055	347,385	180,031	90,165	8,180	270,421	71,475	47,427
Apples trees	5,535	18,418	21,228	11,438	12,465	4,680	13,623	13,984	7,445
Bushels of apples	4,962	14,864	15,576	16,670	11,301	2,790	10,619	12,820	5,898
Farms of maple-sugar	612	.....	4,979	.....	500	.....	2,646	663	1,046
Farm-houses two years old and over	810	569	818	612	588	255	666	648	469
Value of poultry owned on farms	\$86	\$2,769	\$4,101	\$3,054	\$4,412	\$541	\$4,751	\$3,622	\$2,296
Value of poultry sold, 1874	\$836	\$2,191	\$3,420	\$2,293	\$2,573	\$113	\$3,168	\$3,128	\$2,098
Value of eggs sold, 1874	\$19,455	\$8,751	\$12,867	\$1,963	\$4,094	\$688	\$8,882	\$8,482	\$2,511
Number of milk-cows, 1875	776	1,291	1,867	842	1,445	609	1,242	896	1,250
Cows of which milk sent to factory	495	547	1,177	.....	131	.....	398	.....	355
Pounds of butter made in families	32,355	72,511	108,997	88,732	135,481	64,268	106,317	80,218	112,191
Pounds of cheese made in families	11,481	19,110	7,409	.....	34,728	.....	61	18,730	11,485
Gallons of milk sold in market	11,981	22,995	330	.....	6,780	.....	6,060	6,239	6,239
Number of sheep shorn, 1874	9,054	57,238	1,999	5,410	2,548	1,978	57,326	9,646	4,179
Pounds killed by dogs, 1874	5,542	31,120	10,672	27,650	12,359	10,650	28,345	51,277	24,794
Swine wintered over	15	665	378	.....	4	.....	89	.....	56
Swine wintered over	178	665	1,018	439	873	210	1,118	981	2,046
Pounds of pork made on farm	41,972	117,530	161,812	200,612	129,875	42,249	153,458	141,585	92,864

Number of cheese-factories in the county in 1875, 11. Number of pounds of cheese made in factories in 1874, 749,876.

## CHAPTER XXI.

GEOLOGY OF WASHINGTON COUNTY.<sup>†</sup>

The Taconic Rocks—The Taconic Theory—Explanatory Remarks—The Lake George District—General Geological Sketch of the County—Its Geological Position—Granite—Postdam Sandstone—Calcareous Sandstone—Chazy Limestone—Trenton or Bald Mountain Limestone—Hudson River Slate—Taconic Slate—Taconic Sandstone—Sparry Limestone—Magnesian Slate—Rutland Marble—Granular Quartz.

WASHINGTON COUNTY has been termed "classic ground" to geological scientists and amateurs. It is mostly underlaid by what are termed the TACONIC rocks, these being the rocks of the Taconic or Taghkanic mountains, a chain of outliers to the Green mountains upon their western side, which extend along the eastern border of the State from Dutchess county north, and, passing into Vermont, are continued along the east border of the valley of Lake Champlain nearly or quite to the Canada line. These Taconic rocks are the strata which were originally named by Professor Amos Eaton the granular quartz, granular lime-rock, sparry lime-rock, and primitive argillite. More recently they have been termed the quartz-rock or brown sandstone, Stockbridge limestone, magnesian slate, sparry limestone, and Taconic slate.

Geologists have differed in opinion, and there has been much controversy with regard to these strata, whether they were a distinct and independent series of rocks, or whether they were merely metamorphic or altered rocks,—the *Taconic theory* viewing them as being an independent series or system placed between the primary or granitic rocks and the transition or lower strata of the "New York system," thus being older than the latter; and the *metamorphic theory* regarding them as the lower members of the New York system, changed from their normal appearance by the agency of heat, by which also nearly all traces of their fossils have been burned out and obliterated.

These Taconic rocks are in this county more spread out, and occupy a much wider belt of territory than in the counties south of this, where they were first examined and described. Being thus more expanded and opened to view, the discordant opinions respecting them have caused the exposures of these rocks at particular localities in this county to be visited and studied by a number of the most eminent geologists, both of this and foreign lands.

To render the account of the geology of the county, which I here propose to present, more clear to the understanding of readers in general, it will be necessary that I first give a brief preliminary outline of this subject, naming the several strata of rocks in the order in which they occur, one after another, in passing across the county.

The most elevated and mountainous part of the county is the district bordering upon Lake George, at the north end of the county. We here find ourselves upon the unstratified or *granitic rocks* which constitute the primitive range of northern New York, and which occupy the vast wilderness-region that extends from this county northwest to the St. Lawrence river. Starting from this point, and

traveling across the county in a southeasterly direction, we meet successively with different rocks, as follows: upon reaching Wood creek and the Champlain canal, we find resting upon the granite a hard, white sandstone, appearing in even, uniform layers, commonly in precipices facing the west, and resembling walls of masonry. This is the *Postdam sandstone*. Crowning the precipices in which it appears, and extending east from them, is a much softer gray rock, composed of lime and sand in variable proportions,—the *calcareous sandstone*. As we pass farther east we come to a pure limestone, of a leaden-blue color, very compact and fine-grained,—the *Chazy limestone*. Twelve miles distant from this, in the Bald mountain range of hills, which skirt the valley of the Hudson along its east side, we meet with a stratum of limestone resembling the last, being of a blue color, very compact and fine-grained, and yielding lime of a superior quality. Standing alone, so widely separated from any other stratum of limestone, geologists have been much perplexed to determine to which of the strata of limestones this pertains, and differed widely with respect to it, until a fossil which I discovered in it showed it to be the *Trenton limestone*, thus belonging above the Chazy, instead of below it, where some had confidently placed it. Finally, bordering upon these limestones, and at a distance of three to six miles from the granite, we find a black, brittle shale, the *Hudson river slate*, which is seen everywhere in the bank of the river along the west side of the county, and extends east some three miles to the Bald mountain range of hills.

From the granite upon which we started we have thus far been passing over rocks of the New York system, which successively overlay each other, to this slate, which is the uppermost and, geologically, the highest stratum in the county. We next come upon rocks of the Taconic group, on which, as we pass eastward, we descend from the highest to the lowest members of this series.

Upon the east side of the Bald mountain range of hills, and forming these hills in several instances where the limestone does not occur, we come upon slate-rocks of great variety, but for the most part of a grayish color, and in even layers of a firm texture, in which slate-beds of gray or *Taconic sandstone* and blue limestone are of frequent occurrence. This is the *Taconic slate*, the leading rock of the county, occupying its eastern half, and underlying about three-fifths of its area. In places on the east border of the county, and beyond the State line in Vermont, we find slate of a green color and soft in its texture,—this being the *magnesian slate*. And here we come to a pale-blue limestone, much checked and traversed by veins and seams of white calcareous spar,—the *sparry limestone*. And beyond this is a snowy-white limestone,—the *Stockbridge limestone*, or Rutland marble,—which comes slightly within the southeast corner of the county. Beyond this we reach a white or light-brown and vitrified sandstone,—the *quartz rock*. And to this succeed the granite or primary rocks of the Green mountain range.

From this sketch it will be perceived that this county is situated in a trough, as it were, that intervenes between the primitive formation of northern New York and that of New England. In a direct line, it is here from twenty-five to

<sup>†</sup> By Asa Fitch, M.D.

thirty miles from the primitive rocks of one of these ranges to those of the other. Moreover, the strata of this county are the lowest paleozoic rocks known to geologists,—that is, they are the lowest of those rocks that contain any organic remains. They were deposited when the first species of vegetables and animals began to have an existence upon our globe. They are admitted on all hands to be sedimentary rocks,—that is, they were deposited from water, and consist of the sand, mud, and silt that settled from the sea which enveloped our world before the dry land was made to appear.

We now proceed to a more full and particular account of each of the strata named in the foregoing cursory view.

#### GRANITE.

This rock occupies the north end of the county, between Lake George and Lake Champlain, underlying nearly all of the town of Putnam, the whole of Dresden, and those parts of Fort Ann and Whitehall which are north of Half-Way brook and west of Wood creek. It is a granitic gneissoid rock of the same character as in the adjoining counties of Warren and Essex, and differs notably from the corresponding granitic rock of the Green mountains, being nearly destitute of mica, and composed largely of feldspar, which is mostly of a gray or reddish color. Hornblende, garnets, and magnetic oxide of iron are in some places disseminated so largely through the rock that they seem almost entitled to be regarded as one of its constituents. From within the bounds of this county two valuable minerals are being furnished by this rock, viz., iron ore and black-lead. Beds of iron ore have been opened at Mount Defiance and Dresden, and there is little doubt but that such beds occur in all parts of this granitic range, from Ticonderoga to Fort Ann; but it is only in the last of these towns, in the neighborhood of Mount Hope furnace, two miles up Furnace brook from the head of South bay, that the mines have been worked to any large extent. Black-lead (graphite or plumbago) is disseminated through most parts of this rock, and occurs in abundance in the north part of Putnam, whence, I am informed, is obtained a portion of the "Ticonderoga black-lead," which in market has taken the precedence, and has measurably superseded the supplies of this mineral from other sources.

#### POTSDAM SANDSTONE.

Wherever we step off from the granitic range just considered, we come upon one of the hardest and most refractory rocks within our knowledge. This is the Potsdam sandstone. It is well exhibited all along the valley of Wood creek from Whitehall to Fort Ann, and thence west along Half-Way brook to the line of Warren county. At Whitehall the stratum has a thickness of two hundred feet or more, but becomes thinner toward Fort Ann. It is mostly seen in precipices facing the west, and occurs in uniform layers a few inches in thickness, looking like regular courses of masonry laid up for the wall of some stupendous fortification. In the neighborhood of Winchell's creek and Mason hollow, deep, narrow dells and defiles occur, bounded by perpendicular walls of this rock, sometimes branching and running into each other, and having a most singular and romantic aspect, causing the beholder to almost fancy himself among the ruined castles and towers of the days of

old. The rock is a white sandstone, often stained or tinged with red, of a harsh texture, and an earthy rather than a vitreous aspect. The lower part of the stratum takes on a deep red color, and gradually changes into the gneiss rock beneath it, so that it is impossible to tell by which name certain specimens should be labeled. At the upper part of the stratum the layers become thin and slate-like, and on the surface of these slaty layers occur slightly elevated ridges, branching and crooked, resembling the roots of trees. These are regarded as the relics of a fucoid or sea-weed, which is supposed by those who reject the Taconic theory to have been, probably, the first species of plant that was created in our world. Layers with these remains occur in Whitehall, on the west side of Skene's mountain, near the summit. In some places, lower down in the stratum, the surfaces of the layers are beautifully covered with ripple-marks, as regular and perfect as those newly washed in the sand on the sea-shore. The uses to which this stone is applied are few. It is so difficult to quarry, in consequence of its hardness, and breaks into blocks with such irregular sides, as to be valueless for laying a smooth-faced wall or a close-jointed pavement. It furnishes the best of fire-stones for furnaces and other situations where a high and continuous heat is maintained. It is considerably employed for building purposes in the villages of St. Lawrence county, where it abounds (the walls being of the rough "ashlar" style), and is superior to any other stone for wall-fences and similar uses.

#### CALCIFEROUS SANDSTONE.

This is a rock intermediate in its position and also in its composition between the sandstone below and the limestone above it; being, as its name implies, a sandstone in which a portion of lime is disseminated. Toward its lower part it is nearly a pure siliceous rock, but loses this character more and more as we proceed upwards; the transition being so gradual that in many localities it is impossible to tell at what point this rock ceases and the limestone above it begins. Hence the amount of surface which it occupies cannot be estimated with any degree of definiteness, though it is not extensive. It forms the summit of most of the precipices of which the Potsdam sandstone is the base, and, like that, it is an even-bedded rock, its layers preserving a uniform thickness through long distances. Being so much softer than the Potsdam, it is readily raised from the quarry in square and smooth-faced blocks. Hence for flagging purposes it is in high repute, and is the most desirable stone of which we have any knowledge, its quarries furnishing slabs and blocks of any thickness and size that may be desired. In Kingsbury and Fort Ann several valuable quarries are open, and have been extensively worked for many years. At the quarry on the canal, north of Dowsy's bridge, the stratum shows a thickness of about two hundred feet.

#### CHAZY LIMESTONE.

At a distance, commonly, of a mile to the east of Wood creek and the Champlain canal, the calciferous sandstone is succeeded by the pale-blue or dove-colored Chazy limestone, which in Fort Ann has a breadth of two or three miles, reaching east to the Mettewee or Granville river. It occupies the northwest part of the town of Hartford and

the east border of Kingsbury, and, reappearing on the west side of the valley of Wood creek, skirting the calciferous sandstone, it passes through Kingsbury and onward to Glen's Falls, changing as it trends westward to a darker color, and finally to a jet-black. It is a remarkable and most interesting fact that, in tracing this stratum across this county, in a distance of ten or twelve miles, as we pass out of the Lake Champlain into the Hudson river valley, it becomes altered from the most perfectly-marked Chazy limestone into equally well-marked Birdseye and Trenton limestones. The *Maclurea magna*, the fossil shell by which this limestone is distinguished, is abundant in the northwest part of Granville; it remains usually appearing as a coiled mark, elevated and rough, often six inches in diameter, and occurring, upon the weather-worn surface of this rock, over half an acre in extent. Other peculiar marks may be noticed, in some places, upon the surface of the layers of this limestone. In the vicinity of Dewey's bridge the lower part of this stratum, as well as the calciferous stratum under it, exhibits an oolitic structure, or, in other words, is marked with a number of concentric rings, like the successive waves extending out from where a pebble has been dropped into smooth water, these circular spots being from an inch to over a foot in diameter. In several localities the layers of this limestone may be seen with the surface regularly marked and checked, as if creases had been cut in it with a knife when it was soft. Other layers may be observed with the surface covered with indentations, appearing as though, when it was in a soft state, loads of cobble-stones had been emptied upon it and then picked off, leaving their impressions crowded all over the face of the rock. In other places smaller indentations occur, identical in appearance with those made upon soft mud by a shower of rain-drops. Portions of this stratum are also much checked and veined with white calcareous spar. And in some places the appearance is as though the original rock had been wholly broken up into irregular fragments of a few inches in size, and these fragments had been cemented together again, each in its place, by veins of spar. Slabs of this limestone have been got out, both in northwest Granville and in Whitehall, which took on a fine polish, and showed that the stone in these places was suitable for being worked as a marble. Though much used for underpinning buildings, for wall-fences, etc., in the neighborhoods where it occurs, it is for burning into quicklime that this stone is most valuable. Numerous kilns have been erected at various points upon this stratum, many of them being now in operation. Much the largest business at this time is conducted by the Kenan Lime Company, at the ledge of this rock a half-mile east from the canal at Smith's basin. This company has five draw-kilns in operation, turning out six hundred barrels of lime daily. To the eye the rock here appears much like that at Bald mountain, and it probably yields a lime similar to that in quality, and superior to the lime of most other localities.

#### TRENTON OR BALD-MOUNTAIN LIMESTONE.

One of the most valuable and best known deposits of limestone is at Bald mountain, in the town of Greenwich. This mountain is a mile or more in length, and, rising to a height of

six hundred or seven hundred feet above the level of the surrounding country, is mostly made up of a blue limestone which has been long and widely celebrated for the superior excellence of the lime which it yields. As already stated this is one of a range of hills which skirt the valley of the Hudson river upon its east side; and in these hills, both to the north and the south of Bald mountain, this limestone appears, through a distance of eight miles, standing up in the midst of the slate-rocks like an island in the sea, there being no other lime-rock within twelve miles of this, to aid in showing the stratum to which it pertains. It was formerly supposed to be wholly destitute of fossils, and its lithological characters are quite discordant, it being of a uniform blue color in one place, in another profusely traversed by veins of white calcareous spar, and at Bald mountain being one of the purest of limestones, while two miles distant, at Galesville, it is nearly a fourth composed of siliceous matter. Geologists have consequently been greatly embarrassed with this limestone, and have arrived at views very different and conflicting with regard to its age and its correct name. Professor Eaton considered the rock at Galesville to be calciferous sandstone, and that at Bald mountain metaliferous or Trenton limestone. Professor Mather thought there was no calciferous here, whilst Dr. Emmons regarded it as being all calciferous. As fossils would shed the clearest light upon this mooted subject, diligent searches were made for them, but without avail. In an excursion made by Dr. Emmons, Professor Hall, and myself, over the mountain two miles north of Bald mountain, two vestiges of fossils were discovered, which we all agreed were too slight and obscure for deciding anything, though I suspect neither of us doubted that they were relics of the *Maclurea magna*. Afterwards, when making my agricultural survey of the county for the State Agricultural Society, in perfect preservation upon a fragment of limestone at the Friends' meeting-house, three miles south of Galesville, I discovered the buckler of the little trilobite *Triobolus concentricus*, a fossil belonging to the upper layers of the Trenton limestone, and proving this beyond doubt to be the equivalent of that stratum. In following this range of hills north twenty-five miles, to where it is cut across by the Mettewee river, this limestone again appears, and at the spot where the *Maclurea magna* occurs as noticed above, I met with this same fossil and some others belonging to the Trenton limestone, these having been in close proximity to, and one of them associated with, the *Maclurea*. Some of these fossils have since been found at Bald mountain also. And, from the indications stated a few lines back, I have no doubt that the *Maclurea* occurs also, two miles north from that mountain. These facts show that this limestone at Bald mountain and its vicinity, and at the Mettewee river, is the full equivalent of the Chazy, Birdseye, and Trenton limestones, and that it is impossible here to separate these and regard them as distinct strata. The rock at Bald mountain is almost pure carbonate of lime, it giving of that substance, on analysis, ninety-six to ninety-seven per cent., with but a mere trace of the siliceous or flinty matter which occurs in the lime-rocks of other localities. Thus it produces one of the richest of what are termed "rich limes," and the lime it yields has ever stood at the head of the market in our cities. Though many

other places furnish an article of the quality required for common uses, such as the making of mortar, manuring of land, etc., for all the finer kinds of stucco work, hard-finishing, white-washing, etc., the brilliant, snowy whiteness of the Bald-mountain lime renders it unrivaled. The kilns at this mountain, and at the outlying ledges of rock immediately around it, had been producing about sixty thousand bushels of lime annually some twenty-five years ago, when the quantity in a short time was more than doubled by the energy with which the business was entered upon and conducted by Robert L. Lowber, who became proprietor of the main quarry. Eleven kilns, of the most approved construction, were here built by him, with every convenience for feeding them and for transporting their produce over a down grade, three miles, to the canal. A thrifty post-village of upwards of a hundred dwellings grew up at this place. Notwithstanding the large quantity that was furnished, this lime always met with a ready sale, and it is supposed that its high repute in our city markets was felt by other producers to be injuriously affecting their business; as Mr. Lowber was prevailed upon five years ago to sell out his interest here to the Glen's Falls Lime Company, since which the making of lime at this place has been almost totally abandoned, and the tidy village has been deserted by its inhabitants and is rapidly going to decay. The hydraulic limestone at Galesville, from which an excellent water-lime is obtained, contains so large a portion of siliceous matter that we think it must be regarded as pertaining to the underlying calciferous sandstone rather than to this Chazy-Trenton limestone stratum. Its analysis gives forty-two per cent. of lime, with twenty of silica. The Newburg or Rosendale cement, with which the market at large is so abundantly supplied, contains but twenty-five per cent. of lime, with fifteen of silica. It also contains twelve per cent. of magnesia, of which there is not a half of one per cent. in the Galesville stone, which would thus appear to be a more pure hydraulic limestone than the former. But masons who have worked largely with both these kinds regard them as equal in value, merely preferring the Galesville cement as being newly ground, and hence hardening more speedily, that which is old eventually becoming as hard as the new.

#### HUDSON RIVER SLATE.

This slate is well exposed all along the Hudson, from Sandy Hill to Schuylerville, and in the banks of the streams entering this river. In several places, also, it is elevated into ridges which project above the clay soil by which it is commonly overlaid. It extends east from the river about three miles to the base of the Bald mountain range of hills, and is the basis-rock of nearly one-fifth of the county. This slate is of a black or blackish color, and is generally a shale rather than a slate, breaking and crumbling, when exposed to the air, into small, angular fragments, forming a slaty gravel. It dissolves into soil more readily than most of the other slates of the county, and therefore is not well adapted for wall-fences, nor any of the other uses to which stone is usually applied. At most places it appears so crushed and broken that it is difficult to determine the direction and amount of its dip. And the friction produced by the rubbing and grinding of the

boles of this rock in contact with each other appears to have caused that smooth, glossy, striated surface which constitutes what is called "glazed slate." In some instances the heat which this friction has occasioned has been so great that it has actually melted a portion of the siliceous matter contained in the slate, causing it to run into all the crevices, filling them, and forming white veins of quartz in the rock, the sides of which veins show a striated surface similar to that which the glazed slate possesses. The fossil by which the slate is known is named *Graptolithus pristis*. It resembles a very narrow blade of grass, having teeth like a saw along both its edges. One of the most abundant localities of this graptolite that is anywhere known is at Baker's Falls. Here a thickness of thirty feet or more in the slate is so filled with these impressions that the thinnest layer can scarcely be split off without exposing a surface almost covered with them. They also occur in Easton, in the bed of the brook which enters the Hudson a mile above Van Buren's Ferry. Though the general character of this rock is that of a brittle shale, exceptions occur in many places, particularly toward the upper part of the stratum, where it puts on an even lamination, and siliceous layers, some of them several inches in thickness, are found, so hard even as to form a good fire-stone. A quarry of this kind has been worked in Durkectown, in a moderate uplift of this slate, whence the furnaces at Glen's Falls have been supplied with fire-stones. These siliceous layers are of a dark gray or black color. They correspond with the Frankfort slate of the New York geological reports, and furnish specimens which perfectly represent those slates. The shale or slaty gravel of this rock, in many road districts, is one of the best materials accessible for top-dressing the high-ways. In the west part of the county, where the roads pass over a stiff clay, every moderate rain makes them slippery and fatiguing to a horse, and most unpleasant for footmen. On such roads, merely a slight coating of this gravel makes a great improvement. And on sandy roads this material works wonders, binding the loose sands together and forming a firm, hard road-bed. The long stretches of deep sand upon the road from Schuylerville to Saratoga Springs have long been the *odium viatorum*, the hatred of wayfarers, until of late successive portions of these sands have each year been reclaimed, and now nearly the whole distance is changed into one of the best of roads.

#### TACONIC SLATE.

The rocks which we have thus far considered have all been members of the New York system, occupying the northwest and west parts of the county. We now pass to rocks which evidently pertain to the Green mountain range, and are New England rather than New York rocks; and hence they have been considered by some of our best geologists as having been deposited anterior to them, and as forming, as already stated, a distinct series, which has been called the Taconic system; while others suppose that they were deposited at the same time, and that they are merely New York rocks altered in their appearance by a high degree of heat to which they have been at some period subjected. Having ascended upon the one series, we now



descend upon the other, coming as we do first upon its highest member.

The Taconic slate occupies all of the county to the east of the Bald mountain range of hills, except some beds of sandstone and limestone of limited extent. It is the basis rock of the eastern half of the county. On its west side, where it is near the Hudson river slate, it is dark colored, and wherever it is seen in contact with the limestone in that direction it is quite black. But soon after passing from its western border it becomes lighter colored, and over most of its extent it is ash-gray, bluish gray, or grayish brown. But its color is everywhere putting on a different hue, and from the different parts of this stratum may be gathered specimens passing through numberless shades of gray, brown, black, blue, green, clay-yellow, purple, and red. Siliceous is everywhere much the largest ingredient in the composition of this rock, combined with a fourth to a sixth part of alumine, and usually a slight percentage of lime. In places where the proportion of siliceous is less the rock becomes more friable, and disintegrates more speedily on exposure to the air. In many places, on the other hand, the rock becomes almost pure siliceous, often with its lamination so crushed, so pressed together and interwoven as it were, that it is broken up with the utmost difficulty. Generally these siliceous slates are coarsish-grained and harsh; but in some places the grains are exceedingly fine and compact, forming the most perfect hornstone and chert, as in the precipitous ledge by the roadside opposite the burying-ground at South Granville. This rock always exhibits a slaty structure, and its laminae are usually flat and even; but in many places they are much bent, undulated, and distorted. It is generally upturned, and dips to the east at an average angle of about forty-five degrees. But the amount of slope is everywhere changing. In some places it is vertical, in others it is horizontal. It is rare that this rock breaks and crumbles into small angular fragments like the shales which pervade the Hudson river slate. Natural seams everywhere occur, crossing each other in such a manner as to divide the rock into angular blocks of a rhombic form, but with the angles of their sides and corners all different. At these seams dislocations frequently occur, causing an abrupt and total change in the character of the rock, so as often to deceive and disappoint persons who open quarries. Excellent stone may be found at one place, and but a few feet distant, a joint and dislocation occurring, a worthless mass of shale may present itself, which has been crowded up to the same level. These dislocations are numerous. Veins of milky quartz are of frequent occurrence in this slate. Iron pyrites, a worthless mineral resembling gold, is disseminated not only through this but through all the Taconic rocks. A pretty variety of this slate, of a bright red color, occurs in a nearly continuous range through the whole length of the stratum from Vermont to New Jersey. And, toward the east side of this Taconic slate, it in some places takes on the appearance of the mica-slate, which occurs farther east among the Green mountains. The characteristic fossil of this Taconic slate is a species of sea-weed, and is named *Bathothrephus flexuosa*. It appears like curved and branching marks painted upon the stone, of a black or at least a darker shade than its general color. From my examinations

of this slate, I long ago became aware that in several places in the county good roofing-slate could undoubtedly be made from it. And thirty years ago, in my "Agricultural Survey of the County," § 210, I made the following statement: "It is singular that no quarry of roofing-slate has ever yet been opened and worked within this county, particularly as so much business in this line has been done upon our southern border, in the town of Hoosic. There is no doubt that in many places slate of as good a quality as that of the Hoosic quarries exists within the bounds of this county, and that, in time, roofing-slate will be extensively furnished from hence."

Time has signally shown the correctness of what I thus stated. The slate-business has now become one of the leading interests of Washington county. In the towns of Granville, Hampton, and Salem, twelve quarries are being worked, some of them quite largely; their products in prosperous years amounting in the aggregate to from two to three hundred thousand dollars. The slate here produced has acquired a world-wide reputation as being of the very best quality. In proof of this it may be stated that, though some large orders received from abroad were recalled in consequence of the war between Russia and Turkey, one of the Salem slate companies, the Excelsior, the past year (1877) sent to foreign countries slate amounting to twelve thousand dollars; the shipments being to England, Germany, South America, and Australia. In numerous places this Taconic slate is quarried in large, smooth tables, making fine flagstones for paving cellar-bottoms, the walks of village streets, etc. And for underpinning buildings, and all other common uses, it is also resorted to in neighborhoods where no better material is at hand.

#### TACONIC SANDSTONE.

This sandstone constitutes a prominent feature in the geology of this district. Its fragments are widely scattered through our soils; and from almost every valley may be seen, toward the summit of some of the adjacent hills, jutting out from among the bright verdure of the growing grass or grain, a naked rock of a grayish-white color, so compact and hard that it has withstood the warring elements by which the rocks around it have been broken and worn away to a lower level than its surface. It is a harsh gray sandstone, with a slightly vitreous lustre, and is everywhere traversed with veins or thin slender seams of white quartz, which often abound with rock crystals. Its most striking peculiarity is that wherever portions of it are covered by the soil and exposed to the roots of vegetation, it loses the lime which it contains, and hereby its surface becomes changed to a porous and friable stone, of a smuff yellow color commonly, but sometimes brick-red, the inside of the stone remaining compact and unchanged. An analysis of this solid inner part showed it to consist of fifty-three per cent. of silica, six of peroxide of iron, fifteen of carbonic acid, thirteen of lime, and five of magnesia; while the porous yellow surface of the same specimen yielded ninety-one per cent. of silica and five and a half of peroxide, with only a trace of the carbonates of lime and magnesia. This rock often appears as a mere bed of limited extent in the slate, or as a layer a few inches or a foot thick. But in places it protrudes from the

slate, showing a thickness of one or two hundred feet; and around Summit lake, in Argyle, if there is no duplication of the stratum, it has a thickness of several hundred feet. It is frequently accompanied by the sparry limestone, though in such cases the two rocks are separated by an intervening mass of shale, some twenty feet or more in thickness. But in numerous places that rock does not appear with this. Wherever it appears, this sandstone is preferred to any other stone in its neighborhood for the walls of buildings, and especially of cellars, as it can readily be quarried into narrow blocks, to form a double wall, as it is termed, which will be frost-proof,—single walls requiring to be banked on the approach of winter, to prevent the frost from penetrating through them.

#### SPARRY LIMESTONE.

This rock is well defined as being a blue or bluish-gray limestone, veined and checked with white calcareous spar. A limestone of this character appears in insulated masses of various sizes at numerous points through the Taconic slate, and under the same circumstances as does the sandstone just described. Sometimes a limestone boulder, having a smoothly-worn surface, is seen imbedded in the slate. Sometimes thin, even layers of limestone occur alternating with the slate. At other times we have a breccia of rounded or angular pebbles of limestone cemented together, forming a bed in the slate. But it is unnecessary to narrate these minor peculiarities further. Portions of the Chazy-Trenton limestone, as we have already stated, present this same sparry character. It is the upper layers of that rock, or is a separate stratum overlying that rock (whichever way we wish to consider it) in which these veins of white spar chiefly occur. And in this same situation in respect to the white granular limestone, namely, overlying it, this sparry rock occurs, though extensive beds of it may also be found in that rock, even in its lower part, as is seen on the east side of the plains in Manchester, Vt. This sparry limestone is more coarse-grained and bluish-gray as it approaches the Green mountains, and more fine-grained, compact, and dove-colored or leaden-hued as it recedes from them. And, extending through this Taconic district in broken masses among the slate as it does, it appears much like a chain, the successive links of which connect the Chazy-Trenton limestone on its west side to the granular limestone on its east side.

#### MAGNESIAN SLATE.

In traveling east, after we have passed all the most conspicuous exposures of the rocks last considered, we come upon this slate, apparently reposing directly upon the white limestone next to be spoken of. Hence it is not inappropriate to place it in this order, although we do not deem its geological place to be beneath the sparry limestone. We regard it as being the underlying portion of the Taconic slate, and the equivalent, probably, of the black pyritous shaley mass, which, upon the west side of this district, we find accompanying and alternating with the Taconic sandstone. But on the opposite or east side of this district it presents itself as a green or light greenish-gray slate, so soft that it may, in many places, be scratched with the finger-nail and

carved with a knife like chlorite. It is often profusely permeated with veins of milky quartz, which mineral has run through it in every direction, like water soaked into a sponge. On its east side, where it meets the limestone, it presents an even and undisturbed lamination, while on its west side, where it approaches the Taconic slate, it is undulating, twisted, and contorted, often in a most astonishing manner. In this county it occupies but a limited space at its southeast corner.

#### GRANULAR LIMESTONE OR RUTLAND MARBLE.

This white crystalline limestone, from the immense quantities sent from there to all, even the most distant parts of our land, is now everywhere known by the name of Rutland marble. From quarries in other localities it also has the name of Stockbridge limestone, Dorset marble, Sutherland Falls marble, Arlington stone, etc., and as a variable portion of magnesia always enters into its composition, it has also been designated magnesian limestone. In much of the rock to the south of here the quantity of magnesia it contains is so large that it there becomes a friable dolomite, crumbling into sand upon a few years' exposure to the atmosphere. An analysis of Dorset marble gave eighty-five per cent. of carbonate of lime, with thirteen of carbonate of magnesia, which is somewhat less of the latter than is usual. The quantity which is quarried along the eastern borders of this county, in Vermont, is immense, much the largest part of the marble used in the county being from this vicinity. The stratum only touches upon the extreme southeastern corner of this county the length of a mile.

#### GRANULAR QUARTZ.

Though this rock nowhere occurs in place within the borders of this county, it requires to be mentioned, being connected as it is with the strata of the county, and disseminated as its fragments everywhere are, in the form of pebbles and cobble-stones, through the drift or gravelly soils of the county. It appears all along the east margin of the white limestone, and has a light brown or white color. Sometimes it occurs bedded in even layers, in cliffs and precipices similar to the Potsdam sandstone, from which, however, it differs notably by the vitreous, glassy, or greasy lustre which its surface presents. This is the lowest of the Taconic series of rocks, and on passing across it we come upon the gneiss or granite of the main range of the Green mountains.

In conclusion, it may be observed that all the geological facts exhibited in this district concur to indicate that, when the rocks here were first deposited, the ridge which now forms the Green mountains was twice or thrice as distant from the Hudson river as it now is. Subsequently a period of great disturbance and disruption of the earth occurred, when it was everywhere convulsed and torn, as if lashed and goaded by a hundred earthquakes simultaneously in full play. At that time the Hudson river and the Green mountains were crowded towards each other, causing the rocks that had previously lain in regular, even, horizontal beds to be pressed and pushed together, crushing, grinding, doubling up, and folding over each other

in the most promiscuous and confused manner. Some idea of the effects which would be produced by such a convulsion may be formed by observing the mode in which the ice in our rivers breaks up in the spring of the year, when a mass from above becomes so loosened as to commence moving down the stream against a mass that is still firm, causing here after here of the thick-ribbed solid ice to crack and yield before the tremendous pressure, throwing huge massive blocks into every possible posture and making a perfect chaos where, a half-hour before, all was regular, and apparently of enduring strength and firmness. Analogous to this seems to have been the operation of that force which was once in action, breaking asunder and overturning the strata of solid rocks in this district, causing hills and mountains to shoot up, making valleys close together here and open out there, and producing such confusion of the strata as geologists may study upon for centuries, without being able to unravel and explain the phenomena presented at some of its localities.

## CHAPTER XXII.

### FREE-MASONRY IN WASHINGTON COUNTY.\*

Military Lodges—Washington Lodge—Montgomery Lodge—Aurora Lodge—Livingston Lodge—Rural Lodge—North Star Lodge—Liberty or Granville Lodge—Farmers' Lodge—Rising Sun Lodge—Hamilton Lodge—Brothers' Lodge—Social Hall Lodge—Hebron Lodge—Argyle Lodge—The Breaking up of Masonry—Re-opening of Phoenix, Granville, and Brothers' Lodges—Establishment of Fort Edward, Sandy Hill, Salem, and Cambridge Valley Lodges—Argyle and Ashlar Lodges—Royal Arch Masonry—La Fayette Chapter—Federal Chapter—Hartford Mark Lodge—Williams Chapter—Washington Chapter—Champlain Chapter—Fort Edward Chapter—Sandy Hill Chapter—Hartford Chapter.

THERE were no lodges organized or existing in the territory composing the county, till after the Revolutionary war, except such as were created or had communications within the different regiments stationed here, and which were called "military lodges."

There were many of these, and almost every worthy and distinguished officer on the American side was a member of one of these lodges. But, as they were essentially floating and ephemeral bodies, we know but little of their history.

The first lodge established after the close of the war was located at Fort Edward, and was called *Washington Lodge*, No. 11; being warranted on the 12th of July, 1785, by the M. W. Grand Lodge of New York, with Colonel Adiel Sherwood as Master, John Vernor as Senior Warden, and Hugh McAdam as Junior Warden.

This lodge had a very large membership, composed of the leading and influential men of the county, and may be called the mother of all the other lodges in this section, among which was *Montgomery*, No. 23, warranted on the 22d of October, 1791, with John Vernor, who had been Senior Warden of Washington Lodge, as Master, Cornelius

Vanderberg as Senior Warden, and Abraham Livingston as Junior Warden. It was located at Stillwater, its membership, however, being largely from Washington county.

The second lodge organized in Washington county was *Aurora*, on the 16th of January, 1793, located at Hampton, with General John Williams as Master; — Johnson, Senior, and Peter P. French, Junior Wardens. This lodge was remarkably successful, and many eminent men in the north part of the county were made Masons in or affiliated with it.

The third lodge organized was *Livingston*, No. 28, for which the Grand Lodge granted a warrant on March 6, 1793, locating it at Kingsbury.

The leading men in organizing this lodge were John Vernor, before mentioned, who was its first Master, John Hitchcock, Colonel Matthew Scott, Thomas Bradshaw, and the Hon. Zina Hitchcock.

The fourth lodge organized was *Rural Lodge*, No. 32, warranted on the 4th of September, 1793, with St. John Honeywood as Master; Gerritt G. Lansing, of Easton, as Senior Warden; and Andrew White, of Cambridge, as Junior Warden. It was located at Cambridge, but was authorized to hold its communications at Easton until such time as suitable accommodations could be provided at Cambridge aforesaid. This occurred soon, and the lodge was removed to and met thereafter permanently at Cambridge.

The fifth lodge was located at Salem, and warranted on Sept. 7, 1796, by the name of *North Star Lodge*, No. 51, with the following officers: James Hurvey, Master; Alexander J. Turner, Senior Warden; and Simon Stevens, Junior Warden.

This lodge was probably one of the strongest in the character of its membership, if not in numbers, of any in the county. Among them were General John Williams, St. John Honeywood, Abram Allen, M.D., Hon. Asa Fitch, Amherst Wheeler, Esq., Artemas Robbins, M.D., Jared Bostwick, Cornelius Holmes, M.D., William K. Adams, Samuel T. Shephard, Philo Curtis, Jesse S. Leigh, Adam Martin, Hon. John Savage, Roger Crary, Hon. John Willard, Thomas Archibald, Henry Mathews, James B. Gibson, Samuel Stevens, Hon. Cornelius L. Allen, and others.

The sixth organized was *Liberty Lodge*, located at Granville, and warranted on Dec. 7, 1796, with the distinguished Rev. Salem Town as Master.

The records of the Grand Lodge show that the officers of Liberty lodge, Granville, at its institution in 1796, were Zebulon B. Shipherd, Master; William Huggins, S. W.; and Abram Bishop, J. W. This lodge surrendered its warrant, and a new one was issued, in September, 1806, by the name of *Granville Lodge*, No. 55. On the granting of the new charter, Salem Town was made Master; John C. Parker, S. W.; and William Sweetland, J. W.

The seventh lodge warranted was located at Hartford, and named *Herschel Lodge*. The warrant was ordered by the Grand Lodge on the 3d of December, 1800.

The eighth lodge authorized was named *Parsons' Lodge*, located at Easton, and warranted Dec. 1, 1802.

\* By Hon. James Gilson.

The ninth lodge was named *Rising Sun Lodge*, warranted on Sept. 4, 1805, and located at Greenwich.

The tenth lodge was *Hamilton Lodge*, located at Queensbury, then in Washington county. The warrant was granted the same day as that to *Rising Sun Lodge*, and afterwards the name was changed to *Rising Sun Lodge*.

The eleventh lodge was located at Fort Ann, the warrant being granted June 4, 1806, by the name of *Brothers' Lodge*.

The twelfth lodge was located at Whitehall, for which a warrant was granted Sept. 3, 1806, by the name of *Social Hall Lodge*.

The thirteenth lodge was located in Hebron, the warrant being granted on May 21, 1813, by the name of *Hebron Lodge*. The petition named for Master William Livingston, with Israel Ely for Senior Warden, and Isaac Hewitt for Junior Warden. The lodge was instituted under the warrant Nov. 4, 1813, but for some reason Isaac Hewitt was not installed as Junior Warden, William Brewster being elected and installed in his place. This lodge had no doubt worked under a dispensation from the Grand Master for that purpose, from probably some time in November, 1810, up to the time of the granting of the warrant; so that in fact the lodge was at work in Hebron for some years before it finally received a warrant.

The fourteenth lodge was located at Argyle, and its warrant was granted on the 3d of March, 1813, by the name of *Argyle Lodge*.

All these lodges went down under the fierce persecution of the Anti-Masonic war of 1828-32. So bitter and lasting were the consequences of this strife, that more than twenty years elapsed before a single lodge-fire was relighted in Washington county.

The first lodge to reopen was that at Whitehall, and with eminent propriety, considering the ashes out of which it emerged, it was named *Phoenix Lodge*, and bore on its newly-issued banner the number by which it had been originally designated,—*unity-sic*. This warrant was issued mainly through the influence and exertions of Dan S. Wright, M.D., who subsequently became a representative man and Mason, wielding a powerful influence in the Grand Lodge and over the fraternity.

The second body of Masons reorganized in the county was located at North Granville, and its warrant was issued on the 5th of June, 1851. It took the place, name, and number of the old lodge at that place, and was called *Granville*, No. 55. This lodge was subsequently removed to Middle Granville, and thence to Granville Corners, where it now remains and is in prosperous condition.

The third lodge reorganized was located at Fort Ann, taking the place of *Brothers' Lodge*, and receiving a warrant June 5, 1851, by the name of *Mount Hope Lodge*, No. 260. Mount Hope lodge was formed under dispensation of Oscar Coles, then Grand Master, Feb. 12, 1852, to the following-named petitioners, viz.: A. Barlow, J. F. Coon, J. Sutherland, P. H. Lamb, I. W. B. Murray, Joseph Bacon, John T. Cox, Asa Root, Jos. Barker, William Weller, and Thomas McClure. These were the "charter members." The warrant was granted June 14, 1852, the following being the officers named in the warrant, viz.:

John T. Cox, Master; Joseph Bacon, Senior Warden; I. W. B. Murray, Junior Warden.

The fourth establishment of a lodge after the revival was by the reopening of one at Fort Edward, on the 3d day of June, 1852, by the name of *Fort Edward Lodge*, No. 267.

The fifth was by the granting of a warrant for a lodge at Sandy Hill, on the 7th of June, 1855, by the name of *Sandy Hill Lodge*, No. 372.

The sixth was by the issue of a dispensation, on June 7, 1855, for a lodge at Salem, by the name of *Salem Lodge*, and this was followed, on the 6th of June, 1856, by the issue of a warrant to it as Salem Lodge, No. 391. One of the members of this lodge (James Gibson) has been elected Grand Master of Masons in this State.

The seventh was by the issue of a warrant to a lodge in Cambridge, on the 8th of June, 1860, by the name of *Cambridge Valley Lodge*, No. 481.

The eighth was by the issue of a warrant to a lodge at Hartford, June 6, 1861, by the name of *Herschel Lodge*, No. 508.

The ninth was by the issue of a warrant to a lodge at Argyle, on the 9th of June, 1865, by the name of *Argyle Lodge*, No. 567.

And the tenth, and last, was by the issue of a warrant to a lodge at Greenwich, on the 8th of June, 1866, by the name of *Ashlar Lodge*, No. 584.

These are all the lodges located in the county of Washington for which warrants have been granted by the Grand Lodge of New York.

It should be borne in mind, however, that a Grand Master of Masons has always had authority, by issuing a dispensation for that purpose, to create a temporary lodge, with the power to make Masons and confer the degrees of Masonry; but such bodies were ephemeral, and could only last till the next annual General Assembly of Masons, when, if a warrant was not ordered, or the Grand Master did not renew the dispensation, the lodge would cease to exist. The traditions of the existence of Masonry in different towns probably have arisen, in some cases, from a lodge or lodges thus created.

#### ROYAL ARCH MASONRY.

This branch of the work of masonry existed in the county at a very early day, and probably commenced at or about the same time with the establishment of lodges of Master Masons. The details of its history, at that early date, are not readily accessible, and we therefore pass to occurrences after the institution of the Grand Chapter of the State, which took place at Albany, on the 14th of March, 1798, De Witt Clinton being the first presiding officer.

On the 3d of January, 1799, this body granted warrants to hold lodges of Mark Masters at Granville and Fort Edward.

The dispensation for that at Granville was afterwards followed by a warrant, but the one for that at Fort Edward was revoked on the 1th of February, 1808.

The first chapter opened in the county, under a warrant from the Grand Chapter of New York, was at Granville,

and was named *De La Fayette Chapter*, No. 9,—warrant granted Feb. 3, 1801. It had previously been working under a dispensation, and Hon. Zebulon R. Shipherd, at the same convocation of the Grand Chapter, on returning the dispensation obtained the warrant for the chapter, and was also elected Grand Scribe of the grand body. (See "Proceedings," Vol. I., 16.) This chapter continued working till, with the other chapters in the county, it ceased to operate, about 1832.

The second chapter was granted a warrant on the 4th of February, 1801, and was named *Federal Chapter*, No. 10, being at first located at Cambridge. It was removed to Salem on the first of February, 1814. This chapter continued to work with great prosperity, and from its membership two of the grand officers have been elected,—Asa Fitch as Grand High Priest, in the years 1826, 1827, and 1828, and Ephraim Allen, Grand Scribe. During the furor of anti-masonry, the chapter ceased to work, and did not resume labor till 1864, when, a dispensation being issued, it reopened. On the 8th of February, 1865, a warrant was granted, and the chapter is still working.

The third act to establish a R. A. body in this county was the issuing of a dispensation in 1807, forming a Mark lodge, at Hartford, and on the 2d of February, 1808, a warrant was granted to it by the name of *Hartford Mark Lodge*, No. 45. This lodge continued to work till Feb. 7, 1826, when its warrant was returned to the Grand Chapter.

The fourth was the issuing of a dispensation on the 28th of April, 1808, to hold a Mark lodge at Glen's Falls, followed by the granting of a warrant for such body by the name of *Felicity Mark Lodge*, No. 56. This was followed by the issue of a warrant for holding a chapter on the 6th of February, 1817, by the name of *Glen's Falls Chapter*, No. 55. As this chapter was located in the county of Warren, then lately established and taken from Washington County, its further history is not given.

The fifth was the issue of a warrant forming *Social Friends' Mark Lodge*, No. 62, at Whitehall, Feb. 7, 1810. On the 2d of February, 1814, a warrant was issued constituting this lodge a chapter, by the name of *Williams Chapter*, No. 37. On the 9th of February, 1829, this chapter was removed to Hampton, and with other similar bodies in the county soon ceased work.

The sixth was the issue of a warrant to hold a chapter in Easton, by the name of *Washington Chapter*, No. 49, on the 8th of February, 1816. On the 3d of February, 1819, this chapter was removed to *Union Village*, now the village of Greenwich. This chapter continued working till, with other chapters of the county, its work ceased.

The seventh was the issue of a warrant, Feb. 3, 1819, to hold a lodge at Fort Ann, by the name of *Fort Ann Mark Lodge*, No. 83. This warrant was revoked Feb. 7, 1823.

On the 5th of February, 1850, a warrant was issued to open a chapter at Whitehall by the name of *Champlain Chapter*, No. 25, which is still at work.

On the 29th of February, 1860, a dispensation was issued to open and hold a chapter at Fort Edward.

On the 7th of February, 1861, a warrant was issued organizing this body by the name of *Fort Edward Chapter*, No. 171, and it is still at work.

In 1865 a dispensation was issued, opening a chapter at Sandy Hill, and on the 6th of February, 1866, it was granted a warrant by the name of *Sandy Hill Chapter*, No. 189. It is still at work.

In 1865 a dispensation was issued, opening a chapter at Hartford, and on the 6th of February, 1866, a warrant was granted organizing it into *Hartford Chapter*, No. 192. This, the last of Washington county chapters, is also in successful operation.

## CHAPTER XXIII.

### THE MEDICAL SOCIETY OF WASHINGTON COUNTY.\*

Incorporation—First Meeting—First Members—First Officers—List of Presidents—List of Members—Character of the Society—Proposed Medical School—Testimony on Temperance—Thomas Clark, M.D.—General Williams—Dr. P. Fitch—Dr. Tomb—Dr. Proudfit—Zina Hitchcock, M.D.—Hon. Asa Fitch—Dr. Dorr—Hon. J. Stevenson—Dr. Corliss—Dr. Holmes—Dr. Axtell—Dr. A. Allen—M. Stevenson, M.D.—Dr. P. V. N. Morris—Dr. White—Dr. Gray—Dr. P. Smith—Worthy Waters, M.D.—Dr. Long—Dr. Ingersoll—Dr. Clary—Dr. Bascom—D. S. Wright, M.D.—Dr. Porter—Remarks—Old Time Practice—An old Doctor's Statement.

The Medical Society of the County of Washington was incorporated under an act of the Legislature, regulating the practice of physic and surgery, passed on the 14th of April, 1806.

The first meeting of the society was held at the court-house in Sandy Hill, July 1, 1806.

(The history of the associated medical profession of the county antedates this period, but no records can be found of transactions, beyond the dates of certificate of licensure.)

There were twenty-three members present, and constituting the society, viz.: Zina Hitchcock, Philip Smith, Andrew Proudfit, Isaac Sargent, Leonard Gibbs, Asa Stover, Cyrus Baldwin, William Livingston, Asa Fitch, Abram Allen, James Green, Ephraim Allen, Jonathan Mosher, John McKinney, Robert Cook, Daniel Hervey, Thomas Patterson, Liberty Branch, Israel P. Baldwin, Artemus Robins, Asabel Morris, Penfield Goodell, and Cornelius Holmes.

The following officers were duly elected: Andrew Proudfit, president; Asa Fitch, vice-president; William Livingston, secretary; James Green, treasurer. Dr. Philip Smith was elected delegate to meet with delegates from other counties to form the State Medical Society.

#### LIST OF PRESIDENTS.

Andrew Proudfit (Argyle), 1806; Zina Hitchcock (Sandy Hill), 1807 to 1810; Asa Fitch (Salem), 1811 to 1871; Jonathan Dorr (Cambridge), 1818; Asabel Morris (Cambridge), 1819 to 1820; James Stevenson (Cambridge), 1821 to 1823; Hiram Corliss (Greenwich?), 1824; Asa Fitch (Salem), 1825 to 1831; William Richards (Cambridge), 1832; Cornelius Holmes (Greenwich), 1833; Salmon Axtell (Fort Ann), 1834 to 1835; Abram Allen (Salem), 1836; Russel Clark (Sandy Hill), 1837 to 1839; Matthew Stevenson (Cambridge), 1840; Hiram Corliss (Greenwich), 1841 to 1843; S. V. N. Morris (Cam-

\* By John Lambert, M.D. Historian of the society.

bridge), 1844 to 1845; Wm. S. Norton (Fort Edward), 1846 to 1847; H. C. Gray (Cambridge), 1848 to 1852; S. V. N. Morris (Cambridge), 1853 to 1861; C. J. White (Hebron), 1862 to 1863; H. C. Gray (Cambridge), 1864 to 1865; R. W. Blawis (Fort Miller), 1860; J. C. Sill (Argyle), 1867; Alfred J. Long (Whitehall), 1868 to 1869; James Savage (Argyle), 1870; Joseph D. Stewart (Cambridge), 1871 to 1872; Asa W. Tupper (North Granville), 1873; John Lambert (Salem), 1874; John L. Flint (Fort Edward), 1875; Henry Gray (Greenwich), 1876; S. B. Irwin (Hebron), 1877.

The following is a list of the members, arranged according to years of admission:

1807.—Jonathan Dorr, Isaac W. McLeary, Erastus Cross, John P. Little, John Collins, Zephaniah Tubbs, Jedediah Darrow, Jr., Salmon Dean, James Post, Nathaniel Cruikshank, David Long.

1808.—James Dickson, William Richards, Eli Day, John Jackway, Herman Hoffman, Delucena Newcomb, Rev. Alex. Denham.

1810.—Russel Clark, Adolphus Freeman.

1811.—John Thompson.

1812.—Richard Sill, Reuben Gibson, John Woods, Burton Streeter.

1813.—Benjamin Trumbull, Robert Henderson.

1814.—William P. Cutter, Archibald McAllister, James Scott, Ebenezer Ingersoll, Zebulon Rood, Lemuel Boomer, — French.

1815.—James Mallory, Cephas Thompson.

1817.—Alfred Freeman, James W. Porter, Samuel Stiles, Hiram Corliss, Benjamin Walworth, Jacob Vosburgh, Nelson Porter, Nathan Colvin.

1818.—William Pride, Rufus Whitney, William Hicks, Israel Town.

1819.—William S. Norton, — De Garvis, Simeon F. Crandell, Philip Van Ness Morris, Charles R. Mosher, William K. Scott, Benjamin D. Utter, Thomas M. Bowen.

1820.—James Stevenson, Matthew Stevenson, James Savage, — Tarmin.

1821.—William N. K. McLean, Israel Putnam, Horace Smith, Augustus Milford, David McKnight.

1822.—Worthy Waters, A. W. Robinson, Joseph S. Leigh, John Bostwick.

1823.—George M. Turner, Asa H. Cogswell, James Lewis, Laomi Whitecomb, John Clapp.

1824.—George Gillis, L. G. Harkness, Jonathan Dorr, Jr.

1825.—Lyman H. Sprague, Sumer M. Smith, Salmon Axtel, Watson Sumner.

1826.—John L. Dunlap, Robert M. Stevenson, Thomas Haskins, Jr., Otis Spurr.

1827.—Philander Toby, Rial Wright, Zina A. Haines, Herman Rogers.

1828.—Elijah Pratt, Roderick Row, James M. McNish, N. P. Colvin, Elisha Haliday, Daniel Pond, Amasa Allen, John M. Bowen, George Allen, Peter Sherwood, Ira C. Backus, Joseph W. Richards, Duncan Gillis, David Martin, Charles Jones White, John Searl, Alfred Gregory, Wm. McLeod, W. Carpenter, Martin Mason.

1829.—Benj. F. Cornell.

1830.—John H. Hopkins, John B. Smith, George Post.  
1831.—Albert Wright, Orange D. Douglass, — Hale, Asa Fitch, Jr.

1832.—H. C. Gray, Wm. Stevenson.

1833.—Benjamin S. King, Dan S. Wright, Frederic Wheelock, Jesse Everts, Jr., Eber F. Crandell, John Sargent, Jr., Marshall Littlefield.

1834.—Charles De Vol, Kirkland T. Warner, Thomas Richards, Matthew R. Ransom, Nelson Munroe.

1835.—Freeman Hopkins, Joseph Bates, John Stevenson, Jr.

1836.—James D. Stewart, Thompson Burton, Asahel Perry.

1837.—Cyrus Sayles, William Collins, James M. Foster, Alexander J. Spencer, Ira Hatch, Athelon Hall.

1838.—John C. Mack, Henry Gray, Robert McMurray, Richard Sill, Jr.

1839.—Erskine G. Clark, Moses A. McNaughton.

1840.—Hugh P. Proudft.

1841.—Asa Hammond, Reuben Blawis, Albert Hendrick, Aaron Goodspeed, Daniel M. Neil.

1842.—Andrew S. Dean, E. W. Carmichael, R. B. Newman, Orville Pool Gillman.

1843.—Hiram J. Ward, David Darwin Dorr.

1848.—Wm. G. Nelson, William Bullions.

1849.—Morgan Cole.

1851.—Warner Cleaveland.

1853.—Oliver P. Yates.

1856.—John Lambert.

1859.—Charles H. Allen, John C. Sill, Theodore C. Wallace, James Forsythe, John J. Flint, James McNeil.

1860.—B. F. Ketchum, R. S. Connelly, William W. Park.

1861.—William H. Robertson.

1862.—John E. Crampton, J. H. Madison.

1863.—George W. Little, O. M. Bump, Charles O. T. Gillman, J. B. Blawis.

1864.—Alfred M. Young.

1865.—Burr Schermerhorn.

1866.—J. E. Comfort.

1867.—William H. Miller, Edwin Phillips, Samuel Shunaway, John Stevenson.

1868.—Lysander W. Keneday, William George Stevenson.

1869.—Asa Tupper, Henry Gray.

1870.—Daniel S. Smart, A. G. Pierce, — Hewit, S. B. Irwin.

1871.—D. D. Brayton, H. Renois, B. R. Holcomb, R. J. Senton.

1871.—Asa B. Cook, Isaac Munroe, T. S. Nelson, John Knowlson, William B. Mlaynard.

1875.—David Pierce, John Millington, E. W. Hill.

1876.—G. L. Tripp, — Hinds.

1877.—Charles M. McLaurie, Z. P. Herbert.

The medical history of Washington county furnishes many honorable and prominent names not appearing on the records of this society as members, but who received licenses or diplomas from it. Its members have, from the beginning, occupied without challenge an enviable position in the profession, and it has never been wanting in men of

learning, ability, and reputation. Its annual and semi-annual meetings were for a long series of years attended with interest and punctuality, recalcitrant members being prompted to duty by reprimands and fines.

This society, from the onset, has had a clear record in sustaining the laws of the State regulating the practice of medicine, and it has also enforced with decision the rules of medical ethics. Charlatanism has never found shelter within its ranks. It entered at an early date into active correspondence with other county medical societies in this State, and took its full share in the labors and responsibilities of establishing the medical profession of the State of New York upon an honorable and firm foundation. As early as 1809 it had under advisement the question of a medical school in the county, and beyond doubt it had within its membership capable men to fill its chairs.

The society was instrumental in securing a modification of the State law regulating the practice of medicine; and also a repeal of that part of the military law which compelled physicians to do military duty, except in a professional capacity.

In 1829 the association unanimously bore the following testimony on the subject of temperance: "That in the opinion of this society, the use of ardent spirits is in no case necessary for the preservation of health, and rarely to the cure of disease." The influence of the society meetings has always been very decidedly in favor of progressive conservatism in practice. The records are remarkably free from evidences of cliquism; and the few cases of discipline found necessary seem to have been conducted in a spirit of kindness and moderation.

In making brief biographical sketches of the more prominent men connected with the medical profession of this county, I deem it eminently fitting to refer to such distinguished men as I am able, who were in the field prior to the formation of the society. I regret to note that a few names worthy of meritorious mention must be omitted, because relatives have not responded to frequent requests to furnish the needed data.

REV. THOMAS CLARK, M.D., took his medical degree at the University of Glasgow, Scotland, about 1751. He came to Salem in 1765, and was the first and only physician until the arrival of Dr. Williams, in 1773 or 1774. Dr. Clark evidently possessed rare abilities as a physician of the times, and he was often called upon by his parishioners and others to administer to the wants of the sick bodies as well as souls of men. Not infrequently was he called from the pulpit to the bedside in the capacity of a physician. The department of midwifery was delegated to his housekeeper.

GENERAL JOHN WILLIAMS, M.D., was born at Barnstable, county of Devonshire, England, in September, 1752; and died at Salem, July 22, 1806.

Of his early life little is known, though he evidently had good educational advantages, and improved them well. He studied medicine in his youth, and according to a diploma now extant, he walked St. Thomas Hospital, London, one year; he was first surgeon's mate on board an English man-of-war. On the 6th of May, 1773, he was licensed at Edinburgh, for six months, as a traveling physician, a

form of medical license quite common in those days. He soon came to America and settled in Salem; as early, certainly, as 1771, possibly in 1773.

His professional services were immediately brought into requisition, and his practice soon became extensive and lucrative, requiring him to make many long and tedious journeys on horseback through the almost trackless forest. Many are the traditions of his success as a physician, of his skill as a surgeon, and of his kindness to the poor.

His professional as well as patriotic services were promptly given to the country in the Revolutionary struggle. He was engaged at the battles of Bennington, Bunn's Heights, Stillwater, and Monmouth, where he proved himself not only an intrepid soldier but a devoted and skillful surgeon. Walking over the field at night, after the battle of Monmouth, he found his old friend Colonel McCracken among the wounded, his left arm having been carried away by a cannon-ball. Taking him in his arms, he carried him unassisted to a place of safety, and then successfully amputated his arm near the shoulder-joint.

In evidence of his skill as a surgeon at this early date, the following incident is related: Sheriff Abner Stone had received a severe blow upon his thigh with a raw hide. His limb became greatly swollen, and symptoms of lockjaw appeared. His life was despaired of; when General Williams, returning from Congress, carefully investigated the case, and decided that the trouble must be caused by some foreign substance lodged in the tissues of the limb. By a bold surgical operation he proved the correctness of his opinion and saved his patient.

DR. PELETIAH FITCH came from a long line of distinguished ancestors, and was born in Norwich, Conn., May 6, 1722. He received a thorough literary and professional education. After practicing medicine twenty-eight years in Connecticut, he removed to Vermont, and came thence to Salem, about 1780. Though eminently qualified, yet owing to his advanced age and the care of a rising family, Dr. Fitch did not enter largely upon general practice, but confined his services to his neighbors and personal friends. He was an active patriot with General Williams, Judge Webster, and other distinguished men of that heroic era. Dr. Fitch died April 16, 1803.

DR. JOSEPH TOMB was the son of David and Jean Tomb, who were among the first settlers of Salem. He studied medicine with Dr. Williams, with whom he was in company for a short time. He continued to practice in his native town of Salem until his death, at the age of thirty-seven years, on the first day of January, 1796.

ANDREW PRONDETT, the first president of the society, was born in Pequa, Penn. He studied medicine with the celebrated Benjamin Rush, and graduated from the medical college at Philadelphia. He settled in Argyle about the year 1795, where he practiced medicine until 1807, when he removed to Troy, N. Y., and engaged in mercantile pursuits. He returned to Argyle in 1818, and resumed his profession, in which he continued till his death on the 16th of May, 1822.

Dr. Prondeit was justly esteemed a man of superior education and professional skill. He was a communicant of the Presbyterian church.

ZINA HITCHCOCK, M.D., was born in Warren or New Milford, Conn., Nov. 6, 1755. He settled in Sandy Hill about 1783, soon becoming eminent both as a physician and a surgeon.

He took a lively interest in the stirring political events of the day, and at an early period abandoned the active duties of his profession to engage in affairs of State.

Dr. Hitchcock was appointed one of the judges of the court of common pleas in 1795, and remained upon the bench most of the time during his continuance in the county. He was also, as will be seen by the civil list elsewhere given, a member of the Assembly four years, and of the State Senate no less than ten successive years. He was a member of the first board of trustees of Washington Academy, and was also one of the first directors of the Northern Inland Lock Navigation Company, appointed as such in 1792.

Dr. Hitchcock died at Franklin, Ohio, in May, 1832, aged seventy-seven years.

He was a man of more than ordinary abilities, and exerted an important influence in Washington county and vicinity.

HON. ASA FITCH, M.D.—The name of this gentleman is one of the most highly respected in the medical history of Washington county.

He was the youngest son of Dr. Peletiah Fitch, and was born at Soank, Conn., Nov. 10, 1765. He came to Salem at the age of fourteen, and at sixteen served nine months as a soldier, guarding the northern frontier, near the close of the Revolutionary war. At the end of this service he commenced the study of medicine with his father; finishing with Dr. Philip Smith.

In 1788 the young doctor settled in Duaneburg, Schenectady county. After a very successful career at that place, both as a physician and as the financial agent of Judge Duane, he returned to Salem, for family reasons, in 1795, and soon secured a very lucrative practice, his ride extending over the ground now occupied by four or five physicians, although the population was nearly the same then as now. During seasons of much sickness his daily charges often exceeded one hundred dollars.

Many students were educated by Dr. Fitch, there being almost always from two to six in his office, some of whom became eminent practitioners.

In 1797 he received a certificate as a regular practitioner of medicine from the county court.

Dr. Fitch was president of the County Medical Society from 1811 to 1817, and again from 1825 to 1831; and he was often called upon to serve as its vice-president or secretary, and to fill other positions of honor and responsibility in the society.

As a justice of the county court, as a member of Congress at a critical period of our national history, as a leading elder in the first incorporated Presbyterian church, as a prominent member of the order of Free Masons, and as an active and eminently useful citizen, Dr. Fitch was richly deserving of the confidence and esteem so freely accorded to him; but in nothing was he more devoted and deserving than in the arduous duties of his professional life. On the 26th of February, 1834, the regents of the University of

New York conferred upon him a well-merited honorary degree of M.D. Unfortunately, during the last few years of his life, all the faculties of his mind were completely obliterated. He died Aug. 24, 1843.

JONATHAN DORR, M.D., was born Jan. 1, 1762, in the town of Lyme, Conn. Left dependent upon his own exertions at an early age, he "worked his way" until he came to Salem, and entered the office of Dr. Williams. After completing his studies he settled near the village of Cambridge, and commenced the practice of medicine, in which he continued with eminent success until smitten with paralysis, in January, 1826. He died, greatly lamented, on the 2d of April following.

Dr. Dorr was an indefatigable student and a man of untiring energy. He was distinguished as a surgeon of rare abilities, having probably performed the major operations more frequently than any other surgeon of his day in the county. In a series of twelve cases of lithotomy, he was successful in eleven.

He was a member of the Presbyterian church, and was highly esteemed in the various relations of life.

HON. JAMES STEVENSON, M.D., the son of a professional surgeon, was born in the parish of Kilsyth, Scotland, on the 21st day of July, 1771. He was educated at the University of Glasgow, and came to America in 1789. He studied medicine with Drs. Williams and Tomb, of Salem. He settled in Cambridge in 1793, and was admitted to practice by a certificate given August 25, 1797, by John Williams, M.D., as judge of the court of common pleas. Ten years later he became a naturalized citizen. On the 13th of March, 1827, the degree of M.D. was conferred upon him by the regents of the University of the State.

Dr. Stevenson acquired an extensive practice, and as a consultant was held in very high estimation. He was several times elected to the State Legislature, and was also supervisor of his own town.

The subject of this sketch was a devoted Christian, and a ruling elder in the Presbyterian church. He was a man of undoubted intellectual and professional ability, was a diligent literary and scientific student, and possessed what was somewhat remarkable at that time, a library of a thousand volumes. Greatly honored and beloved, he died on the 14th of February, 1863, having retained his faculties unimpaired until fully ninety-one years of age.

HIRAM CORLISS, M.D., of English descent, was born in Easton, in this county, in 1793. He studied medicine in 1812 with Drs. Nathan Thompson and Jonathan Mosher. In 1813 he went to New York city, and attended lectures at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, from which institution he graduated in March, 1816.

Dr. Corliss practiced medicine eight years in his native town, receiving his license therefor from the County Medical Society in 1817. In 1825 he removed to Union Village (Greenwich), where he continued during his long and eventful career. He was a short time associated with Dr. Cornelius Holmes.

Dr. Corliss was for more than thirty years a prominent member of the State Medical Society, and was one of the founders of the American Medical Association. At a meet-



ing of the former society, a short time prior to his death, his absence on account of illness being noted, a special salutatory telegram was sent him by the unanimous vote of the members.

Dr. Corliss was a diligent reader of current medical literature, having been for many years a regular subscriber to from six to nine medical journals. As a surgeon he performed many severe operations, and when eighty years old he successfully performed lithotomy on a patient who was also an octogenarian.

Dr. Corliss was an active and zealous anti-slavery and temperance advocate; a man widely known and highly esteemed. He was the father of the inventor of the world-renowned Corliss steam-engine. He died on the 7th of September, 1877.

CORNELIUS HOLMES, M.D., was born at Plymouth, Mass., June 15, 1774. He studied medicine with Dr. Graves, of Rupert, Vt., a short time, coming to Salem about 1800, where he was for two years principal of Washington Academy. He completed his studies with Dr. Asa Fitch, and was licensed to practice in 1805. He went to Whipple city (Greenwich) in 1808, when it was a mere hamlet, and for more than sixty years he discharged the various duties incumbent upon him as a physician and citizen with such wisdom, fidelity, and kindness as to secure the confidence, respect, and affection of the entire community.

Though a self-educated man, Dr. Holmes was an extensive reader, and took a deep interest in the establishment of schools. After a career of great activity, extending through three generations, he died, greatly lamented, on the 29th of January, 1865, at the age of ninety years, in the almost perfect possession of his mental faculties, and leaving a memory untarnished by a single blot.

SALMON AXTEL, M.D., was born at Wilmingon, Vt., July 11, 1792. In 1815 he established himself as a physician in Fort Ann, where he secured an extensive practice, which he retained for more than fifty years. He was a member of the Legislature in 1838, and was supervisor of his town eight years. He died from paralysis, Nov. 19, 1869.

ABRAM ALLEN, M.D., was born in Sturbridge, Mass., and came to Salem about 1795. Being a man of good education and great energy, he soon established himself in a prosperous professional business. He became one of the leading surgeons of the county, and was often called upon in cases requiring skill and firmness.

The following case illustrates his characteristics and gave him notoriety. He was called to take part in a consultation where the patient had received a heavy blow upon the head.

He gave his opinion that the critical condition of the patient was caused by the formation of matter within the cranium, and proposed trepanning as the only remedy. He was not permitted to operate, and a serious personal animadversion grew out of his relations to the case.

The patient died, and Dr. Allen resolved to verify his diagnosis, if possible. He disinterred the body, cut off the head, took it to his office, and there, in the presence of several friends, demonstrated the correctness of his opinion. For this act he was arrested and tried, as he desired to be.

He took good care to have the court-house filled with spectators, and he had his case stoutly defended, calling numerous witnesses. He was fined two hundred and fifty dollars, which he paid with great pleasure, regarding the sentence as the best advertisement he could desire, and the money as the best investment of his life. From that day he was known by the name of "Old Head." He died March 20, 1845, aged eighty years.

RUSSEL CLARK, M.D., was born in Wallingford, Conn. He pursued his preliminary studies in that town, and completed his professional education at Philadelphia. He settled at Sandy Hill about 1809, where he continued until his death, on the 30th of May, 1849, aged sixty-seven years.

Dr. Clark was a man of fine abilities, and devoted himself with zeal to his profession. He was justly considered one of the ablest physicians in northern New York. His practice extended over a wide range of country, and he was extensively called as a consultant.

MATTHEW STEVENSON, M.D., son of Dr. James Stevenson, was born at Cambridge, Sept. 9, 1794. He obtained a classical education at Union College, studied medicine with his father, and graduated at the Medical College of the University of New York.

He practiced his profession several years with his father, and then removed to Newburgh, on the Hudson, where he spent the remainder of his days.

Most of his leisure time was devoted to the study of the natural sciences, botany being his especial favorite. He and his brother, Dr. Wm. Stevenson, collected and arranged all the known genera and species of plants in New York, and extended their researches as far west as to the Mississippi. After a long and painful illness, he died in July, 1868.

PHILIP VAN NESS MORRIS, M.D., was born at Cambridge, Dec. 11, 1795; was a graduate of Williams College at eighteen, and studied medicine with his father, Dr. Asahel Morris. When twenty-one years of age he commenced the practice of his profession with his father, at Buskirk's Bridge, where he continued during life.

Dr. Morris was a man of simple and industrious habits, a bachelor, an intelligent and successful physician, and was held in high esteem by the profession and his numerous acquaintances. He was an earnest Christian philanthropist, a member of the Dutch Reformed church, and a liberal donor for benevolent purposes,—for years devoting the avails of his Sabbath practice and one-tenth of his income to such objects. He died in November, 1864.

CHAS. J. WHITE, M.D., was born at Waterford, Saratoga Co., N. Y., in December, 1803. He studied medicine with Dr. Worthy Waters, and graduated at the Castleton Medical College in the class of 1825. He immediately entered upon a successful practice in Hebron, where he continued through life.

Dr. White was a man of rare and splendid gifts, a close student, an independent thinker, and a self-reliant practitioner. In his bearing he was a gentleman of the old school. As a Christian he was an earnest advocate of the tenets of the Christian or Campbelleite church during his later years. He died April 24, 1869.

HENRY C. GRAY, M.D., the last of the distinguished presidents of the society who can be mentioned in the limits assigned me, was born in Mason, N. H., Jan. 7, 1810. He received a good education, studied medicine with his father, Dr. Henry Gray, and graduated at Dartmouth Medical College, Nov. 21, 1829.

After practicing a year with Dr. Andrews, of Keene, N. H., and another with Dr. Dutton, of Manchester, Vt., he established himself at Cambridge, in 1831, and was for a year a partner of Dr. Jonathan Dorr, Sr. Subsequently to this time and until shortly prior to his death, he enjoyed an extensive and lucrative practice, having very early received the confidence of the citizens of Cambridge and vicinity.

Nature was most lavish in her physical and mental gifts to Dr. Gray. For many years he was the leading surgeon in Washington county, and perhaps no physician in the county was ever called more frequently in consultation than was Dr. Gray. At one time he is said to have been offered a professorship in one of the Philadelphia medical colleges. He was a permanent member of the State and National Medical Societies and was often in attendance upon their meetings.

Late in life Dr. Gray became a zealous Christian, as a member of the Baptist church, laboring in season and out of season to redeem the time, and taking manifest delight in the work. He died instantly on the 10th of March, 1877.

PHILIP SMITH, M.D., came from the north of England and settled at Buskirk's Bridge. The first notice of his being engaged in the practice of medicine is in the year 1795.

He was a member of the Assembly in 1794, 1798, and 1799, and sheriff of the county from 1796 to 1798. He was one of the United States commissioners of taxes for Washington county under the act of 1799.

Dr. Smith was a man of large influence in the public affairs of the county, yet he found time to answer numerous calls to attend the sick, and had the reputation of being a skillful physician. He died Nov. 9, 1807.

COL. JAMES GREEN, M.D., was born in Cambridge, N. Y., and studied medicine with Dr. Williams, of Salem. In an advertisement dated March 12, 1798, he notifies the people of Salem that he has taken a part of George Williams' house, where he intended to practice physic and surgery, and added: "He has on hand a supply of brimstone, salts, Hooper's and Anderson's pills, court-plaster, and so on." The next week appeared the following burlesque of Dr. Green's notice:

"TO THE PUBLIC.

"I've lived in Salem, if I remember,  
Four years the tenth of last September,  
Have Hooper's pills of every sort,  
Brimstone, salts, and plaster-court;  
My friends may call, nor fear the cost,  
I've neither conscience or religion lost.

[Signed]                      ABRAM ALLEN."

About the first of the century Dr. Green was settled at Argyle. He was colonel of the 118th Regiment of State militia in the War of 1812. He was a man of superior

education, and was held in high estimation as a physician. He removed to the western part of the State in 1815 or 1816.

WILLIAM K. SCOTT, M.D., attended medical lectures at Dartmouth in 1807. In January, 1808, he received the first license to practice medicine granted by the New York State Medical Society. In 1809 he graduated at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York city.

He commenced practice the same year at Nassau, Rensselaer county, where he remained until 1818, when he removed to Argyle. In 1822 he went to Sandy Hill, where he successfully practiced his profession until 1835, when he removed to Buffalo. Dr. Scott was one of the most cultivated and accomplished gentlemen on the roll of the society.

WORTHY WATERS, M.D., was born in Cambridge, N. Y., in 1798. He studied medicine with J. Dorr, Sr., and practiced successfully in Salem, Hebron, and Argyle. He was a man of eccentric character, but of acknowledged skill and success in the profession. He died at Argyle, May 29, 1828.

DAVID LONG, M.D., a gentleman of Irish descent, was born in Upton, Mass., and studied medicine with his brother, Dr. John Long. He came to Hebron about 1785, where he continued in practice until 1810. He then removed to Pembroke, Genesee Co., N. Y., where he died about 1840. He was an active, resolute, successful, and Christian physician.

EBENEZER INGERSOLL, M.D., was born in Shaftsbury, Vt., Feb. 11, 1788, was a graduate of Middlebury College, studied medicine with Dr. Fitch, of Salem, and succeeded Dr. Long in Hebron. He was a man of strong mental powers, and had an extensive practice, which wore him out prematurely. He had many students, and several partners.

Dr. Ingersoll died May 2, 1825, having for many years previously been a member of the Presbyterian church.

EPHRAIM ALLEN, M.D., was born at Sturbridge, in 1766, and was a graduate of Yale College. He joined his brother, Dr. Abram Allen, at Salem, in 1797, and died in 1815.

ISAAC W. CLARY, M.D., the first physician in the town of Hartford, was born in Massachusetts, about 1760. He settled in Washington county in 1780, and, as it was said, "had an extensive horse and mule-back ride." He was an exemplary Christian and a useful physician. He died in 1823.

RICHARD SILL, SR., was born in Granville, N. Y., in 1790; was a student with Dr. Clary about 1808; attended medical lectures at Columbia College in 1809, and subsequently received an honorary medical diploma from Castleton College. He succeeded Dr. Clary in practice, and continued actively engaged in his profession fully fifty years.

Dr. Sill was no common man; of fine, commanding presence, possessing a strong and active mind, he held broad and comprehensive views of practice. He was a member of the Legislature in 1829. He was an earnest Christian, of the Congregationalist denomination. He died in July, 1874, much lamented both by the profession and the laity.

IRA BASCOM, M.D., was a native of Newport, N. H., and was born in 1783. He graduated at Middlebury Col-

lege in the class of 1807, and took high rank as a scholar. He studied medicine at Orwell, Vt., where he first practiced. He then removed to Granville, N. Y. He was established as a physician, at Whitehall, from 1809 to 1811. He died at Orwell, Dec. 6, 1820.

Dr. Bascom was scholarly and gentle in his manners, and gained the esteem and confidence of the communities where he resided.

DAN S. WRIGHT, M.D., was born in Shoreham, Vt., March 5, 1802. He studied medicine with Dr. Jotham Allen, of Middlebury, Vt., and graduated at Castleton in the class of 1825. He commenced practice at Westport, N. Y., but removed to Whitehall in 1832, where he continued until his death, on the 31st of January, 1867.

Dr. Wright was a man above medium height, and of almost perfect physical organization. He had also marked intellectual power; he observed and reasoned closely; had great decision of character, and unhesitatingly carried his conclusions into practice. He was a member of the Assembly in 1842, and of the State Senate in 1852 and '53.

Dr. Wright never shrunk from a discharge of any of the numerous duties which devolved upon him as a citizen or physician. His health was permanently injured while attending patients during the prevalence of cholera and ship fever.

NELSON PORTER, M.D., was born at Fort Ann in 1793. He studied medicine with the eminent surgeon, Dr. Valentine Mott, with whom he remained five years, enjoying the hospital privileges afforded by the city of New York. In 1817 he returned to Fort Ann, established himself in practice, and rapidly gained a high reputation as a surgeon. In 1837 he removed to Whitehall, where he continued until his death, in 1852.

Dr. Porter was an excellent physician, and his reputation as a surgeon has never been surpassed in the county. During the last eight years of his life, his health was such that he could only respond to the frequent calls made upon him as a consultant. He was a man of splendid presence, standing six feet and three inches high, and weighing in his prime three hundred and fifty pounds. He was genial and social, had many attached friends, and was universally respected and mourned.

Such, very imperfectly sketched, were some of the ancient members of the medical profession of the county of Washington; well may any profession or county be proud of such men, and well may the younger members of the medical profession emulate such illustrious examples. Nothing is hazarded in affirming that few counties in the State, if any, can produce a fairer record of professional ability or moral worth than does the county of Washington. The full record of the society gives a moral and Christian history that proudly refutes the oft-repeated slander upon the medical profession,—that it fosters infidelity.

No space is left for the narration of personal incidents, nor for an elaborate statement of the principles of practice pursued in the early days. On the latter subject, however, we quote a few illustrative remarks from the letter of an aged, retired physician: "An apprenticeship with a physician in those days included a large amount of toil in the preparation of pills, plasters, tinctures, ointments, etc.

The student gradually worked his way into the extraction of teeth, bleeding, and minor surgery. I hesitate not to affirm, that during the last two years of my pupillage, I drew fully a barrel of the vital fluid! We usually allowed it to flow until the *patient* said enough, or thought he had gotten his money's worth, which was one shilling cash, or two shillings to look it!"

## CHAPTER XXIV.

### AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.

Organization of First Society—Protection from Horse Thieves—First Officers—A Series of Meetings—"The First Farmers' Holiday"—Succeeding Ones—Fair of 1820—Prize for Ladies' Dresses—Fair for 1826—The Plowing Match—Dissolution of the Society—The Present Society—Its Organization—Its First Officers—Its First Fair—Fair of 1833—Extension to Two Days—Showing a Subsoil Plow—Fairs held in a Tent—Location of Successive Ones—Great Yield of Potatoes—Premiums for Silk—Wooden Manufactures—Extension to Three Days—The Rebellion—No Fair for Two Years—A Permanent Arrangement—Nine Fairs at Salem—Incorporation in 1865—First Officers After Incorporation—Premiums for Trotting Horses—Horace Greeley delivers the Address—Transferred to a Point between Sandy Hill and Fort Edward—List of Presidents—Present Officers—The Stock Brokers' Association—Its Objects and Organization—The Metrawee Valley Society—The Northern New York Poultry Association—Its Object and Officers.

### THE FIRST AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF WASHINGTON COUNTY.

ON the 2d day of December, 1818, four months before the passage of any law providing for the establishment of county agricultural societies, many of the most prominent and enterprising citizens of Washington county met, pursuant to call, at the court-house at Sandy Hill, to consider how the interests of agriculture in that county could best be promoted. Hon. Asa Fitch, of Salem, father of the eminent gentleman now bearing that name, was the chairman of the meeting, and Isaac Bishop, of Granville, was the secretary. After due discussion, it was resolved to organize a county agricultural society, and Garret Wendell, Zebulon R. Shipherd, David Russell, Asa Fitch, Isaac Bishop, and Roswell Weston were appointed a committee to prepare a constitution and by-laws. Hon. Z. R. Shipherd was requested to deliver an address at the organization. At an adjourned meeting, held at the same place the ensuing Friday, the committee was directed to report a plan to protect the members of the proposed organization from horse-thieves. Of this scheme, however, we find no further mention, and it was doubtless found impracticable.

A further adjournment to the 11th of February, 1819, took place, when the meeting was held at the house of Joseph Rouse, in the village of Argyle. Wide notice was given, and a large assemblage of farmers and others gathered on the appointed day from various parts of the county. An able address was delivered by Mr. Shipherd, his hearers responded with every indication of enthusiasm and liberality, a resolution for the immediate organization of the society was promptly carried, a constitution was adopted, and more than forty gentlemen put down their names as members.

Hon. Asa Fitch was elected the first president; Z. R. Shipherd, vice-president; Roswell Weston, corresponding secretary; Thomas N. Clark, treasurer; Henry C. Martindale, auditor; and John C. Parker, clerk. Andrew Proudfit, M.D., John Reid, David Russell, John Kirkland, and Elijah White were appointed a viewing committee. The following gentlemen were selected to receive the signatures of those desiring to become members in their respective towns: Jonathan Dorr, of White Creek; David McKillip, of Jackson; Gerritt Wendell, of Cambridge; David Austin, of Hartford; Daniel McDonald, of Hebron; Calvin Smith, of Easton; Moses Cowan, of Greenwich; David Russell, of Salem; Daniel Shipherd, of Argyle; Collins Hitchcock, of Kingsbury; William A. Moore, of Fort Ann; Timothy Stoughton, of Fort Edward; Melancthon Wheeler, of Whitehall; James Burnett, of Putnam; and Samuel Beaman, of Hampton. Such was the beginning of the first Washington county agricultural society.

In the latter part of September, 1819, the society made a special effort to "wake up" the people on the subject of agricultural improvement, and a series of meetings were held throughout the county, at which addresses on this topic were delivered by various members of the society. These were held at Taylor's Inn, in Greenwich, at Freeman's, in Salem, at Root's, in Hebron, at Reid's, in Granville, at Wiswall's, in Whitehall, at Bordwell's, in Kingsbury, and at Ransom's, in Argyle. No county meeting was held that year.

The first general assemblages were called by the very appropriate name of "Farmers' Holiday." They occupied but a single day each, and the object seemed to be full as much to have a friendly gathering, and an interchange of views, as to enter into competition over the products of the farm. The premium-list was necessarily small.

The first farmers' holiday of which there is any positive record was held at the hotel of Major Andrew Freeman, at Salem, on the second Tuesday of October, 1822. Officers were on hand at eight o'clock, and entries for premiums were received till ten. A plowing match came off at twelve o'clock sharp, both with oxen and horses. The plowmen appearing in white frocks, with spears of wheat in their hats. There was an address delivered in a church, for the society had neither building nor tent.

Several successive fairs or farmers' holidays were held during the ensuing years, in various parts of the county, but their records were not generally preserved; nor if they had been, would they show any very extensive efforts, though their antiquity would make them interesting.

The fair for 1825 was held at Taylor's inn at Union Village (now Greenwich), and, like the others of that period, occupied but one day. The badge of membership was a spear of wheat and a ribbon. There were only a few prizes for tillage, animals, domestic manufactures, and agricultural implements, the whole numbering scarcely a hundred. Among them was one of five dollars "to the female who shall appear in full dress, as far as practicable, of her own domestic manufacture." The officers for that year were as follows: President, Major John Reid; Vice-President, Alexander Livingston; Corresponding Secretary, John Crary; Recording Secretary, Gerritt Wendell; Treasurer,

Colonel Thomas N. Clark; Auditor, William K. Adams; Viewing Committee, Aaron Cleveland, Asa Fitch, Robert Wileox (2d), Elijah White, and David Whipple. The address was by Joseph Boies, Esq.

The "farmers' holiday" for 1826 was held at the house of Joseph Rouse, in Argyle. The president for this year was John M. Reid; the corresponding secretary, John Crary. Jesse S. Billings delivered the address. The first premium on plowing was awarded to the one who could plow an eighth of an acre in the best manner, turning a furrow four to five inches wide and nine to eleven inches deep, and performing the work in not less than forty-five minutes with horses, or sixty minutes with oxen. This would not now be considered very fast time. The total amount of premiums offered was two hundred and eighty-three dollars, less than one-sixth of the amount usually disbursed at the present time.

The State board of agriculture ceased to exist by the limitation of the law creating it in 1826, and shortly afterwards the Washington county society went down under the apathy of the public, as did those of nearly every other county in the State. The State Agricultural Society was formed in 1832, but it received no aid from the State and had little influence in the counties.

#### THE PRESENT WASHINGTON COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

In May, 1841, the Legislature passed an act appropriating eight thousand dollars annually for the encouragement of agriculture, seven hundred of which went to the State society, and the rest was to be apportioned among county societies, in the ratio of the Assembly representation from their respective counties. On the 4th day of August following, a meeting was held at Argyle, pursuant to a call issued by Hon. Edward Dodd, then county clerk. Hon. John Crary was chairman, and Asa Fitch, Jr., M.D., was secretary. After full discussion, a county society was duly organized under the law just alluded to, and a constitution was adopted, to which those present subscribed their names. The following officers were then elected: President, Henry Holmes, of Greenwich; Vice-Presidents, John Crary, of Salem; Thomas C. Whiteside, of Cambridge; James Fall, of Fort Anne; and Harvey Brown, of Hartford; Corresponding Secretary, John McDonald, of Salem; Treasurer, Ransom Stiles, of Argyle.

The first fair of the new society was held at Greenwich, Oct. 12, 1841. Notwithstanding the brief time which there was for preparation, and for awakening the people, the secretary reported that "the display on this occasion was in the highest degree creditable and the attendance unexpectedly large." The address was by John McDonald, Esq., of Salem. As was the case with the previous fairs before mentioned, all the business was transacted in one day.

The next fair was held at Salem, when there was a very large attendance, and the secretary noted especially the interest with which the ladies participated in the doings of the day.

In 1843 the fair was held at Argyle, and by this time the interest had so increased that the managers devoted

two days to the exhibition. The people were so well suited with this movement that the time has never been reduced. There was an address each day; the first by L. B. Armstrong, of Kingsbury, and the second by Isaac Thompson, of Granville.

At the next fair, held at Greenwich, a subsoil plow, exhibited and operated by Mr. McDonald, was the object of most especial interest, being an entirely new instrument to the greater part of the assemblage.

From this time till the outbreak of the Rebellion the annual fairs were held in various villages of the county. A large tent had been procured, and this constituted the only shelter from rain or sun during all this period. The locations for the successive years were as follows: Salem, 1845; Cambridge, 1846; Greenwich, 1847; Argyle, 1848; Whitehall, 1849; Argyle, 1850; South Hartford, 1851; Greenwich, 1852; Granville, 1853; North White Creek, 1854; Cambridge, 1855; Greenwich, 1856; Hartford, 1857; Salem, 1858; Fort Ann, 1859; Cambridge, 1860.

During this period there was usually a steady increase in the prosperity of the society, though there were occasional complaints of apathy. At the fair of 1848 Daniel McDonald produced proof of having raised three hundred and ninety-seven and a half bushels of potatoes on an acre of ground, the largest yield ever known in the county. Most of them were sold at thirty-two cents per bushel, making the gross receipts a hundred and twenty-seven dollars and twenty cents. The cost of raising them was fourteen dollars and sixty-two cents, but that of marketing them is not known. The same year James Martin raised three hundred and seventy bushels on an acre, and, owing to the higher price he received, cleared even more money from the same acre than Mr. McDonald. The premiums this year aggregated only two hundred and sixty dollars and twenty-five cents.

In 1850 the committee on domestic manufactures awarded three premiums to Mrs. Elizabeth Gray, of Salem, one for a parcel of cocoons, one for a quarter of a pound of reeled silk, and one for fifty skeins of sewing-silk. The committee gave considerable attention to the subject of silk culture in their report, claiming that the soil and climate of Washington county were well adapted to this branch of industry.

In 1852 it was voted to erect buildings and make a permanent location in Argyle, but the vote was rescinded, and the society continued its peregrinations for several years more.

At this time there were twelve woolen manufactories in the county, all but one of which were creditably represented at the fair.

The novel feature of the fair at Cambridge in 1855 was the ladies' equestrianism, then just coming in fashion at such exhibitions. Five prizes were distributed to the proficient in this charming art. But the display was considered too enchanting, causing the cattle and potatoes to be entirely overlooked, and after 1856 no prizes were offered for ladies' equestrianism.

Thus, with varying fortunes, the society continued until 1860, considerable apathy being manifested during the last few years. In the last-named year, however, the time of holding the fair was for the first time extended over a period

of three days. In 1861 the excitement of the war, and the fact that so many of the younger farmers had shouldered their rifles in defence of their country, caused the omission of the annual fair for the first time since the foundation of the society. In 1862 it was again postponed.

Meanwhile the subject of a permanent location was seriously discussed, and in 1863 the proper committee made a contract with James Gibson, James McNaughton, and Howe & McNaughton, on behalf of the people of Salem, by which the latter agreed to furnish the ground and erect the necessary buildings for the society, on condition that the fairs should be held for ten years at that place, counting 1862. This agreement was duly carried out, the buildings were erected at a cost of about two thousand dollars, and the first fair under the new system was held at Salem on the 9th, 10th, and 11th of September, 1863. Though the display of articles was not large yet the attendance was such that the receipts amounted to about a thousand dollars, being a larger sum than had resulted from any previous exhibition.

For the next eight years the fairs were regularly held at Salem, and the wisdom of providing buildings and a permanent location was shown by the great increase in the display, the attendance, and the receipts.

On the 25th of March, 1865, the society was duly incorporated under the law of 1855, by the name of "The Washington County Agricultural Society," to which all of the property was transferred by a resolution of the unincorporated society. The corporators named in the certificate were Bernard Blair, Samuel W. Crosby, John W. Eddy, James Gibson, John A. McFarland, S. S. Crandell, Hugh R. Cowan, Thomas Stevenson, James McNaughton, John Howe, John H. McFarland, Ebenezer Beattie, Asa Fitch, William A. Russell, and William M. Holmes.

It was provided that the property and business of the society should be controlled by a board of managers, consisting of the president, first vice-president, secretary, treasurer, and six directors. The first officers of the society, after its incorporation, were as follows: President, Ralph Richards, of Hampton; Vice-Presidents, Bernard Blair, of Salem; Berry Long, of Cambridge; B. J. Lawrence, of Fort Ann; E. Hopkins, Jr., of Granville; Alexander Barkley, of Argyle; E. McMurray, of Salem; Recording Secretary, S. S. Crandall, of Salem; Assistant Secretary, J. A. McFarland, of Salem; Corresponding Secretary, Milo Ingalsbee, of Hartford; Treasurer, William M. Holmes, of Greenwich. The same year the buildings of the society were considerably enlarged.

In 1867 the exhibition was for the first time kept open four days. For the first time, too, premiums were offered for the fastest trotting horses. Horace Greley delivered the address. At the fair of 1870, the number of entries was nearly three thousand, while the total receipts were over three thousand dollars.

The advantage of having good buildings was now admitted by all, and, when the term for which the fair had been located at Salem expired, the board of managers located it for the next ten years at a point between the villages of Sandy Hill and Fort Edward; the consideration being that the inhabitants of those villages and the vicinity

should furnish and fit up a lot of twenty-five acres, and pay a bonus of two thousand five hundred dollars to the society. The first fair on the new grounds was held in September, 1872, and since then the annual exhibitions have been regularly held there up to the present time, with constantly increasing prosperity.

## LIST OF PRESIDENTS.

Henry Holmes, Greenwich, 1841; John Savage, Salem, 1842; Edward Long, Cambridge, 1843; David Sill, Hartford, 1844; John McDonald, Salem, 1845; Abira Eldridge, White Creek, 1846; General Orville Clark, Sandy Hill, 1847; Asa Fitch, Salem, 1848; John H. Boyd, Whitehall, 1849; James Farr, Fort Ann, 1850; Harvey Brown, Hartford, 1851; John M. Stevenson, Cambridge, 1852; Milo Ingalsbee, Hartford, 1853; Leroy Mowry, Greenwich, 1854; Peter Hill, Jackson, 1855; James Savage, Argyle, 1856; Henry W. Beckwith, Granville, 1857; James S. McDonald, Salem, 1858; Hosea B. Farr, Fort Ann, 1859; Truman A. Fuller, White Creek, 1860; Otis Dillingham, Granville, 1861; William M. Holmes, Greenwich, 1862-63; Rev. E. H. Newton, Cambridge, 1864; Ralph Richards, Hampton, 1865; George N. Bates, Granville, 1866; S. W. Crosby, Cambridge, 1867; J. M. Williams, Salem (resigned and I. V. Baker, Jr., elected), 1868; I. V. Baker, Jr., Fort Ann, 1869; Berry Long, Cambridge, 1870-71; Deliverance Rogers, Granville, 1872; Milo Ingalsbee, Hartford, 1873; Edwin B. Nash, Fort Edward, 1874; Edward S. Coy, Hebron, 1875; Zenas P. Ruggles, Fort Edward, 1876; Leonard W. Cronkhite, Sandy Hill, 1877.

The following are the present officers: John M. Barnett, Fort Ann, president; Alexander Barkley, Argyle, first vice-president; E. H. Crocker, Sandy Hill, recording secretary; F. B. Davis, Fort Edward, corresponding secretary; Asahel R. Wing, Fort Edward, treasurer; Samuel W. Crosby, Cambridge, William M. Holmes, Greenwich, Milo Ingalsbee, Hartford, and Granville M. Ingalsbee, Sandy Hill, counsellors; John R. Willett, Hebron, M. T. C. Day, Granville, George Shamon, Argyle, John Hall, Fort Ann, James Lytle, Hartford, and Lewis Potter, Easton, directors. The board of managers is composed of the foregoing officers and the five last ex-presidents, viz., Edwin B. Nash, Fort Edward; Edward L. Coy, Hebron; Milo Ingalsbee, Hartford; Z. P. Ruggles, Fort Edward, and L. W. Cronkhite, Sandy Hill.

## STOCK-BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION OF WASHINGTON COUNTY.

This society was organized on the 20th day of February, 1816. Its object was and is to preserve records of pedigree, sales of stock, etc., and to increase the interest in the culture and breeding of fine stock of all kinds, by the means of lectures, speeches, discussions, etc., at the various meetings of the association. Annual meetings are held in February each year, and regular meetings are also held quarterly and monthly. The officers are a president, vice-president, two secretaries, treasurer, six directors, and an executive committee of seventeen—one from each town in the county. During its brief existence the association has met with

marked success, and bids fair to exert a decided and beneficial influence in aid of the objects it is designed to promote.

## THE METTAWEE VALLEY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY

is a flourishing local institution, which is described in the town-history of Granville.

## THE NORTHERN NEW YORK POULTRY ASSOCIATION.

On the 26th of February, 1878, the admirers of "high class poultry," mostly in the northern towns of Washington county and adjacent parts of Warren county, organized the foregoing association, locating its headquarters at Sandy Hill. Its object is the improvement of such poultry, the advancement of the interests of poultry-breeders, and the giving of an annual show, with premiums large enough to induce breeders, far and near, to enter their "birds" for competition. Its career is still in the future, but those who have taken hold of the enterprise have little doubt that it will be a complete success. The following officers have been chosen for the ensuing year: J. H. Derby, Sandy Hill, president; Leonard Fletcher, Cambridge, David H. Rice, Fort Ann, C. M. Holley, Glen's Falls, G. W. Little, Fort Edward, Hon. Ralph Richards, Hampton, C. K. Baker, North Granville, George D. Belden, Poultney, Vt., and F. P. Aiken, Greenbush, Rensselaer Co., vice-presidents; Charles Witpen, Sandy Hill, secretary; George K. Hawley, Glen's Falls, recording secretary; James H. Cheeseman, Fort Edward, treasurer; General T. J. Strong, W. B. Clark, William Thomas, Charles Piersons, and Edgar Hull, executive committee.

## CHAPTER XXV.

## THE PRESS OF WASHINGTON COUNTY.

## JOURNALISM IN SALEM.\*

The first newspaper in Washington county was published in the town of Salem, and there is now before the writer one of the first issues. It is lettered and numbered "Vol. 1, No. 1," and the following is a copy, in small type, of its heading, with its motto, location, etc.:

"THE TIMES OR NATIONAL COURIER."

"May we never seek applause from party principles, but always desire it from public spirit."

"Salem (State of New York). Printed by George Gerrish.

"Three doors south of the Court House.

"Price, Single, 1d. Per Annum, 12s.

"Wednesday, 18 June, 1794."

On the inside of the paper is an address to the people, written, as is presumed from certain peculiarities of style and quotations, and its motto, by St. John Honeywood, at the time a practicing lawyer, residing at Salem. The article is in part as follows:

"FOR THE COURIER.

"The citizen's address to his countrymen on the opening of the first printing-press in the County of Washington.

"*Quis novus hic hospes? Virg.*

"SALEM, 18 JUNE, 1794.

"It is with great satisfaction, I congratulate you, my worthy fellow-citizens, on the establishment of a printing-press in this place.

\* Contributed by Hon. James Gibson.

It affords a pleasing proof of our advancement in population, wealth, and respectability, and if it be judiciously conducted and suitably encouraged, it cannot fail of promoting very valuable purposes. . . . An industrious citizen, whose object it is to procure an honest subsistence for himself and to deserve well of the public, has settled among us; let us encourage him in his laudable undertaking. Let us cherish in his breast that spirit of independence which becomes a man whose business it is to transmit the sentiments of freemen. . . . We wish to see him, as our printer, rise superior to all local and partial considerations, and pursue, as the object of his labors, the instruction and happiness of mankind."

The *Times or Courier* was probably not sustained, for in the month of January, 1795, but little over seven months from his first, Mr. Gerrish issued his last paper.

Thus ended the first effort to establish a newspaper in the county.

The necessity, however, for the newspaper still existed, and the people, having once tasted the fruits and pleasures of reading it, could not long forego that enjoyment. There was probably no person living in this village at that time who had a stronger appreciation of this public craving, and how to supply it, than St. John Honeywood, who as editor, and jointly with William W. Wands as publisher, made the second effort to establish a paper here.

Mr. Honeywood was a finished artist, a gifted poet, and a highly-educated scholar. His associate, Mr. Wands, had previously, for a time, been the publisher of the *American Spy*, a newspaper printed at Lansingburg. Their first paper is now before the writer, and is headed:

"WASHINGTON PATROL.

"Salem (Washington County), Wednesday, May 27, 1796."

The mottoes adopted were beautifully appropriate for a journal, and are:

"Nullius addictus jurare in verba magistri."  
"Impartial and uninfluenced."

At the head of the paper, and between the words "Washington" and "Patrol" is an engraved plate, representing a sentinel marching on duty, fully armed and accoutred, and carrying his musket, with bayonet attached, at shoulder, while from his mouth apparently issue the words:

"All is well!"

In a marginal border to the plate, on the upper side, is engraved this sentence:

"La nuit est passée."

and on the lower side the following one:

"Watch for the Republic!"

The introductory address, written by St. John Honeywood, is so beautiful and appropriate, and so faithfully presents the duties and properties of journalism, that we cannot forbear giving it in full.

"INTRODUCTORY ADDRESS.

"Too long have vile abuse and party rage,  
Employ'd the Press, and soiled the weekly page,—  
While Truth herself, by partial hands portray'd,  
Half met the light, and half was sunk in shade;  
And was the Press, fair Freedom's gift, designed  
To serve each baser purpose of mankind?  
To flatter pride, to point the darts of spite,  
To blast the good, and screen the bad from light?  
Forbid it Heaven!—A nobler aim be ours  
To mend the heart, to aid the mental powers,

To show the world, on one extensive plan,  
All that is good and great and dear to man;  
The Statesman's plans and counsels to display—  
To point where Glory shapes the Hero's way,  
And while new wonders burst from every clime,  
To mark the unfoldings of eventful Time:  
Thus while our Youth, with sparkling eyes, shall read  
How Patriots combur, or more nobly bleed,  
Their generous souls may catch the sacred flame,  
And join their country's love to that of fame,  
Co patriots dear! of every sex and age,  
Whom chance may lead to view this humble page,  
Protect our press—espouse a stranger's part,  
And deign to foster Learning's favorite art:  
With candor read, nor too severely blame—  
Is all we ask, who dare not hope for fame."

In the editorial summary on public affairs allusion is made to the *Times or Courier*, as previously published in Salem, and it is stated that it was discontinued in January previous, since which time, although the Albany and Lansingburg papers have circulated considerably among us, our fellow-citizens have not been in a situation to inform themselves of the important events which have engrossed the attention of the world."

Precisely how long the *Patrol* was published the writer has not been able to ascertain, but it ceased to exist in or during the year of its being established, or the succeeding year, and thus ended the second effort to publish a local newspaper.

The third effort was made by Henry Dodd, and those who recollect his character for pluck and resolution will not wonder that the effort was successful. One of his first numbers is now before the writer, and contains at its head the engraving already described as used in the title to the *Patrol*. The issue is lettered and numbered Vol. 1, No. 1, and is dated Monday, Jan. 1, 1798, and its title is *Northern Centinel*.

The place of publication, at first, was "in the house formerly occupied by Alexander J. Turner, Esq., opposite Mrs. Yale's tavern."

In his salutatory, addressed "To the Public," Mr. Dodd says, "The editor of the *Northern Centinel* this day resumes the task which has heretofore been tried by two of the profession without success."

By the exercise of virtues which Mr. Dodd possessed in a very marked degree,—those of strict economy, persevering industry, and untiring care,—he succeeded where others, as we have seen, totally failed. From Jan. 1, 1798, to the present day, Salem has never been without a public newspaper printed and published within its borders, except for a short time after the *Post* was taken to White Creek, and before the *Press* was established here in 1850.

The *Centinel* became a permanent institution, and was continued by Mr. Dodd, in regular weekly numbers, till May, 1803, when its publication ceased, but it was immediately succeeded by the *Northern Post*, published by the firm of Dodd & Rumsey, composed of Henry Dodd and David Rumsey, by whom its publication was continued till June 6, 1814, when James Stevenson, Jr., was taken into the firm, the publishers thereafter being Dodd, Rumsey & Stevenson. This continued till December 21 of the same year, when the new firm was dissolved by the retirement of Mr. Rumsey, and Dodd & Stevenson then

continued its publication. They subsequently changed the name of the paper from the *Northern Post* to the *Washington County Post*. Prior to November 21, 1831, Edward and Henry W. Dodd, both sons of the senior member of the firm of Dodd & Stevenson, purchased the printing apparatus connected with the *Post*, and continued its issue till the death of Henry W. Dodd, which occurred on Nov. 6, 1834, after which it was published by Edward Dodd alone for the remainder of the year. But he having been elected county clerk in the same fall, his intended removal to the clerk's office of the county of Washington, then located by law "within one-half mile of the house of Peleg Bragg, in the town of Argyle," made a change necessary. Negotiations had taken place between him and William A. Welles, who was then publishing the *North Star* at Whitehall, by which that brilliant luminary was absorbed in or consolidated with the *Washington County Post*, and on the 7th of January, 1835, the new journal was issued at Salem as the *County Post and North Star*. Thus the *Post*, which for over thirty years had been more or less under the management of the Messrs. Dodd, father and sons, passed permanently into other hands, and the change was a great one. The *Post*, as published by Edward and Henry W. Dodd, had been conducted with exceeding ability, and had shown more of the characteristics of the live newspaper than was exhibited by all the other journals then published in the county combined.

The *County Post and North Star* was published by Mr. Wells till May, 1837, when the establishment was purchased by Thomas G. Wait, who, on the 17th of May, 1837, issued his first number, resuming the previous name of the *Washington County Post*. He continued the publication till November, 1838, when it was purchased by James Gibson; being edited and published by him for over two years, and through the presidential canvass of 1840, known as the "Coon, log cabin, and hard-cider campaign," when General Harrison was elected over Martin Van Buren.

The establishment was then purchased by William B. Harkness, who issued his first paper the first week in January, 1841, and continued the publication till the last issue in December, 1845. Then, a sale having been made by him to F. B. Graham, the latter, with the first week in January, 1846, came before the public as editor and proprietor, and continued the publication (for a short time alone, and a portion of the time associated with Clark V. B. Martin) till 1848, when he became embarrassed, and was unable longer to issue the paper, and the *Washington County Post* drew its last breath. The creditors of Mr. Graham afterwards sold the press and type to Robert G. Young, and in the spring of 1849 he commenced the publication of a paper at North White Creek, which he named the *Washington County Post*.

We return to the time when the *Post* was first published, which, as we have seen, was in May, 1803.

This journal was strongly Federal in its politics, and the Democrats of Washington county determined that an antidote should be issued for this Federal poison. After an extremely energetic effort, made by the Hon. Edward Savage and his son, John Savage, subsequently comptroller

and chief-justice, Hon. Nathan Wilson, and other active and leading Democrats, they succeeded in establishing at Salem a journal to advocate the principles of that party.

The *Washington Register*, as it was named, was first issued in October, 1803, by John M. Looker as editor and publisher. This journal was also a success, and continued to be regularly issued under that name, teaching Democratic principles for over twenty-five years.

These two journals, the *Post* and *Register*, for about twenty years had no competitors in the county excepting an ephemeral journal issued at Cambridge, under the title of the *Gazette*, which had scarcely appeared before the public eye ere it ceased to exist.

They were both conducted with more than ordinary ability, and as *political* journals, though sometimes exceedingly bitter, coarse, and harsh toward each other, or distinguished partisans on the other side, yet their influence was very great.

But as *newspapers* they would not compare favorably with those of the present day.

The *Register* was edited and published by Mr. Looker till about the year 1805, when it was purchased by John P. Reynolds, who, in November, 1806, was appointed one of the State printers, which office he continued to hold till May 4, 1809, when by law the number was reduced to one, and the office located at Albany.

The *Register*, while conducted by Mr. Reynolds, was one of the best Democratic papers in the State, outside of the cities. He transferred it to Timothy Hoskin in December, 1815, and the first issue in January, 1816, was by Mr. H. as editor and publisher. The latter continued it till the 24th of December, 1818, when he transferred it to James B. Gibson, Esq. The next week Mr. Hoskin retired, and the succeeding issue, in the first week of January, 1819, was by Mr. Gibson, as editor and proprietor.

In January, 1820, Mr. Gibson materially enlarged the *Register*, and the following notice of this event is extracted from the Albany *Argus* of Feb. 3, 1820:

"It is with much pleasure we observe the enlargement of the *Washington Register*. This is one of the first papers in the State of New York, and is conducted with a spirit and ability that does the highest honor to the head and the heart of Mr. Gibson, the editor."

In 1822, Mr. Gibson was succeeded by Mr. Beriah Stiles, as editor and publisher, who continued the publication till the establishment was purchased by the firm of Reynolds & Warren, consisting of Linus J. Reynolds and Ansel Warren; the first issue of the *Register* by them being on July 24, 1825. On the 27th of March, 1826, the interest of Mr. Warren was purchased by Mr. Reynolds, and the paper was subsequently under his sole charge, while he remained a resident of Salem.

The *Register*, while edited by Mr. Reynolds, was conducted with more than ordinary ability, and with a courtesy and a refinement of manner that have never been excelled by any of the editors of this town.

In the spring of 1827 he removed to Poulney, Vt., where for several years he published the *Spectator*, and it was in his office at that place that Horace Greeley learned the mechanical part of that profession in which he afterwards won such high distinction.



The publication of the *Register* at Salem, after Mr. Reynolds left, was continued by Mr. Patterson, with Alex. Robertson as editor, and its management continued under him till, in 1830, the paper ceased to be published. The press and types with which it had been printed were removed to Union village (now Greenwich), and used by L. Dewey in the publication of the *Anti-Masonic Champion*.

The *Washingtonian* was commenced at Salem in June, 1842, by Messrs. Wm. B. Harkness and John W. Curtis, being printed in the office of the *Post*, and was continued for several months, but went out and left no mark. It was published semi-monthly, in quarto form (eight pages to an issue), at the low rate of fifty cents a year. It was devoted mainly to the advancement of the cause of temperance. It was not supported even by those who believed in its doctrines, and, as might have been expected, had but a short life, and not a merry one, we presume, to its publishers.

On the 21st of May, 1850, Wm. B. Harkness resumed the publication of a newspaper at Salem, and named it the *Salem Press*. This was the largest newspaper then or ever previously published in the county, and remained such till the War of the Rebellion compelled its proprietors, from the scarcity and high cost of the raw material, to take in sail and reduce its extraordinary dimensions.

Mr. Harkness continued the issuing of the *Press* until Oct. 30, 1855, when the establishment was purchased by Messrs. Daniel B. and B. F. Cole, its politics changed to the other side of the house, and it was issued as a Democratic organ. The Messrs. Cole published the *Press* jointly until the 25th of October, 1859, when Mr. B. F. Cole retiring, its publication was continued by Daniel B. Cole for nearly ten years. On the 10th of March, 1869, he transferred the establishment to Col. Solomon W. Russell, by whom the *Press* was issued—still advocating Democratic principles—until the 25th of December, 1871, when it was transferred to Messrs. James Gibson, Jr., and Abner Robertson, their first issue coming out with the opening of the year 1872, and taking ground in favor of Republican principles. This continued until the last week in June of the same year.

At this time, Mr. Gibson having become a Liberal Republican and Mr. Robertson holding the views of the Republican party, the former purchased Mr. Robertson's interest, and conducted the *Press* as a Liberal Republican newspaper till July 16, 1875, when he sold the printing establishment to Henry D. Morris, formerly editor of the *Whitehall Chronicle*. It is a noteworthy fact that the father and grandfather of James Gibson, Jr., were both editors of newspapers in Salem, the former, editor of the *Post*, and the latter of the *Register*, as has been seen. Mr. Morris is still the editor and proprietor of the *Press*, which, ever since he assumed its management, has been devoted to the expression of Republican principles.

On Dec. 8, 1877, Daniel B. Cole, a former editor of the *Press*, issued the initial number of the *Salem Weekly Review*. In politics it is Democratic, and is a well-conducted newspaper.

#### KINGSBURY.

The *Sandy Hill Herald*, a Republican journal, edited and published by John Dwyer, Esq., on Main street, oppo-

site the park, is the lineal successor of the *Sandy Hill Times*, the first newspaper of the village, established by Adonijah Emmons, in the year 1819, in the interest of the Federal party. In 1824 it passed into the hands of James Wright, under whom the name was changed to that of *The Political Herald*, and about a year later to *The Sandy Hill Herald*, Democratic; in which advocacy it continued until 1865, when its political complexion was changed to that of Republican, and continued unchanged to the present time.

In 1841, having then a circulation of not over four hundred, it was purchased by E. D. Baker, Esq., who continued as its proprietor until 1865, when it was sold to William Hammond; the circulation having then increased to about one thousand. In the same year (November) it was purchased by Brown & Dwyer, under whom it continued until 1869, when Mr. Dwyer became sole proprietor and editor, as at present. The office (Main street, opposite the park), presses, type, machinery, stock, and furniture of the establishment were all destroyed in the great fire of Oct. 11, 1876, and the present office of the *Herald* was at once erected on the same site. The paper is now one of the leading publications of the county, and is in a very prosperous condition, its circulation being considerably over two thousand copies weekly.

Several other journals have been published in Sandy Hill from time to time, none of which are now in existence. Among these, the earliest was *The Sun*, commenced in 1826 by Mr. Emmons, the first proprietor of *The Times*. This died a natural death after a few years.

The *Temperance Advocate*, the first total abstinence paper in the United States, was commenced at Sandy Hill, by S. P. Hines, in 1832. It was most ably edited, and soon secured the largest circulation of any journal in this region of country,—a single subscriber, Mr. Edward C. Delavan, taking thirteen hundred copies, paying his subscription quarterly in advance. After three or four years this paper was removed to New York city, and was there published under the patronage of the State Temperance Society, with Mr. Hines as editor.

The *Independent Politician*, a journal published in the interest of Henry Clay, was started by C. J. Haynes & Co. (C. J. Haynes and S. P. Hines), in 1832. The term of its existence is not known.

The *Free Press*—anti-Masonic—was started by A. Emmons in 1832, being printed in the office of the *Temperance Advocate*. This was also short-lived.

#### CAMBRIDGE.

The *Washington County Post*.—A complete history of this journal would describe a large part of the journalism of Washington county, for it claims the right to trace its origin back, through an unbroken succession, to the first successful newspaper in the county, and the latter was the legitimate heir of the goods and chattels of two unsuccessful predecessors.

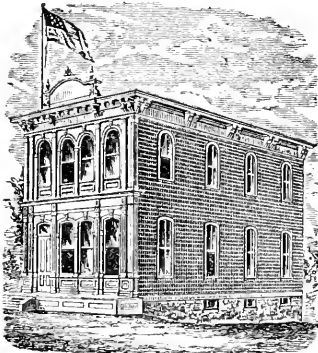
In the preceding article it is shown how the *Times* or *National Courier* was established there in 1794; how it died at the age of seven months; how it was succeeded (doubtless on the same press and type) by the *Washington Patriot*; how this venture also failed in the course of the

year, and how on the 1st day of January, 1798, the first number of the *Northern Centinel* was issued at Salem by Henry Dodd. In 1803 the name was changed to the *Northern Post*, which was the origin of the appellation now in use.

Above will also be found the various changes of name and ownership while the journal remained in Salem, it having received the appellation of *Washington County Post* there,—a name which it has ever since retained, except from January, 1835, till May, 1837, when it was termed the *County Post and North Star*. In 1848 the *Post* was being issued at Salem by E. B. Graham, when that gentleman became peculiarly embarrassed and suspended publication.

His creditors took possession, removed the office to North White Creek, now Cambridge, and sold the establishment to Robert G. Young, who issued the first number in Cambridge village, March 15, 1849, under the old name,—*The Washington County Post*. Mr. Young continued the publication of the *Post* till Aug. 15, 1851, when ill health compelled him to relinquish charge of its columns. Edward Gardner then purchased the paper, and became sole editor and proprietor. He continued it till April 7, 1854, when he associated R. K. Crocker with him, and on the 14th of July, 1854, he sold out his interest to Mr. Crocker. The *Post* remained under R. K. Crocker's editorship and management for eleven years.

On the 17th of November, 1865, the *Post* was sold to James S. Smart, who was its sole publisher and editor till March 1, 1869, when Henry Noble bought an interest and became joint publisher with Mr. Smart.—Mr. Smart still continuing as sole editor. The *Post* found its first home in Cambridge, in the old Aaron Crosby store. In 1852 it was removed to the second floor of a new brick building erected by B. P. Crocker, just west of the railroad-track. It remained there till Oct. 29, 1875, when it was again re-



moved, this time to a home of its own, erected by Messrs. Smart & Noble on what is known as the Blair lot, a few rods west of the railroad. A view of this building is here-with given. This building is the first erected in this county for the sole use of a newspaper.

In politics the *Post* was first Federal, then Whig. For a short time it was True American, and now Republican,

and it is largely due to the influence of the *Post* that Washington county has stood so firmly by those parties. The size of the paper when first issued was ten by sixteen; it is now twenty-eight by forty-one. During the major portion of its career it has been a well-paying establishment. It circulates now three thousand eight hundred copies weekly. Of its editors who survive, Hon. Edward Dodd, who may justly be called the first journalist the county ever produced, is now living at Argyle and retired from business; Hon. James Gibson is engaged in the practice of law at Salem; Edward Gardner is the editor of the *Hudson County Times*, published in New Jersey; Hon. R. K. Crocker is practicing law; Hon. James S. Smart is still editor of the *Post*. Two of the editors of the *Post* have been members of Congress,—Edward Dodd and J. S. Smart; one a State senator,—James Gibson; and one a member of Assembly,—R. K. Crocker.

#### WHITEHALL.

There are at present two weekly newspapers published in Whitehall,—*The Chronicle* (Republican) and *The Times* (Democratic).

*The Whitehall Chronicle* was established June 18, 1840, by H. T. Blanchard. It was continued about ten years, when the name was changed to *The Washington County Chronicle*, by W. G. Wolcott, then proprietor. In the times of Know-Nothingism, the *Chronicle* was purchased by Potter & Abell, who afterwards sold to Henry D. Morris. In the fall of 1864 it was sold by him to John A. Morris & Allen Clarke, who continued it till 1866. In September of that year it was purchased by W. H. Tefft, and by him published until the destruction of its office by fire, in 1870. The presses and some other property being recovered with but little injury, the paper was revived in the following spring as *The Washington County News*, by Charles O. Smith & Co., who afterwards admitted Stephen Carver, Jr., to their firm. In December, 1872, it was again purchased by W. H. Tefft, who changed the name to that of *The Whitehall Chronicle*, and has continued until the present time as its editor and proprietor.

*The Whitehall Times* is the successor of the *American Sentinel*, which was established by John E. Watkins in June, 1855. It was first published under its present name in the spring of 1860, by H. T. Blanchard, who the same year sold it to W. H. Bolwell & A. D. Vaughan. They, in turn, sold to E. E. Davis in the summer of 1861, at which time the editorial charge was assumed by Mr. Hanson. W. J. Smith became editor from 1862 to 1863, when W. G. Hogan succeeded as editor and proprietor. In 1865 the paper reverted to E. E. Davis, with George W. Brizee as editor. In 1866 it was purchased by Walter J. Donnelly, who continued proprietor and editor till May, 1873, when W. A. Wilkins became editor and publisher, as at present. *The Times* has been an official paper of the county for the past four years, and is designated as such for the ensuing year of 1878. Its circulation is eighteen hundred, extending through the counties of Washington, Essex, and Clinton, and into western Vermont.

The journals which in past years have been published in Whitehall for longer or shorter time have been as follows: *The Whitehall Emporium* (before mentioned) from

1822 to about 1828; *The Whitehall Republican*, by J. K. Averell, 1832 to 18—; *The North Star*, by W. A. Welker, from 1830 to 1832, and then merged in *Washington County Post*; *The Whitehall Democrat*, started in 1845, and afterwards published by J. B. Wilkins and H. Dudley; *The Whitehall Telegraph*, a tri-weekly paper of short duration, commenced in 1847; and *The Whitehall*, by W. S. Southmaid, in 1849.

## FORT EDWARD.

*The Fort Edward Gazette* was first issued Nov. 10, 1866, by H. T. Blanchard, who still continues its editor and proprietor. In politics it is Democratic. Circulation, seven hundred. Office of publication, Bradley's Opera House.

*The Fort Edward Independent* was started in January, 1877, by J. A. Morris, as a newspaper free from party bias. In January, 1878, it was sold to the present proprietor and editor, James E. Bennett, Esq. Office of publication, Opera House block.

Of journals formerly published in Fort Edward, but now defunct, we mention *The Fort Edward Institute Monthly*, started in 1856 by William A. Holley; also *The Public Ledger*, which was started in 1854 by H. T. Blanchard, and continued by him till 1851. It was then sold to W. A. Holley, who, after two or three years' publication, changed it to *The Local Observer*, which about a year later was discontinued.

## GREENWICH.

Union Village\* has been prolific of newspapers; twelve in all having been published there, viz.: *The Anti-Masonic Champion*, *The Banner*, *The Union Village Concord*, *The Union Village Democrat*, *The Democratic Champion*, *The Washington County Sentinel*, *The Union Village Journal*, *The Champion*, *The Eagle*, *The Union Village Eagle*, *The Union Village Democratic Standard*, and *The People's Journal*; all but the latter having been suspended prior to 1850. *The People's Journal* has been published uninterruptedly from its origin, in 1842, by the following publishers: John W. Curtis, H. C. Page, C. L. Allen, Jr., W. J. King, E. P. Thurston, E. P. & D. P. Thurston, C. L. Allen, Jr., Corliss & Allen, Meeker & Mandell, D. W. Mandell, and, since Aug. 3, 1876, by H. C. Morehouse, who has enlarged the paper to an eight-column sheet.

## GRANVILLE.

In 1847 the *Washington Telegraph* was started in Granville. It was a five-column four-page paper, edited by Zebina Ellis. He was a printer from Glen's Falls, to which place he returned when, at the end of five or six years, he had sold the paper to Marcellus Strong, who changed its name to the *Granville Telegraph*. This continued about six years, when it passed into the hands of F. W. Cook. He changed its name to *The Granville Times*, and stopped its publication in about one year. He is now a printer in the *Herald* office, Rutland.

In June, 1849, a printing-office was again opened, and the *Granville Register* started by C. M. Haven, with A. S.

Burdick, editor. At the end of the first year Mr. Burdick resigned his position, when Mr. Haven became the editor, and continued as such until Sept. 1, 1861. The paper was then sold to J. A. Morris of the *Whitehall Chronicle*, who continued its publication till December, 1864, when it was suspended. C. M. Haven is now an insurance operator in Troy, N. Y.; A. S. Burdick is a lawyer at Saratoga Springs. The *Granville News* was established two years later by W. & H. C. Morehouse, who after two years discontinued it. H. C. Morehouse is now publisher of a paper at Greenwich in this county.

The *Granville Reporter* was started as a six-column paper in September, 1869, by George C. Newman and J. A. Morris, who at the end of two months enlarged it to seven columns. Three months later it became the sole property of J. A. Morris, who enlarged it to nine columns, and continued it at that size until Jan. 1, 1870, when he enlarged it to eight pages of six columns each. The establishment was entirely burned the 10th of February, 1873, when so much other property was destroyed in Granville.

This closed the printing business for a time. On the 1st of September, 1875, L. McClurh commenced the publication of the *Granville Sentinel*, adopting a new name, as his predecessors had done at every change. It has now reached the middle of its third volume. It has an excellent local correspondence, is a bright, clear, and readable paper, and its editorial department is conducted with ability and taste. It apparently has before it a long and prosperous career.

## CHAPTER XXVI.

## WASHINGTON COUNTY CIVIL LIST.

Members of Council of Appointment—Acting Governor—Chief Justice and Justices of the Supreme Court—Comptroller—State Treasurer—Inspector of State Prisons—Regents of the University—Clerk of Court of Appeals—Commissioner-General—Canal Commissioner—Members of Convention to Ratify Federal Constitution—Members of Constitutional Convention of 1891—Members of Convention of 1821—Members of Convention of 1846—Presidential Electors—Members of Continental Congress—Members of United States Congress—First Judges of Common Pleas—County Judges—Special County Judges—Surrogates—Special Surrogates—Sheriffs—Assistant Attorney General—District Attorneys—County Clerks—County Treasurers—Members of Provincial Congress or Legislature—State Senators—Members of Assembly—School Commissioners—Justices of the Peace.

## MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL OF APPOINTMENT.

The following were chosen by the Assembly from among the senators, one being selected each year in each of four senatorial districts into which the State was divided, from 1777 till 1822,—no senator being eligible two successive years:

Alexander Webster, of Hebron; appointed Sept. 16, 1777.  
 Ebenezer Russell, of Salem; appointed Oct. 17, 1778.  
 Alexander Webster, of Hebron; appointed Sept. 11, 1779.  
 Ebenezer Russell, of Salem; appointed Sept. 11, 1780.  
 Alexander Webster, of Hebron; appointed Oct. 23, 1781.  
 Alexander Webster, of Hebron; appointed Jan. 21, 1784.  
 Ebenezer Russell, of Salem; appointed Oct. 19, 1784.  
 David Hopkins, of Hebron; appointed Jan. 19, 1786.  
 Ebenezer Russell, of Salem; appointed Jan. 18, 1787.  
 David Hopkins, of Hebron; appointed Jan. 18, 1788.  
 John Williams, of Salem; appointed Jan. 2, 1789.

\* Greenwich.

Edward Savage, of Salem; appointed Jan. 15, 1790.  
 Alexander Webster, of Hebron; appointed Jan. 14, 1791.  
 Zina Hitchcock, of Kingsbury; appointed Jan. 7, 1794.  
 Ebenezer Russell, of Salem; appointed Jan. 7, 1796.  
 Ebenezer Clark, of Argyle; appointed Jan. 4, 1799.  
 Edward Savage, of Salem; appointed Jan. 30, 1802.  
 Stephen Thorn, of Granville; appointed Jan. 29, 1805.  
 Edward Savage, of Salem; appointed Jan. 28, 1807.  
 John McLean, of Granville; appointed Jan. 30, 1811.  
 Roger Skinner, of Kingsbury; appointed Nov. 8, 1820.

#### LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR AND ACTING-GOVERNOR.

Nathaniel Pitcher, of Kingsbury; entered on office Jan. 1, 1827; after the death of Governor De Witt Clinton, Feb. 28, 1828, Mr. Pitcher acted as governor till the close of that year.

#### CHIEF JUSTICE OF THE SUPREME COURT.

John Savage, of Salem; appointed Jan. 29, 1823; held till 1837.

#### JUSTICES OF THE SUPREME COURT.

Cornelius L. Allen, of Salem; held from Jan. 1, 1832, to Dec. 31, 1859.  
 Joseph Potter, of Whitehall; term began Jan. 1, 1872.

#### COMPTROLLER.

John Savage, of Salem; appointed Feb. 12, 1821; held until Jan. 29, 1823.

#### STATE TREASURER.

David Thomas, of Salem; held from Feb. 5, 1808, to Feb. 8, 1810, and again from Feb. 18, 1812, to Feb. 10, 1813.

#### INSPECTOR OF STATE PRISONS.

Wm. A. Russell, of Salem; held from Jan. 1, 1856, to Dec. 31, 1858.

#### REGENTS OF THE UNIVERSITY.

(*Holding for life.*)

John Williams, of Salem; appointed May 1, 1784.  
 John McCrea, of Argyle (now Fort Edward); appointed May 1, 1784.  
 Ebenezer Russell, of Salem; appointed April 13, 1787.  
 John McLean, Jr., of Salem; appointed April 8, 1835.  
 Rev. Isaac Parks, D.D., of Cambridge; appointed April 7, 1857.

#### CLERK OF THE COURT OF APPEALS.

Charles Hughes, of Sandy Hill; held from Jan. 1, 1860, to Dec. 31, 1862.

#### COMMISSARY-GENERAL.

John McLean, of Salem; held from 1801 to 1813.

#### CANAL COMMISSIONER.

Oliver Bascom, of Whitehall; held from Jan. 1, 1869, till death, in November, 1869.

#### MEMBERS OF CONVENTION WHICH RATIFIED FEDERAL CONSTITUTION.

Albert Baker, of Kingsbury; David Hopkins, of Hebron; John Williams, of Salem; Ichabod Parker, of Granville.

#### MEMBERS OF THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION OF 1801.

John Gale, of Easton; Solomon King, of Cambridge; Thomas Lyon, of Whitehall; Edward Savage, of Salem; Solomon Smith, of Cambridge; John Vernon, of Warren county.

#### MEMBERS OF THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION OF 1821.

Nathaniel Pitcher, of Kingsbury; Melancthon Wheeler, of Whitehall; Alexander Livingston, of Greenwich; Wm. Townsend, of Hebron.

#### MEMBERS OF THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION OF 1846.

Albert L. Baker, of Greenwich; Edward Dodd, of Argyle.

These two were members of the first board, which did not go into operation.

#### MEMBERS OF THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION OF 1867.

Cornelius L. Allen, of Salem; Adolphus F. Hitchcock, of Kingsbury.

#### PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

St. John Honeywood, of Salem, 1796; Isaac Sargent, of Fort Ann, 1804; Miesajah Pettit, of Kingsbury, 1808; James Hill, of Cambridge, 1812; Alexander McNish, of Salem, 1816; John Baker, of Kingsbury, 1820; Edward Savage, of Salem, 1824; Peter J. H. Meyers, of Whitehall, 1828; John Gale, of Easton, 1832 and 1836; Josiah Hand, of Kingsbury, 1840; John Savage, of Salem, 1844; James McKie, of White Creek, 1848; Isaac W. Bishop, of Granville, 1852; Cornelius L. Allen, of Salem, 1864.

#### MEMBER OF THE CONTINENTAL CONGRESS.

William Duer, of Argyle (now Fort Edward); appointed March 29, 1777; re-appointed May 13, 1777, and again Oct. 3, 1777; held until Oct. 17, 1778.

#### MEMBERS OF THE UNITED STATES CONGRESS.

John Williams, of Salem; held two terms, from March 4, 1795, to March 3, 1799.  
 David Thomas, of Salem; held three terms, from March 4, 1803, to Feb. 17, 1808 (resigned).  
 Nathan Wilson, of Salem; elected in place of Thomas; held from March, 1808, to March 3, 1809.  
 Asa Fitch, of Salem; held from March 4, 1811, to March 3, 1813.  
 Nathaniel Pitcher, of Kingsbury; held two terms, from March 4, 1819, to March 3, 1823; and again, one term, from March 4, 1831, to March 3, 1833.  
 Henry C. Martindale, of Kingsbury; held four terms, from March 4, 1823, to March 3, 1831; and again, one term, from March 4, 1833, to March 2, 1835.  
 David Russell, of Salem; held three terms, from March 4, 1835, to March 3, 1841.  
 Bernard Blair, of Salem; held from March 4, 1841, to March 3, 1843.  
 Charles Rogers, of Kingsbury; held from March 4, 1843, to March 3, 1845.  
 Erastus D. Culver, of Greenwich; held from March 4, 1845, to March 3, 1847.  
 John H. Boyd, of Whitehall; held from March 4, 1851, to March 3, 1853.  
 Charles Hughes, of Kingsbury; held from March 4, 1853, to March 3, 1855.  
 Edward Dodd, of Argyle; held two terms, from March 4, 1855, to March 3, 1859.  
 Adolphus H. Tanner, of Whitehall; March 4, 1869, to March 4, 1871.  
 Jas. S. Smart, of Cambridge; March 4, 1872, to March 4, 1875.

#### FIRST JUDGES OF THE COMMON PLEAS.

Philip Schuyler, of Albany county; appointed for the county of Charlotte, by the royal governor, Sept. 8, 1773.  
 William Duer, of Argyle (now Fort Edward); appointed by the provincial convention, May 8, 1777; re-appointed by the council of appointment, after the formation of the State, Jan. 30, 1778; declined or resigned.  
 Ebenezer Russell, of Salem; appointed March 17, 1778.  
 Ebenezer Clark, of Argyle; appointed March 12, 1800.  
 Anthony I. Blanchard, of Salem; appointed March 12, 1810.  
 John P. Wendell, of Cambridge; appointed Feb. 5, 1823.  
 Roswell Weston, of Kingsbury; appointed April 25, 1825.  
 John Willard, of Salem; appointed Feb. 13, 1833.  
 John McLean, Jr., of Salem; appointed March 18, 1835.

#### COUNTY JUDGES, ELECTED BY THE PEOPLE.

Martin Lee, of Granville; held from June, 1847, to Dec. 31, 1851.  
 James Gibson, of Salem; from Jan. 1, 1852, to Dec. 31, 1855.  
 A. Dallas Wait, of Fort Edward; from Jan. 1, 1856, to Dec. 31, 1859.  
 Oscar F. Thompson, of Granville; from Jan. 1, 1860, to Dec. 31, 1863.  
 Joseph Potter, of Whitehall; from Jan. 1, 1864, to Dec. 31, 1871.  
 A. Dallas Wait, Fort Edward; term (six years) began Jan. 1, 1872; re-elected in 1877.

## SPECIAL COUNTY JUDGES.

Oscar F. Thompson, of Granville: held from Jan. 1, 1856, to Dec. 31, 1859.  
 Henry Gibson, of Whitehall: held from Jan. 1, 1860, to Dec. 31, 1863.  
 Royal C. Betts, of Granville: term began Jan. 1, 1864.  
 Samuel Thomas, of Granville: term began Jan. 1, 1871.  
 C. L. Allen, Jr., of Salem: term began Jan. 1, 1873.

## SURROGATES.

Patrick Smith, of Fort Edward: appointed by royal governor, Jan. 28, 1775.  
 Ebenezer Clark, of Argyle: appointed by council of appointment, March 13, 1778.  
 Edward Savage, of Salem: appointed March 21, 1783.  
 Melancthon Woolsey, of Plattsburg, Clinton county: appointed June 23, 1786.  
 Edward Savage, of Salem: appointed March 13, 1787.  
 Isaac Sargent, of Fort Ann: appointed Feb. 16, 1808.  
 Edward Savage, of Salem: appointed Feb. 9, 1810.  
 Isaac Sargent, of Fort Ann: appointed Feb. 8, 1811.  
 Nathaniel Pitcher, of Kingsbury: appointed March 21, 1812.  
 Edward Savage, of Salem: appointed March 5, 1813.  
 Henry C. Martindale, of Kingsbury: appointed July 8, 1816.  
 Calvin Smith, of Easton: appointed July 3, 1819.  
 Leonard Gibbs, of Granville: appointed Feb. 24, 1821.  
 Samuel Standish, Jr., of Granville: appointed by governor and Senate, Jan. 13, 1824.  
 John Willard, of Salem: appointed Feb. 7, 1832.  
 Alexander Robertson, of Salem: appointed Jan. 10, 1837.  
 John C. Parker, of Granville: appointed Jan. 15, 1841.  
 Luther Waite, of Kingsbury: appointed Jan. 27, 1845.  
 Joseph Boies, of Greenwich: elected by the people, June, 1847: held till Dec. 1, 1851.  
 David A. Boies, of Greenwich: held from Jan. 1, 1852, to Dec. 31, 1855.  
 Marinus Fairchild, of Salem: held from Jan. 1, 1856, to Dec. 31, 1859.  
 Urias G. Paris, of Kingsbury: held two terms, from Jan. 1, 1860, to Dec. 31, 1867.  
 James J. Lowrie, of Greenwich: held from Jan. 1, 1868, to Dec. 31, 1871.  
 Lonson Frazer, of Salem: began Jan. 1, 1872, for term of six years: re-elected in 1877.

## SPECIAL SURROGATES.

John H. Boyd, of Whitehall: held from Jan. 1, 1857, to Dec. 31, 1859.  
 Leonard Wells, of Cambridge: held two terms, from Jan. 1, 1860, to Dec. 31, 1865.  
 Daniel M. Westfall, of Cambridge: held from Jan. 1, 1866, to Dec. 31, 1872.  
 Leonard Fletcher, of Cambridge: term began Jan. 1, 1873; re-elected.

## SHERIFFS.

Philip P. Lansingh, of —: appointed by the royal governor, Oct. 12, 1772.  
 Jonathan Parker, of Granville: appointed Nov. 12, 1774.  
 Edward Savage, of Salem: appointed by the provincial convention, May 8, 1777: re-appointed by the council of appointment after the organization of the State, Jan. 4, 1778.  
 Joshua Conkey, of Salem: appointed March 22, 1781.  
 Hamilton McCollister, of Salem: appointed March 28, 1785.  
 Peter B. Tearse, of Argyle (now Fort Edward): appointed Feb. 24, 1789.  
 Andrew White, of Cambridge: appointed Feb. 18, 1793.  
 Philip Smith, of Cambridge: appointed Sept. 29, 1796.  
 Abner Stone, of Salem: appointed Feb. 22, 1798.  
 Nathan Wilson, of Salem: appointed Feb. 12, 1802.  
 David Woods, of Granville: appointed March 13, 1806.  
 Simon Stevens, Jr., of Easton: appointed Feb. 16, 1810.  
 John Doty, of Fort Ann: appointed Feb. 8, 1811.  
 Wadsworth Bull, of Granville: appointed March 5, 1813.  
 John Doty, of Fort Ann: appointed Feb. 13, 1819.  
 John Gale, of Easton: appointed Feb. 12, 1821: re-elected by people to hold three years from Jan. 1, 1823.

Win. McFarland, of Salem: term began Jan. 1, 1826.  
 Warren L. Hitchcock, of Whitehall: term began Jan. 1, 1829.  
 Darius Sherrill, of Kingsbury: term began Jan. 1, 1832.  
 Benj. Ferris, of Kingsbury: term began Jan. 1, 1835.  
 Philander C. Hitchcock, of Whitehall: term began Jan. 1, 1838.  
 Leonard Wells, of Cambridge: term began Jan. 1, 1841.  
 Horace Stowell, of Whitehall: term began Jan. 1, 1844.  
 Daniel T. Payne, of Fort Edward: term began Jan. 1, 1847.  
 William A. Russell, of Salem: term began Jan. 1, 1849.  
 James R. Randall, of Fort Edward: term began Jan. 1, 1853.  
 Hugh R. Cowan, of Cambridge: term began Jan. 1, 1856.  
 Orlé Abell, of Whitehall: term began Jan. 1, 1859.  
 Benj. E. McNeil, of White Creek: term began Jan. 1, 1862.  
 Dennis P. Nye, of Whitehall: term began Jan. 1, 1866.  
 James C. Shaw, of Salem: term began Jan. 1, 1868.  
 Orrin S. Hall, of —: term began Jan. 1, 1871.  
 John Larmon, of White Creek: term began Jan. 1, 1874.  
 George W. Baker, of Granville: term began Jan. 1, 1875.

ASSISTANT ATTORNEY-GENERAL.<sup>5</sup>

Anthony I. Blanchard, of Salem: appointed March 12, 1796.

DISTRICT ATTORNEYS.<sup>†</sup>

Anthony I. Blanchard, of Salem: appointed August, 1791.  
 John Russell, of Salem: appointed April 8, 1803.  
 John Savage, of Salem: appointed April 3, 1806.  
 Roger Skinner, of Kingsbury: appointed June 7, 1811.  
 John Savage, of Salem: appointed Aug. 11, 1812.  
 David Russell, of Salem: appointed March 23, 1813.  
 Jesse L. Billings, of Salem: appointed Feb. 13, 1813.  
 John Savage, of Salem: appointed June 11, 1813.<sup>‡</sup>  
 Jesse L. Billings, of Salem: appointed June 5, 1820.  
 Henry C. Martindale, of Kingsbury: appointed Feb. 24, 1821.  
 Leonard Gibbs, of Granville: appointed 1828.  
 Cornelius L. Allen, of Salem: appointed 1836.  
 Charles F. Ingalls, of Greenwich: appointed 1843.  
 Henry B. Northup, of Kingsbury: elected by the people, June, 1847.  
 Joseph Potter, of Whitehall: term began Jan. 1, 1851: re-elected.  
 Archibald L. McDougall, of Salem: term began Jan. 1, 1857: re-elected and resigned in September, 1862.  
 Joseph Potter, of Whitehall: appointed Oct. 23, 1862.  
 A. Dallas Wait, of Fort Edward: elected: term began Jan. 1, 1863: re-elected.  
 Royal C. Betts, of Granville: term began Jan. 1, 1869: re-elected.  
 Samuel Thomas, of Granville: term began Jan. 1, 1875.  
 Marinus Fairchild, of Salem: term began Jan. 1, 1878.

## COUNTY CLERKS.

Patrick Smith, of Argyle: appointed by royal governor, Sept. 8, 1773.  
 Ebenezer Clarke, of Salem: appointed by provincial convention, May 8, 1777.  
 John McCrea, of Salem: appointed by the council of appointment, April 16, 1785.  
 St. John Honeywood, of Salem: appointed Feb. 24, 1797.  
 Gerritt L. Wendell, of Cambridge: appointed Oct. 9, 1798.  
 Daniel Shipherd, of Argyle: appointed April 7, 1806.  
 John Crary, of Salem: appointed Feb. 27, 1807.  
 Daniel Shipherd, of Argyle: appointed Feb. 8, 1808.  
 Matthew D. Dauvers, of Argyle: appointed Feb. 24, 1821: re-elected by the people, term beginning Jan. 1, 1823.  
 Jesse S. Leigh, of Argyle: elected: term beginning Jan. 1, 1826: twice re-elected.  
 Edward Dodd, of Salem: term began Jan. 1, 1835: twice re-elected.  
 Henry Shipherd, of Argyle: term began Jan. 1, 1844: re-elected two terms.  
 Nathaniel B. Milliman, of Kingsbury: term began Jan. 1, 1852: re-elected.  
 Philander C. Hitchcock, of Argyle: term began Jan. 1, 1859: re-elected three times.  
 William H. Kincaid, Kingsbury: term began Jan. 1, 1871: re-elected.  
 Charles W. Taylor, Argyle: term began Jan. 1, 1877.

<sup>5</sup> Corresponding to district attorney.

<sup>†</sup> For district composed of Washington and four other counties.

<sup>‡</sup> For Washington county alone.

## COUNTY TREASURERS.

When this office was appointed by the board of supervisors, Ebenezer Russell was county treasurer for about forty years. Since the treasurer was elected by the people, the following gentlemen have held the office, beginning at the specified dates:

Calvin L. Parker, of Hartford; term began Jan. 1, 1847.  
Edward Bulkley, of Granville; term began Jan. 1, 1850; re-elected.  
John M. Barrett, of Fort Ann; term began Jan. 1, 1856.  
John King, of Salem; term began Jan. 1, 1859.  
Nelson G. Moor, of Greenwich; term began Jan. 1, 1862; re-elected.  
Samuel W. Crosby, of Cambridge; term began Jan. 1, 1868.  
Asahel R. Wing, Fort Edward; term began 1871.  
James M. Northrup, Hartford; term began Jan. 1, 1874; re-elected.

## MEMBERS OF THE PROVINCIAL CONGRESS OR LEGISLATURE.

(Between dissolution of Colonial Assembly and formation of State government.)

Archibald Campbell, of Cambridge (now Jackson), 1775.  
William Marsh, of Vermont, 1775.  
George Smith, of Fort Edward, 1775-77.  
David Watkins, of Kingsbury, 1775.  
John Williams, of Salem, 1775-77.  
William Malcolm, of New York city, represented Charlotte Co., 1776.  
Alexander Webster, of Hebron, 1776-77.  
William Duer, of Argyle (now Fort Edward), 1776-77.

## STATE SENATORS.

William Duer, of Argyle (now Fort Edward); elected in summer of 1777; held one year.  
John Williams, of Salem; elected in summer of 1777; held two years.  
Alexander Webster, Hebron; elected in summer of 1777; held two terms of four years each.  
Ebenezer Russell, of Salem; elected in summer of 1778; held four years.  
Elishama Tozer, of Skenesborough (now Whitehall); elected in summer of 1779; held one year.  
John Williams, of Salem; elected in 1783; held three terms, of four years each.  
Ebenezer Russell, of Salem; elected in 1784; held four years.  
David Hopkins, of Hebron; elected in 1786; held four years.  
Edward Savage, of Salem; elected in 1788; held four years.  
Zina Hitchcock, of Kingsbury; elected in 1793; held ten years.  
Ebenezer Russell, of Salem; elected in 1795; held two terms of four years each.  
Ebenezer Clark, of Argyle; elected in 1796; held six years.  
James Savage, of Salem; elected in 1796; held two years.  
Edward Savage, of Salem; elected in 1801; served six years.  
Stephen Thorn, of Granville; elected in 1804; held four years.  
John McLean, of Cambridge (now Jackson); elected in 1807; held four years.  
David Hopkins, of Hebron; elected in 1809; held four years.  
Gerritt Wendell, of Cambridge; elected in 1812; held three years.  
Allen Hasall.  
Roger Skinner, of Kingsbury; elected in 1817; held four years.  
David Shipper, of Argyle; elected in 1821; served one year; term closed by constitution of 1821.  
Melancthon Wheeler, of Whitehall; served two years, beginning Jan. 1, 1823.  
Stephen Thorn, of Granville; served three years, beginning Jan. 1, 1823.  
John Crary, of Salem; served four years from Jan. 1, 1825.  
John McLean, Jr., of Salem; served four years from Jan. 1, 1829.  
Isaac W. Bishop, of Granville; served from Jan. 1, 1834, to resignation, May 22, 1836.  
John McLean, of Jackson; elected in place of Bishop; served till Dec. 31, 1837.  
Martin Lee, of Granville; served four years from Jan. 1, 1838.  
Orville Clark, of Kingsbury; served four years from Jan. 1, 1844.

Dan S. Wright, of Whitehall; served term of two years (under constitution of 1847), beginning Jan. 1, 1852.  
Justin A. Smith, of Whitehall; term began Jan. 1, 1856.  
Ralph Richards, of Hampton; term began Jan. 1, 1862.  
James Gibson, of Salem; term began Jan. 1, 1866.  
Isaac V. Baker, Jr., of Fort Ann; term began Jan. 1, 1871.  
Charles Hughes, of Kingsbury; term began Jan. 1, 1878.

## MEMBERS OF THE ASSEMBLY.

John Barnes, of Salem, 1777-78.  
Ebenezer Clark, of Salem, 1777-78.  
John Rowan, of Salem, 1777-78.  
Ebenezer Russell, of Salem, 1777-78.  
Albert Baker, of Kingsbury, 1778-80.  
David Hopkins, of Hebron, 1778 to 1785, inclusive.  
Elishama Tozer, of Whitehall, 1778-79.  
John Grover, of Granville, 1779-80.  
Noah Payn, of Argyle (now Fort Edward), 1779-80.  
Hamilton McCollister, of Salem, 1780 to 1784, inclusive.  
Matthew McWhorter, of Salem, 1780-82.  
John Williams, of Salem, 1781-82.  
Benjamin Baker, of Kingsbury, 1782-83.  
Joseph McCracken, of Salem, 1782-83.  
Edward Savage, of Salem, 1784-85.  
Adiel Sherwood, of Argyle (now Fort Edward), 1784-85.  
Albert Baker, of Kingsbury, 1785-86.  
Joseph McCracken, of Salem, 1786.  
Ichabod Parker, of Granville, 1786-87.  
Peter B. Tearse, of Argyle (now Fort Edward), 1786 to 1789, inclusive.  
Alan Martin, of Salem, 1787.  
Edward Savage, of Salem, 1787-89.  
Alexander Webster of Hebron, 1788-89.  
Joseph McCracken, of Salem, 1788-89.  
John Rowan, of Salem, 1789-91.  
Zina Hitchcock, of Kingsbury, 1789 to 1793, inclusive.  
Daniel Curtice, of Granville, 1791-93.  
Thomas Converse, of Kingsbury, 1791.  
John Conger, of Cambridge, 1792.  
David Hopkins, of Hebron, 1792-93.  
William Whiteside, of Cambridge, 1794.  
Benj. Colvin, of Cambridge, 1794.  
Philip Smith, of Easton, 1794.  
David Thomas, of Salem, 1794.  
Samuel Bemis, Jr., of Hampton, 1795.  
David Hopkins, of Hebron, 1795-96.  
Edward Savage, of Salem, 1795 to 1801, inclusive.  
Thomas Smith, of Hebron, 1796.  
Timothy Leonard, of Granville, 1796-97.  
Anthony L. Blanchard, of Salem, 1796-97.  
Gerrit G. Lansing, of Easton, 1796-97.  
Daniel Mason, of Hartford, 1796-98.  
Andrew White, of Cambridge, 1796-97.  
Charles Kane, of Fort Ann, 1798-99.  
Reuben Pride, of Cambridge, 1798.  
Thomas Smith, of Hebron, 1798.  
Melancthon Wheeler, of Whitehall, 1798.  
Seth Crocker, of Argyle (now Fort Edward), 1798-99.  
David Hopkins, of Hebron, 1798-99.  
Philip Smith, of Easton, 1798-99.  
David Thomas, of Salem, 1798-99.  
Micajah Pettit, of Kingsbury, 1800.  
Isaac Sargent, of Fort Ann, 1800.  
Benjamin Colvin, of Cambridge, 1800.  
David Hopkins, of Hebron, 1800-1.  
Gerrit G. Lansing, of Easton, 1800-1.  
Timothy Leonard, of Granville, 1800-1.  
William McAuley, of Cambridge (now Jackson), 1800-1.  
Alexander Cowen, of Argyle, 1802-3.  
Jason Kellogg, of Hampton, 1802-3.  
John McLean, of Cambridge (now Jackson), 1802 to 1806, inclusive.  
Micajah Pettit, of Kingsbury, 1802.  
Isaac Sargent, of Fort Ann, 1802-3.  
David Austin, of Hartford, 1803-4.

- William Livingston, of Hebron, 1804-6.  
 Dr. John McKinney, of Hartford, 1804.  
 Stephen Thorn, of Granville, 1804.  
 Isaac Harlow, of Whitehall, 1804-5.  
 Jason Kellogg, of Hampton, 1804-5.  
 Solomon Smith, of Cambridge, 1804-5.  
 James Starbuck, of Easton, 1804-5.  
 Isaac Sargent, of Fort Ann, 1806.  
 Nathaniel Pitcher, of Kingsbury, 1806.  
 Daniel Shipherd, of Argyle, 1806.  
 Peleg Bragg, of Argyle, 1807.  
 John Gray, of Salem, 1807.  
 James Hill, of Cambridge, 1807-9.  
 Jason Kellogg, of Hampton, 1807.  
 Thomas Cornell, of Easton, 1808.  
 Lyman Hall, of Hartford, 1808.  
 Henry Matteson, of Hebron, 1808.  
 Gideon Tall, of Whitehall, 1808.  
 Alexander Livingston, of Greenwich, 1808-9.  
 Roger Skinner, of Kingsbury, 1808-10.  
 Reuben Whallon, of Argyle, 1808-9.  
 John Gale, of Easton, 1810.  
 William Livingston, of Hebron, 1810.  
 John Baker, of Kingsbury, 1811.  
 John Richards, of White Creek, 1811.  
 Isaac Sargent, of Fort Ann, 1811.  
 Reuben Whallon, of Argyle, 1811.  
 David Woods, of Granville, 1811.  
 Lyman Hall, of Hartford, 1812.  
 James Hill, of Cambridge, 1812.  
 John Kirtland, of Granville, 1812.  
 Alexander Livingston, of Greenwich, 1812.  
 John Beebe, of Cambridge, 1812-13.  
 Jason Kellogg, of Hampton, 1812-13.  
 Francis McLean, of Cambridge, now Jackson, 1812-13.  
 Ebenezer Russell, of Salem, 1812-13.  
 Melancthon Wheeler, of Whitehall, 1812-13.  
 Paul Dennis, of Cambridge (now White Creek), 1811.  
 Samuel Gordon, of Hartford, 1814.  
 John Richards, of —, 1814-15.  
 John Savage, of Salem, 1814.  
 Charles Starbuck, of Easton, 1814.  
 John White, of Argyle, 1814.  
 John Gale, of Easton, 1814-15.  
 Henry Matteson, of Hebron, 1814-15.  
 Nathaniel Pitcher, of Kingsbury, 1814-15.  
 Isaac Sargent, of Fort Ann, 1814-15.  
 Michael Harris, of Hartford, 1816.  
 John Reid, of Argyle, 1816.  
 David Russell, of Salem, 1816.  
 James Stevenson, of Cambridge, 1816.  
 Roswell Weston, of Kingsbury, 1816.  
 John Gale, of Easton, 1816-17.  
 Nathaniel Pitcher, of Kingsbury, 1816-17.  
 Isaac Sargent, of Fort Ann, 1816-18.  
 David Woods, of Granville, 1816-17.  
 Jason Kellogg, of Hampton, 1818.  
 Alexander Livingston, of Greenwich, 1818.  
 John McLean, Jr., of Salem, 1818.  
 William K. Adams, of Salem, 1819.  
 John Doty, of Fort Ann, 1819.  
 John Gale, of Easton, 1819.  
 William McFarland, of Salem, 1819.  
 David Austin, of Hartford, 1820.  
 Peleg Bragg, of Argyle, 1820.  
 James Hill, of Cambridge, 1820.  
 John Kirtland, of Granville, 1820.  
 Wadsworth Bell, of Hartford, 1820-21.  
 James Malbury, of Easton, 1820-21.  
 John Moss, of Kingsbury, 1820-21.  
 William Richards, of Cambridge (now White Creek), 1820-21.  
 John Baker, of Kingsbury, 1820-21.  
 Silas D. Kellogg, of Hampton, 1822.  
 James Telf, of Easton, 1822.  
 Timothy Eddy, of Fort Edward, 1823.  
 John King, of Argyle, 1823.  
 Martin Lee, of Granville, 1823.  
 James McNaughton, of Cambridge, 1823.  
 David Campbell, of Jackson, 1824-25.  
 John Cary, of Salem, 1824.  
 Silas D. Kellogg, of Hampton, 1824.  
 Ezra Smith, of Whitehall, 1824-25.  
 Leonard Hastings, of Fort Ann, 1825.  
 Samuel Stevens, of Salem, 1825.  
 Hiram Cole, of Kingsbury, 1826.  
 James Stevenson, of Cambridge, 1826.  
 Israel Williams, of Greenwich, 1826.  
 David Woods, of Granville, 1826.  
 John McDonald, of Hebron, 1827.  
 Peter J. H. Myers, of Whitehall, 1827.  
 Samuel Stevens, of Salem, 1827.  
 Jonathan Mosher, of Easton, 1828.  
 Henry Thorn, of Fort Ann, 1828.  
 Henry Whiteside, of Cambridge, 1828.  
 John McDonald, of Hebron, 1829.  
 Robert McNeil, of Cambridge, 1829.  
 Richard Sill, of Hartford, 1829.  
 David Russell, of Salem, 1830.  
 Robert Wilcox, of Cambridge, 1830.  
 David Sill, of Hartford, 1830.  
 George W. Jermain, of Cambridge, 1831.  
 Henry Thorn, of Fort Ann, 1831.  
 William Tswarsend, of Hebron, 1831.  
 Isaac W. Bishop, of Granville, 1832.  
 John McDonald, of Hebron, 1832.  
 James Stevenson, of Cambridge, 1832.  
 Walter Cornell, of Cambridge, 1833.  
 Charles Rogers, of Kingsbury, 1833.  
 David Russell, of Salem, 1833.  
 Charles F. Tugalls, of Greenwich, 1834.  
 Melancthon Wheeler, of Whitehall, 1834.  
 James Wright, of Kingsbury, 1834.  
 Jonathan K. Horton, of Greenwich, 1835.  
 George McKie, of Easton, 1835.  
 Allen R. Moore, of Granville, 1835.  
 Aaron Barker, of Easton, 1836.  
 Alexander Robertson, of Putnam, 1836.  
 Stephen L. Viole, of Fort Edward, 1836.  
 Joseph W. Richards, of White Creek, 1837.  
 Charles Rogers, of Kingsbury, 1837.  
 Erastus D. Culver, of Greenwich, 1838.  
 Reuben Skinner, of Granville, 1841.  
 Leonard Gibbs, of Granville, 1838.  
 Salmon Axell, of Fort Ann, 1839.  
 Jesse S. Leigh, of Argyle, 1839.  
 John H. Boyd, of Whitehall, 1840.  
 Anderson Simpson, of Salem, 1840.  
 Erastus D. Culver, of Greenwich, 1841.  
 Reuben Skinner, of Granville, 1841.  
 James McKie, Jr., of White Creek, 1842.  
 Dan S. Wright, of Whitehall, 1842.  
 Anson Bigelow, of Greenwich, 1843.  
 James W. Porter, of Hartford, 1843.  
 John Barker, of Granville, 1844.  
 John W. Proudit, of Salem, 1844.  
 James Rice, of Fort Ann, 1845.  
 John Stevenson, of Cambridge, 1845.  
 James S. Foster, of Hebron, 1846.  
 Ludovius S. Viole, of Fort Edward, 1846.  
 Adolphus F. Hitchcock, of Kingsbury, 1847.  
 Samuel McDonald, of Cambridge, 1847.  
 Benjamin Crocker, of White Creek, 1848.  
 Elisha A. Martin, of Whitehall, 1848.  
 Le Roy Mowry, of Greenwich, 1849.  
 Alexander Robertson, of Putnam, 1849.  
 David Sill, of Argyle, 1849.  
 Calvin Pease, of Putnam, 1849.  
 Thomas C. Whiteside, of Easton, 1851.  
 James Farr, of Fort Ann, 1851.  
 Elisha Billings, of Jackson, 1852.

David Nelson, of Whitehall, 1852.  
 Charles R. Ingalls, of Greenwich, 1853.  
 Samuel S. Berman, of Hampton, 1853.  
 Ebenezer McMurray, of Salem, 1854.  
 George W. Thorn, of Fort Ann, 1854.  
 James I. Lowrie, of Greenwich, 1855.  
 Justin A. Smith, of Whitehall, 1855.  
 John S. Crocker, of White Creek, 1856.  
 Henry S. Northup, of Kingsbury, 1856.  
 Anson Ingraham, of Cambridge, 1857.  
 Henry W. Bookwith, of Granville, 1857.  
 Thaddeus H. Walker, of Salem, 1858.  
 Ralph Richards, of Hampton, 1858.  
 Andrew Thompson, of Easton, 1859.  
 James M. Northup, of Hartford, 1859.  
 James Savage, of Argyle, 1860.  
 Peleahack Jackway, of Fort Ann, 1860.  
 Peter Hill, of Jackson, 1861.  
 Nicholas M. Catlin, of Kingsbury, 1861.  
 George H. Taylor, of Fort Edward, 1862.  
 Philip H. Neher of Hebron, 1862.  
 Asa C. Tefft, of Fort Edward, 1864.  
 Ervin Hopkins, Jr., of Granville, 1865.  
 R. King Crocker, of White Creek, 1864.  
 Andrew G. Meiklejohn, of Putnam, 1864.  
 Alexander Barkley, of Argyle, 1865-66.  
 Sylvester E. Spoor, of Hebron, 1865.  
 James C. Rogers, of Kingsbury, 1866.  
 Thomas Shiland, of Cambridge, 1867.  
 Adolphus P. Hitchcock, of Kingsbury, 1867.  
 David Underwood, of Fort Edward, 1868.  
 Nathaniel Daily, of Hampton, 1868.  
 William J. Perry, of White Creek, 1869.  
 Isaac V. Baker, Jr., of Fort Ann, 1869-71.  
 Thomas J. Stevenson, of Salem, 1870-71.  
 Edward W. Hollister, of Greenwich, 1872-73.  
 George W. L. Smith, of Kingsbury, 1872.  
 Eleazer Jones, of Granville (died), and William H. Tefft, Whitehall, elected in his place, 1873.  
 Alexander B. Law, of Salem, 1874-75.  
 Emerson E. Davis, of Whitehall, 1874-75.  
 Townsend J. Potter, of Fort Edward, 1876-77.  
 Henry G. Burleigh, of Whitehall, 1876.  
 Isaac V. Baker, Jr., of Fort Ann, 1877.  
 Abraham Reynolds, of Greenwich, 1878.  
 George L. Terry, of Kingsbury, 1878.

#### SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS.

FIRST DISTRICT.—Earl P. Wright, Robert Graham, David V. S. Qua, Abram G. Cochran, Ezra H. Snyder.  
 SECOND DISTRICT.—John Hall, Charles L. Mason, John C. Earl, Thomas S. Whittemore, Isaac Parks, William H. Tefft, Ezra H. Snyder, E. J. C. Whittemore.

#### JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

The following are the justices of the peace from the organization of the county of Charlotte (afterwards Washington), and residing within the limits of Washington county, giving, as far as possible, the present name of the town:

#### APPOINTMENTS BY ROYAL AUTHORITY.

*Appointed July 1, 1773.*

William Duer, Fort Edward.  
 Philip Skene, Whitehall.  
 James Gray, Cambridge.  
 Patrick Smith, Fort Edward.  
 Ebenezer Clark, Salem; re-appointed 1795, 1798, 1801, 1807, 1808, 1810.  
 Robert Snell.  
 Alexander McNachten, Salem.  
 Archibald Campbell, Jackson.  
 Philip Embury, Salem.  
 John Barnes, Salem.  
 Stephen Rogers.

*Appointed December 8, 1773.*

Alexander Webster, Hebron; re-appointed 1786, 1789, 1792, 1795, 1798.

*Appointed March 12, 1774.*

Thomas Green, Cambridge.

*Appointed June 11, 1774.*

Garret Keating, Whitehall.

#### APPOINTMENTS BY THE STATE OF NEW YORK.

*Appointed June 23, 1786.*

Ebenezer Russell, Salem; re-appointed 1789, 1792, 1795, 1798.  
 David Hopkins, Hebron; re-appointed 1789, 1792, 1795, 1798, 1801, 1804, 1807, 1810.  
 Moses Martin, Salem; re-appointed 1789, 1792, 1795, 1818.  
 Albert Baker, Kingsbury; re-appointed 1789, 1792, 1795.  
 John McAllister, Salem; re-appointed 1789, 1792, 1795.  
 Aaron Fuller, Whitehall.  
 Samuel Crosset, Hebron; re-appointed 1792, 1798, 1801, 1807.  
 Adiel Sherwood, Kingsbury; re-appointed 1789, 1792.  
 Silas Child, Granville.  
 John Rowan, Salem; re-appointed 1789, 1792, 1795, 1804, 1807, 1808.  
 Asaph Cook, Granville; re-appointed 1789, 1792, 1795, 1804, 1807, 1808.  
 Gideon Warren, Hampton; re-appointed 1792, 1795.  
 William McDougall, Argyle; re-appointed 1789, 1792, 1795.  
 Peter B. Tearse, Fort Edward.  
 James Randolph, Argyle; re-appointed 1789, 1792, 1795.  
 Alpheus Spencer.

*Appointed May 5, 1789.*

John Williams, Salem; re-appointed 1792, 1795, 1798.  
 Jonathan Foster, Argyle.  
 William Reid, Argyle; re-appointed 1792, 1795, 1798, 1801.

*Appointed April 6, 1792.*

John Younglove, Cambridge; re-appointed 1795, 1798.  
 Edmund Wells, Jr., Cambridge; re-appointed 1795, 1798, 1801.  
 Stanton Tefft, Easton; re-appointed 1795, 1798, 1804.  
 Thomas Dennis, Easton; re-appointed 1795, 1798, 1804, 1807, 1808, 1811.  
 John Fish, Granville; re-appointed 1795.  
 Setts Sherwood, Fort Edward.  
 Medad Harvey, Fort Ann.  
 Asabel Hitchcock, Kingsbury.  
 Daniel Curtiss, Granville; re-appointed 1795, 1798, 1801.  
 Timothy Leonard, Granville; re-appointed 1795, 1798, 1801.  
 John McWhorter, Granville; re-appointed 1795.  
 Daniel Earl, Jr., Whitehall; re-appointed 1795, 1798, 1801, 1804, 1807, 1812.  
 Edward Harris, Salem; re-appointed 1795, 1798, 1801, 1804.  
 Asabel Hodge, Hartford; re-appointed 1795, 1798, 1801, 1804, 1807, 1808.  
 John McKillop, Cambridge; re-appointed 1795.  
 Jacob Van Valkenburg, Salem; re-appointed 1795.  
 Sanford Smith, Cambridge; re-appointed 1795, 1798.  
 Samuel Beaman, Hampton; re-appointed 1798, 1801, 1807, 1810, 1818, 1821.  
 William Whiteside, Cambridge.

Thomas Smith, Easton; re-appointed 1798, 1801, 1804, 1807.  
 David Sprague, Greenwich; re-appointed 1795.  
 Alexander Webster, Jr., Hebron; re-appointed 1795.  
 Thomas Bellows, Hebron; re-appointed 1795, 1798.  
 John Hamilton, Hebron; re-appointed 1795.  
 Walter Raleigh, Cambridge; re-appointed 1795, 1798.

*Appointed March 18, 1795.*

Zina Hitchcock, Kingsbury; re-appointed 1798, 1810.  
 Edward Savage, Salem; re-appointed 1798, 1801, 1804, 1807, 1810.  
 John Law, Salem; re-appointed 1798, 1801, 1804, 1807, 1808.  
 John Conger, Cambridge.  
 John Harroun, Cambridge; re-appointed 1798.  
 David Long, Hebron; re-appointed 1798.  
 John Hitchcock, Hebron; re-appointed 1798.  
 Samuel Harris, Kingsbury; re-appointed 1798.



*Appointed July 1, 1798.*

Charles Kane, Fort Ann.  
 David Thorne, Salem.  
 Phineas Hitechock, Hebron: re-appointed 1801, 1807, 1808, 1810, 1815, 1818.  
 Isaac Brinkerhoff, Hebron.  
 William McAuley, Cambridge.  
 James Rogers, Fort Edward.  
 Albert Baker, Jr., Kingsbury.  
 David Thomas, Salem: re-appointed 1798, 1801, 1804, 1811.  
 William Harkness, Salem: re-appointed 1798.  
 Stephen Thorne, Granville: re-appointed 1801, 1804, 1808, 1811.  
 Solomon Smith, Granville.  
 Walter Martin, Salem: re-appointed 1798, 1801.  
 Thomas Whiteside, Cambridge: re-appointed 1798, 1801, 1816.  
 John Folsom, Argyle: re-appointed 1798.  
 Manning Bull, Hartford.  
 John Kincaid, Hampton: re-appointed 1798, 1801.  
 Philip Smith, Easton.  
 Micajah Pettit, Kingsbury: re-appointed 1801, 1808, 1811.  
 Anthony I. Blanchard, Salem: re-appointed 1810, 1811.  
 Daniel Mason, Hartford: re-appointed 1798.  
 Alexander Cowan, Argyle: re-appointed 1798, 1801, 1806, 1807, 1815.  
 Israel Lamb, Granville: re-appointed 1801, 1804.  
 Phineas Freeman, Kingsbury.  
 Ozias Coleman, Fort Ann.  
 Gardon Johnson, Granville.  
 Matthew Ogden, Argyle.  
 John White, Argyle: re-appointed 1811, 1815.  
 Simcon Stevens, Jr., Argyle: re-appointed 1801, 1804.  
 John McLean, Cambridge: re-appointed 1801, 1804, 1807, 1808, 1811, 1813, 1818.  
 Jonathan Harris, Kingsbury.  
 Austin Underhill, Hartford: re-appointed 1801.  
 David Austin, Hartford: re-appointed 1801, 1804, 1807, 1808.  
 McLauchton Wheeler, Whitehall: re-appointed 1807.  
 Isaac Harlow, Whitehall: re-appointed 1801, 1804, 1807, 1808, 1811, 1815.  
 Sanford Smith, Cambridge.  
 Jason Kellogg, Hampton: re-appointed 1801, 1804, 1807, 1808, 1811, 1813.

*Appointed July, 1801.*

John Ball, Hampton.  
 Joseph Wells, Easton.  
*Appointed August 22, 1801.*  
 Asa Fitch, Salem: re-appointed 1804, 1810, 1815, 1818, 1821.  
 John Gray, Jr., Salem: re-appointed 1804, 1807, 1808, 1811, 1815.  
 Robert Stewart, Salem: re-appointed 1801, 1807, 1811.  
 Wm. Livingston, Hebron: re-appointed 1804, 1807, 1811, 1815.  
 James Wilson, Hebron: re-appointed 1804, 1807, 1808, 1811.  
 Henry Mattison, Hebron: re-appointed 1807, 1808, 1811, 1815.  
 Wm. Porter, Hebron: re-appointed 1801, 1809, 1811.  
 Wm. Johnson, Whitehall: re-appointed 1805, 1811, 1815, 1818.  
 Alexander Cruikshank, Whitehall: re-appointed 1801.  
 Jabez Burrows, Hartford.  
 Edward Riggs, Argyle: re-appointed 1804, 1807, 1808, 1815.  
 Robert Perrigo, Jr., Argyle: re-appointed 1804, 1810.  
 James Green, Argyle: re-appointed 1801, 1807, 1811, 1815.  
 George Jackway, Argyle: re-appointed 1801, 1807, 1815.  
 Lyman Hall, Argyle: re-appointed 1804, 1807, 1808, 1811, 1812, 1819.  
 Martin Van Buskirk, Cambridge: re-appointed 1804, 1807, 1808.  
 Hezekiah King, Cambridge: re-appointed 1804, 1808, 1811.  
 James Irvine, Cambridge: re-appointed 1804, 1807, 1808, 1811, 1815, 1818.  
 Ebenezer Dwinell, Cambridge: re-appointed 1807.  
 Jonas Earl, Granville.  
 Ebenezer Gould, Granville.  
 Caleb Baker, Kingsbury: re-appointed 1804, 1807, 1811.  
 John Stewart, Kingsbury.  
 Daniel Beadle, Easton: re-appointed 1804.  
 Thomas Cornell, Easton: re-appointed 1804.  
 John McKenny, Easton.  
*Appointed May 3, 1803.*  
 Solomon Smith, Greenwich: re-appointed 1804, 1808, 1811.  
 Benajah Hill, Granville: re-appointed 1804, 1808, 1811.

James Rogers, Argyle: re-appointed 1804, 1807.  
 Reuben Skinner, Granville: re-appointed 1804.  
 David Shepherd, Easton: re-appointed 1804.  
 Henry Van Schaick, Easton: re-appointed 1804, 1812, 1815.  
 David Pettys, Easton: re-appointed 1804.

*Appointed July 3, 1804.*

Hugh Moor, Salem: re-appointed 1807, 1808, 1811, 1815.  
 Daniel Hopkins, Salem: re-appointed 1808.  
 John Munson, Jr., Salem: re-appointed 1807, 1808, 1811, 1815.  
 Martin Van Buren, Whitehall: re-appointed 1808.  
 Aaron Norton, Hartford.  
 Joseph West, Hartford: re-appointed 1808, 1811.  
 Judah Thompson, Fort Ann.  
 Nathan Hopkins, Salem: re-appointed 1807.  
 Doty Collamer, Kingsbury: re-appointed 1808, 1812.  
 Wm. McCoy, Argyle: re-appointed 1807, 1808, 1811, 1815.  
 Moses Carey, Argyle: re-appointed 1807, 1808, 1811, 1815.  
 Wm. C. McLean, Argyle.  
 Jonathan Sprague, Greenwich: re-appointed 1807, 1808, 1811, 1815, 1818, 1821.  
 Alexander Livingston, Greenwich: re-appointed 1807, 1808, 1811, 1815.  
 Jesse Fairchild, Cambridge: re-appointed 1807, 1815.  
 Joseph Stewart, Cambridge: re-appointed 1807, 1808, 1811, 1815, 1818.  
 Solomon King, Cambridge: re-appointed 1807.  
 Joseph Younglove, Cambridge.  
 John Kitland, Granville: re-appointed 1807, 1808, 1811, 1815.  
 Cornelius Whitney, Granville: re-appointed 1807.  
 Amos Gould, Granville: re-appointed 1807, 1808, 1811, 1815.  
 Samuel Hoopes, Hampton: re-appointed 1811.  
 John Stewart, Kingsbury: re-appointed 1815.  
 Nathaniel Pitcher, Kingsbury: re-appointed 1806, 1807, 1808, 1811.

*Appointed April 8, 1805.*

Simon De Ridder, Easton: re-appointed 1807, 1810, 1817.  
 James Hill, Cambridge: re-appointed 1807, 1811.  
 Solomon Dean, Cambridge: re-appointed 1808, 1811, 1815, 1818, 1821.  
 Jonathan Wood, Hartford: re-appointed 1815, 1818.  
 John White, Argyle: re-appointed 1808, 1811, 1815.  
 Abraham Case, Hebron.  
 David Root, Hampton.

*Appointed March 13, 1806.*

Reuben Whallon, Argyle: re-appointed 1807, 1811.  
 Collins Hitechock, Kingsbury: re-appointed 1807.  
 James Barnet, Putnam: re-appointed 1807, 1808, 1809, 1811, 1815, 1818, 1821.  
 Nathaniel Porter, Easton: re-appointed 1807, 1808.  
 Timothy Case, Granville.

*Appointed March 29, 1807.*

Samuel Hough, Granville: re-appointed 1808, 1811.

*Appointed April 3, 1807.*

Henry Adams, Hampton.  
 Cornelius Holme, Salem.

*Appointed June 10, 1807.*

Snyder Stevens, Cambridge.  
 Thomas Cowell, Easton.  
 Moses Rice, Salem.  
 David Russell, Salem.  
 Henry Rice, Hebron.  
 Shaluel Simmons, Whitehall.  
 Nathaniel Cruikshank, Whitehall: re-appointed 1809.  
 Piny Adams, Hampton.  
 Samuel Hooker, Hampton: re-appointed 1808, 1815, 1818.  
 Samuel Underhill, Hartford: re-appointed 1808.  
 Aaron Austin, Hartford.  
 Jonathan Wood, Hartford: re-appointed 1808, 1811.  
 Jonathan Leigh, Argyle: re-appointed 1810, 1815.  
 John P. Baker, Greenwich.  
 Artemus Robbins, Greenwich.  
 Roswell Weston, Kingsbury.

William Hill, Cambridge.  
 Benjamin Smith, Cambridge; re-appointed 1811.  
 David Simpson, Cambridge.  
 Olatiah Brown, Cambridge.

*Appointed June 19, 1807.*

Eliud Smith, Granville.  
 Joseph Tower, Granville.  
 Nathan Rogers, Easton.  
 Richard Rogers, Easton.  
 Daniel Shepherd, Easton; re-appointed 1808, 1815.

*Appointed February 16, 1808.*

Nathan Wilson, Salem; re-appointed 1811.  
 Gideon Taft, Whitehall; re-appointed 1811.  
 Leonard Gibbs, Granville; re-appointed 1811, 1815.  
 Alexander Simpson, Jr., Salem; re-appointed 1811, 1815.  
 James McFarland, Jr., Salem.  
 Amherst Wheeler, Salem; re-appointed 1811, 1815, 1818.  
 John Baker, Fort Ann; re-appointed 1815.  
 Jesse L. Billings, Salem.  
 Ezra Holmes, Salem.  
 Wm. Raymond, Jr., Granville; re-appointed 1811, 1815, 1818, 1821.  
 Rial Tracy, Granville.  
 Benjamin Hill, Granville.  
 Roger Skinner, Kingsbury.  
 Collins Hitchock, Kingsbury; re-appointed 1811, 1819, 1821.  
 Wm. C. McLean, Cambridge; re-appointed 1811.  
 Benjamin Smith, Cambridge; re-appointed 1811.  
 Benjamin Brownell, Easton; re-appointed 1811.

*Appointed February 16, 1808.*

James Tefft, Easton; re-appointed 1811.  
 James Kenyon, Easton.  
 John P. Webb, Hartford; re-appointed 1811.  
 Isaac Crocker, Argyle; re-appointed 1811.  
 Alexander McDougall, Argyle; re-appointed 1811, 1815.  
 Samuel Hatch, Whitehall; re-appointed 1811.  
 Reuben Jones, Whitehall; re-appointed 1811, 1815, 1818.  
 Alexander Cruikshank, Whitehall; re-appointed 1816.  
 Thomas McLean, Greenwich.  
 Mariauduke Whipple, Greenwich; re-appointed 1811, 1815.  
 Joseph Tefft, Greenwich; re-appointed 1811.

*Appointed April 2, 1808.*

Zachariah Sill, Hartford; re-appointed 1811.  
 Thomas Gouley, Hebron; re-appointed 1811.  
 Wm. Thompson, Easton.  
 Calvin Smith, Easton.  
 Thomas Eddy, Argyle.  
 Zerah Rider, Salem.  
 John Hall, Hebron; re-appointed 1811.

*Appointed March 27, 1809.*

Ebenezer Blinn, Whitehall.  
 John Doty, Fort Ann.  
 Wm. Pratt, Greenwich.

*Appointed June 5, 1809.*

Paul Dennis, Cambridge; re-appointed 1811, 1815.  
 Pelatiah Bugbee, Putnam; re-appointed 1811.

*Appointed March 20, 1810.*

Wm. Richards, Cambridge.  
 John P. Becker, Greenwich.  
 William Williams, Salem.  
 Theobaldus Stevens, Salem.  
 John H. Northrup, Hebron.  
 Wm. McClellan, Hebron.  
 Demison Barrow, Hebron.  
 Caleb West, Granville.  
 Orel Hall, Granville.  
 Martin Lee, Granville; re-appointed 1815, 1818, 1821.

Jeremiah Spicer, Granville.  
 James Satterlee, Hampton.  
 Enoch Wright, Whitehall.  
 Nathaniel Hall, Whitehall; re-appointed 1814, 1815, 1816, 1818, 1819, 1821.

John C. Parker, Hartford; re-appointed 1815, 1818, 1821.

Aaron Ingalls, Hartford.  
 Thomas N. Clark, Argyle.  
 Samuel T. Shepherd, Argyle.  
 John Reid, Argyle; re-appointed 1811.  
 Andrew Haggart, Argyle.  
 Abraham Wright, Argyle.  
 Jonathan Mosher, Argyle.  
 John F. Whipple, Greenwich.  
 Charles Ingalls, Greenwich.  
 Lemuel T. Bush, Fort Ann.  
 Duty Sayles, Cambridge; re-appointed 1816.  
 Jacob Holmes, Granville.  
 John Thomas, Kingsbury.

*Appointed February 26, 1811.*

George Clark, Fort Ann; re-appointed 1815, 1818, 1821.  
 Stephen Easty, Salem.  
 Stephen Bansom, Salem; re-appointed 1815.  
 Alexander McIntosh, Salem.  
 Joshua Steel, Salem.  
 Calvin Smith, Easton.  
 Abraham Wright, Easton.  
 Zephaniah Kingsley, Fort Ann; re-appointed 1815.  
 Reuben Baker, Fort Ann.  
 Lemuel Hastings, Fort Ann; re-appointed 1815.  
 John Crosby, Fort Ann; re-appointed 1815.  
 Liberty Branch, Fort Ann.  
 Asahel Hodge, Hartford.  
 Samuel Gordon, Hartford; re-appointed 1815.  
 Samuel Downs, Hartford.  
 Daniel Hopkins, Hebron.  
 Amos Smith, Hebron; re-appointed 1815, 1818, 1821.  
 Read Phillips, Kingsbury; re-appointed 1815.  
 William Calvin, Kingsbury; re-appointed 1814, 1815, 1818.  
 Berial Rogers, Hampton; re-appointed 1815.  
 Edward Riggs, Argyle; re-appointed 1818.  
 John F. Gaudall, Argyle; re-appointed 1815, 1815.  
 John Robertson, Argyle; re-appointed 1815.  
 John McNeil, Argyle.  
 John McCoy, Argyle; re-appointed 1815.  
 Thomas McLean, Greenwich.  
 Araspus Folsom, Greenwich; re-appointed 1815.  
 Aaron M. Perine, Greenwich.  
 James Vanderwerker, Greenwich.  
 Gardner Phillips, Greenwich.  
 William Pratt, Greenwich.  
 Isaac Lacey, Cambridge.  
 Warham Hastings, Cambridge.  
 Abraham F. Vanlenburgh, Cambridge.

*Appointed April 6, 1811.*

Christian Seckrider, Kingsbury.  
 Timothy Eddy, Argyle; re-appointed 1815, 1818.

*Appointed June 10, 1811.*

Phiny Whitecomb, Granville; re-appointed 1817.  
 Nathaniel Frank, Granville.  
 Asa Northam, Granville; re-appointed 1815.  
 Elijah Dexter, Cambridge.

*Appointed March 24, 1812.*

David Woods, Fort Ann.

*Appointed June 16, 1812.*

Gardner McCracken, Fort Ann; re-appointed 1815.  
 Benjamin Copeland, Fort Ann; re-appointed 1815, 1818, 1821.  
 Eliza Thornton, Argyle.  
 Gerret H. Van Schaick, Easton.  
 Cyril Carpenter, Granville; re-appointed 1815.  
 David Campbell, Cambridge.

*Appointed March 25, 1811.*

Abner Stone, Salem.  
Wm. Van Nortwyck, Argyle.  
John Moss, Kingsbury; re-appointed 1815.  
David Doane, Jr., Hartford; re-appointed 1818.  
Squire Bartholomew, Whitehall.  
Seth Peck, Hampton.

*Appointed April 16, 1811.*

Clark Rice, Cambridge.  
Jesse S. Leigh, Argyle.  
Daniel Carswell, Argyle.  
Thomas Griffiths, Whitehall.

*Appointed March 3, 1815.*

James Sloan, Kingsbury; re-appointed 1818.  
Throop Barney, Kingsbury.  
Reuben Farr, Fort Ann.  
Luther Wait, Kingsbury; re-appointed 1818.  
James Nichols, Hampton.  
Samuel Warford, Salem.  
Andrew Martin, Salem; re-appointed 1818.  
Levi Herrington, Granville.  
Ezekiel Smith, Granville.  
Reuben Muzzy, Argyle; re-appointed 1818.  
Wm. Van Nortwick, Argyle; re-appointed 1819.  
Eben Cramhall, Greenwich; re-appointed 1819.  
James McNaughton, Greenwich; re-appointed 1817, 1818.  
Levi Cole, Greenwich.  
Leonard G. Bragg, Greenwich.  
John Paddock, Greenwich.  
John Wilson, Jr., Hebron.  
Samuel Livingston, Hebron; re-appointed 1818.  
David Wheaton, Hebron.  
James Carlisle, Hebron.  
James Hill, Cambridge.  
Oliver Sherman, Cambridge.  
Paul Cornell, Cambridge.  
James Teft, Easton; re-appointed 1818.  
Philander Tobey, Easton; re-appointed 1817, 1818.  
Calvin Smith, Easton; re-appointed 1818.  
Redford Dennis, Easton.  
James Mallory, Easton; re-appointed 1818.  
James S. Teft, Easton.  
Justin Smith, Whitehall.  
Thomas Lyon, Whitehall.  
Samuel Hatch, Whitehall.

*Appointed April 8, 1815.*

Henry C. Martindale, Kingsbury; re-appointed 1818.  
Solomon Smith, Greenwich.  
James Hill, Cambridge; re-appointed 1818.  
Wm. C. McLean, Cambridge; re-appointed 1818.  
Austin Wells, Cambridge.  
Benjamin Smith, Cambridge.  
Abraam F. Vandenberg, Cambridge.  
Wm. R. Adams, Salem.  
Garion Bull, Hartford; re-appointed 1818, 1821.  
Alpheus Underhill, Hartford.  
David McNiel, Argyle.  
Elisha Thompson, Argyle.  
Thomas McLean, Greenwich; re-appointed 1818.  
George Barney, Whitehall.  
Truman Clark, Putnam.  
Hiram Lawrence, Fort Ann; re-appointed 1821.  
Silas D. Kellogg, Hampton; re-appointed 1818, 1821.

*Appointed March 1, 1816.*

James B. Gibson, Salem; re-appointed 1818.

*Appointed March 26, 1816.*

John Bliss, Whitehall.  
Robert Vredenburg, Whitehall.  
Dan Foster, Whitehall.  
Obadiah Dingmore, Whitehall.  
Wm. Briggs, White Creek; re-appointed 1818.

*Appointed July 8, 1816.*

John Sprague, Salem.

*Appointed March 5, 1817.*

Ebenezer Kimball.  
David Simpson, Jackson; re-appointed 1818.  
Samuel T. Shepherd, Argyle.  
Franklin Hunter.  
Horace M. F. Smith, Hartford.  
Daniel Mosher, Jr., Cambridge; re-appointed 1818.  
Hezekiah King, Cambridge.  
Benjamin Donel, Easton.  
John D. Putnam, White Creek.

*Appointed March 19, 1817.*

Bethuel Church, Jr., Salem; re-appointed 1821.

*Appointed February 18, 1818.*

Lewis Shearer, Greenwich; re-appointed 1821.  
Josiah Sheldon, Easton.  
David Chase.

*Appointed April 24, 1818.*

William Butterfield, Putnam.  
John Bliss, Whitehall.  
Ransom Harlow, Whitehall; re-appointed 1821.  
Hiram Lawrence, Fort Ann.  
Hiram Cole, Kingsbury.  
Timothy Slaughter, Fort Edward.  
Warren Bell, Fort Edward.  
Stephen L. Vohle, Fort Edward.  
David Still, Argyle.  
Beriah Rogers, Hampton; re-appointed 1821.  
Nathan Smith, Hebron; re-appointed 1821.  
Jedediah Darrow, Jr., Hebron; re-appointed 1821.  
Richard Still, Hartford.  
David Putnam, Hartford; re-appointed 1821.  
Samuel G. Bragg, Greenwich.  
David Campbell, Jackson.  
Oliver Sherman, Cambridge.  
Austin Wells, White Creek; re-appointed 1821.  
John Willard, Salem.

*Appointed April 13, 1819.*

Leamed Hastings, Fort Ann; re-appointed 1822.

*Appointed July 8, 1819.*

David Congdon, Putnam.  
Jacob Viole, Cambridge.

*Appointed February 17, 1820.*

Alexander McLaughlan, Putnam.  
Daniel Adams, Hampton.  
Eliud Manville, Whitehall.  
Samuel T. Tanner, Granville.  
Joseph Boies, Greenwich.

*Appointed April 1, 1820.*

Samuel Hubbard, Argyle.

*Appointed February 24, 1821.*

John Baker, Fort Ann.  
John L. Wendell, Cambridge.  
Alexander McLaughlan, Putnam.  
Daly Allen, Putnam.  
Robert Easton, Putnam.  
William H. Parker, Whitehall.  
Miech G. Bigelow, Whitehall.  
William Miller, Hampton.  
Elisha M. Forbes, Fort Ann.  
James Hawley, Hartford.  
Archibald Hay, Hartford.  
Luther Wait, Kingsbury.  
Nathan P. Colvin, Kingsbury.  
Alexander McDougal, Argyle.  
Constant Stone, Argyle.  
Benjamin Clapp, Argyle.  
William Beck, Jr., Argyle.

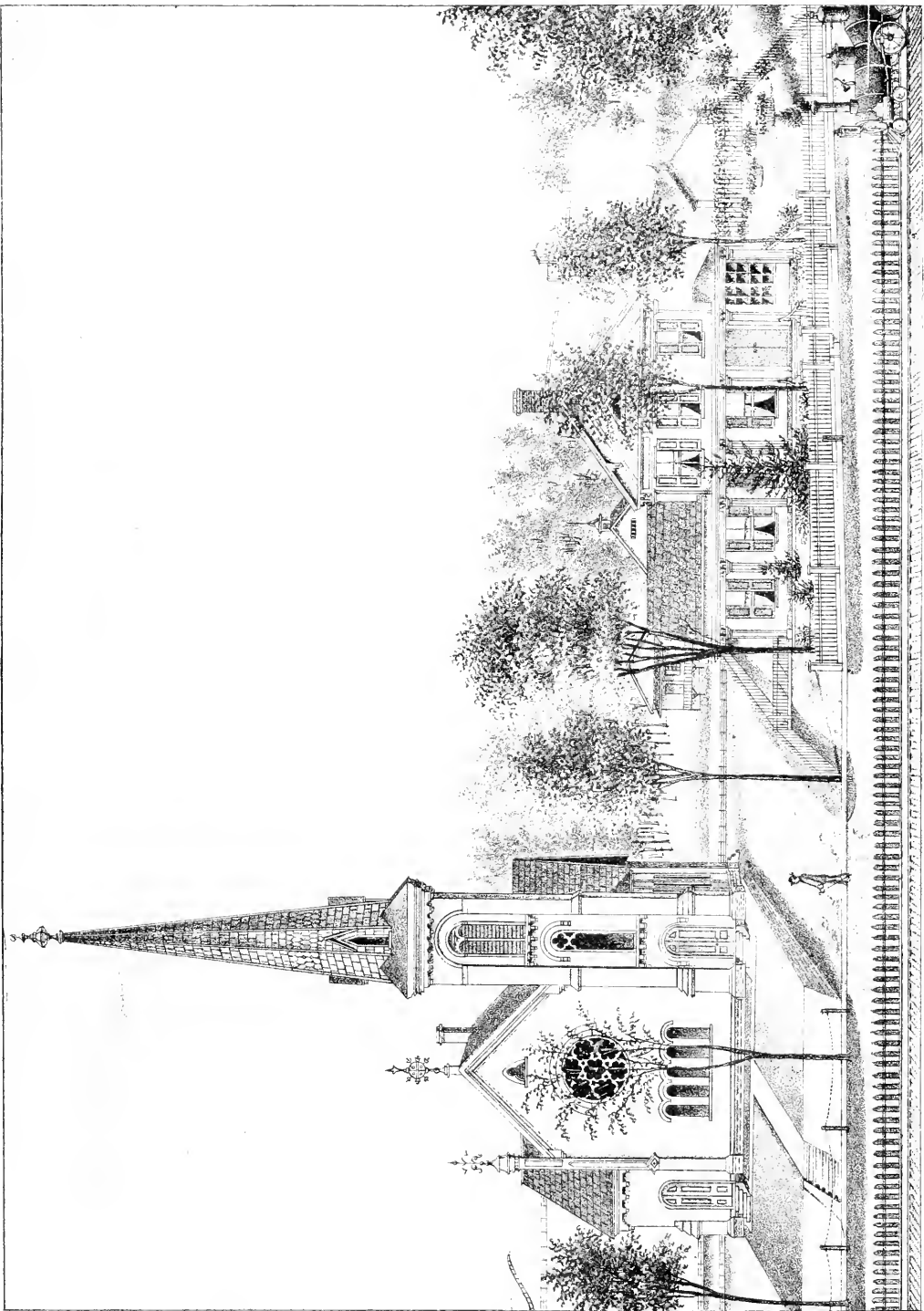
Timothy Eddy, Fort Edward.  
 Samuel T. Shepherd, Fort Edward.  
 Warren Bell, Fort Edward.  
 Amherst Wheeler, Salem.  
 Philo Curtis, Salem.  
 Alexander Robertson, Salem.  
 Henry Ball, Hebron.  
 Abel Wood, Hebron.  
 Jonathan Conger, Hebron.  
 Wheeler Keith, Hebron.  
 Daniel Hatch, Hebron.  
 Benjamin F. Skinner, Cambridge.  
 Benjamin Brownell, Cambridge.  
 Rufus Pratt, Cambridge.  
 Harmon S. Barnum, Cambridge.  
 Joseph Stewart, White Creek.  
 Augustus King, White Creek.  
 William Briggs, White Creek.  
 Thomas McLean, Greenwich.  
 Enoch Hanks, Greenwich.  
 John Davenport, Easton.  
 Gideon Cornell, Easton.  
 Ebenezer Norton, Easton.  
 James Tefft, Easton.  
 Isaac Matthews, Whitehall: re-appointed 1822.  
 Abundiah Emmons, Kingsbury: re-appointed 1822.  
 Simeon Dennis, Easton: re-appointed 1822.

In 1821 a new constitution was adopted, and the justices, who had before been appointed by the governor and senate, were made appointable by the board of supervisors and the court of common pleas combined. In 1827 they were directed to be elected by the people. The names from 1821 to 1827 are not on record in the county clerk's office.

## ELECTIONS BY THE PEOPLE.

Benjamin Clapp,	November, 1827, Argyle.	Jonathan Winn,	November 1827, Dresden.
Theodore Shepherd,	" " "	Elnathan Benjamin,	" 1828, "
William Reid, Jr.,	" " "	Jonathan Winn,	" 1829, "
John Reid,	" " "	Ralph Barber,	" " "
Henry Shepherd,	" 1828, "	John C. Parker,	" 1827, Granville.
William Reid, Jr.,	" 1829, "	Ezek Fitch,	" " "
Josiah Dunton,	" 1827, Cambridge.	Jonathan Todd,	" " "
James P. Robertson,	" " "	Roswell Ellsworth,	" " "
Jesse Pratt,	" " "	Roswell Ell-worth,	" 1828, "
Julius Phelps,	" " "	Ezek Fitch,	" 1829, "
Robert Marshall,	" 1828, "	Charles F. Ingalls,	" 1827, Greenwich.
Sidney Wells,	" 1829, "	Duncan Peterson,	" " "
Abraham Conklin,	" 1827, Easton.	Thomas McLean,	" " "
John Wright,	" " "	Alfred Fisher,	" " "
Gideon Cornell,	" " "	Thomas McLean,	" 1828, "
Lemuel Simmons,	" " "	Robert Coon,	" 1829, "
Ebenezer Norton,	" 1828, "	Slade D. Brown,	" 1827, Hartford.
Martin Mason,	" 1829, "	Luther Mann,	" " "
Lemuel Hastings,	" 1827, Fort Ann.	Curry Maynard,	" " "
Amos T. Bush,	" " "	Solomon S. Cowan,	" " "
Benjamin Copeland,	" " "	Luther Mann,	" 1828, "
John Root,	" " "	Slade D. Brown,	" 1829, "
Kingsley Martin,	" 1828, "	Jedediah Darrow,	" 1827, Hebron.
Amos T. Bush,	" 1829, "	Samuel Livingston,	" " "
Samuel T. Shipherd,	" 1827, Fort Edward.	John Button,	" " "
David Sanders,	" " "	John Woodward,	" " "
Timothy Eddy,	" " "	Samuel Livingston,	" 1828, "
Timothy Stoughton,	" " "	John Button,	" 1829, "
Edward Fullerton,	" 1828, "	Henry Bull,	" " "
Warren Bell,	" 1829, "	John P. Adams,	" 1827, Hampton.
Elnathan Benjamin,	" 1827, Dresden.	Moses Ward,	" " "
Doty Allen,	" " "	William Miller,	" " "
Palmer Blunt,	" " "	Samuel B. Hooker,	" " "
		Ethan Warren,	" 1828, "
		John P. Adams,	" " "
		Beriah Rogers,	" 1829, "
		Constant Clapp,	" 1827, Jackson.
		Calvin Smith,	" " "
		Solomon Dean,	" " "
		George W. Robertson,	" " "
		Calvin Smith,	" 1828, "
		Francis McLean,	" 1829, "
		Collins Hitchcock,	" 1827, Kingsbury.
		Hiram Colvin,	" " "
		John Moss,	" " "
		Luther Wait,	" " "
		Luther Wait,	" 1828, "
		John Moss,	" 1829, "
		Henry Mathews,	" 1827, Salem.
		John W. Proudfit,	" " "
		Aaron Martin, Jr.,	" " "
		Warren Norton,	" " "
		Henry Mathews,	" 1828, "
		Aaron Martin, Jr.,	" 1829, "
		Paul Cornell,	" 1827, White Creek.
		Harmon S. Barnam,	" " "
		Henry Rice,	" " "
		Benjamin Crocker,	" " "
		Benjamin Crocker,	" 1828, "
		Paul Cornell,	" 1829, "
		Alexander McLaughlin,	" 1827, Putnam.
		Robert Easton,	" " "
		James Blair,	" " "
		Anthony D. Welch,	" " "
		Abel Comstock,	" 1828, "
		Robert Easton,	" 1829, "
		Isaac Wood,	" 1827, Whitehall.
		James L. Stevens,	" " "
		Ransom Harlow,	" " "
		William H. Parker,	" " "
		John Boyd,	" 1828, "
		James L. Stevens,	" 1829, "





UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

RES. OF WILLIAM LAW, SHUSHAN, (SALEM) WASHINGTON, Co. N. Y.

Litho. by L. W. EXETER & Co., PHILA. PA.

# HISTORY

OF THE

## VILLAGES AND TOWNS OF WASHINGTON COUNTY.

### SALEM.

#### LOCATION AND NATURAL FEATURES.

SALEM is situated upon the east border of the county, south of the centre. It is bounded upon the north by Hebron, east by Vermont, south by Jackson, west by Jackson, Greenwich, and Argyle. It contains thirty-two thousand one hundred and eighty acres, or a fraction over fifty square miles. Its surface consists of moderately-elevated ridges, separated by narrow valleys, all extending in a northeast and a southwest direction. The hills are usually bordered by gradual slopes, and their summits are crowned with forests. There is very little waste-land in town. The Batten Kill, on the south boundary, and Black, White, and Trout creeks are the principal streams. Lytle's pond, in the north part of the town, is a beautiful sheet of water, lying in a basin among the hills and surrounded with forests. The town is drained southwardly by the several streams that flow to the Batten Kill. At the east Jenks' brook unites with the main stream, a little east of the school-house in district No. 22. Next in order is the Camden creek, formed of two branches, the east and the west. This joins the Batten Kill at a prominent northern bend. Steele's brook, a stream of but little importance, flows in, a short distance below the village of East Salem. Tracing the kill northward from the bend, where it makes nearly a right angle at the southernmost point of the town, the small stream that forms the outlet of Juniper swamp is the next in order. No other tributaries are found until the mouth of Black creek is reached, at the west town-line. This stream drains more than half of the town, and a large portion of the town of Hebron on the north. It has one considerable branch from the east, formed of Beaver creek, upper White creek, lower White creek, Dry creek, and Trout brook. Farther north is the West Beaver brook, rising partly in Hebron and draining one of the pleasant valleys of Salem. Black creek has some unimportant rivulets from the west. The outlet of Lytle's pond flows northward into Hebron before uniting with Black creek. McDougall's lake on the west town-line has its outlet through Livingston brook. Slate deposits are found in the northern part of the town, and a quarry for roofing

material has been worked to some extent. Other natural features worthy of mention are the *post* marsh, not far from the slate quarry, and the Juniper swamp, south of the Centre.

#### PATENTS.

This town consists mostly of the Turner patent of twenty-five thousand acres, granted Aug. 7, 1764, to Alexander Turner, James Turner, and others. One half of this patent, however, became the property of Oliver De Lancey and Peter Du Bois, two government officials. These last sold their share in 1765 to Rev. Dr. Thomas Clark, for his colony of Scotch and Irish emigrants, at a perpetual rent of one shilling per acre. This patent was surveyed immediately after it was obtained from the colonial government, in 1764. It was divided into three hundred and four lots, and a large lot, covered with splendid pine timber, was reserved for the common benefit and laid out into small lots for division. Of the three hundred and four lots the full-sized ones contained eighty-eight acres each. The arrangement of the boundary lines, a part of the way on the Batten Kill, and also diagonally on the east, gave some fractional lots, and also some having more than eighty-eight acres each. The numbering of the lots, as made in 1764, is found on recent township maps, showing very clearly the ancient division lines.

This patent was divided by lot between the New England patentees and Dr. Clark's colony. A record of the drawing is not preserved, or at least has not yet been discovered among the collections of old papers in the town. Each party first gave three lots, five hundred and twenty-eight acres in all, for religious purposes. Just how the drawing was conducted has not been ascertained in any recent investigations. Whether each party drew out numbers at random alternately until they were all taken, or whether the New England men did all the drawing until they had obtained their half, is uncertain. No account of trouble or litigation over the division has come down to the present time, and it is to be inferred that the method adopted for the drawing was mutually agreed upon and the results satisfactory. The New Englanders and the Scotch-Irish were

evidently intermingled all over the town, and one writer intimates that the rivalry in settlement and cultivation tended to develop the town faster than would have been the case if they had been a homogeneous people, all of the same nationality.

Besides the Turner patent the town of Salem also contains, on the west, lots 67 and 68 of the Argyle patent, lying between McDougall's lake and the Batten Kill. At the northeast corner of the town is the Farrant Patent, or a portion of it, forming a small triangle. The southeast portion of the town, forming a large triangle, with the base upon the Batten Kill, consists of Duane's patent and Cockburn's patent, with a small separate tract around Jenks' brook, or Chank's, to give the earlier name. The patents of Duane and Cockburn comprise the beautiful Camden valley.

These patents will be more particularly explained under the head of Early Settlement in the Camden Valley.

#### EARLY SETTLEMENT.

From the sermon of Rev. Edward P. Sprague, delivered June 4, 1876, we take the following passage, as an excellent summary of the facts connected with the first settlement of Salem :

"In the spring of 1761, two men from Pelham, Mass., James Turner and Joshua Conkey, visited this county, which they had perhaps traversed during the war just before, and selected the flats where the pleasant village of Salem now stands as the site of their future residence. Going back to Pelham for the winter, they returned the next spring, accompanied by Hamilton McCollister, the father of the late William McCollister, who died in 1871. These three men, Turner, Conkey, and McCollister, were the original settlers of this place, and the first also in the entire county. Their first cabin (but, it might as properly be called) was erected where the Onclawa House now stands, and the stump of a large tree, cut off as level as possible and left in the middle of their cabin, served as their first table. Each of these three selected a tract of land for himself, Turner taking that west of their cabin, and in the rear of the present academy building; McCollister going up the creek, about where the present dam now is, and Conkey still a mile farther up the stream. After two summers here, with their winters in Pelham, they removed their families in the spring of 1763, transporting their goods through the woods on horse-back, and fording or swimming the streams. They made this place henceforth their permanent home. These three families were the first actual settlers in the county."

The claim that this was the first actual settlement in Washington county, as well as in the town, can hardly be sustained. As we have fully shown in the general history of the county, there was a considerable settlement around old Fort Saraghtoga, in Easton, twenty years or more before the arrival of the pioneers of Salem. That settlement, however, has passed so completely out of the knowledge of men of later generations, that no one can be expected to be aware of it unless he has made a speciality of searching out the early history of the county. Salem, however, may contain the earliest *continuous* settlement in the county, though Cambridge claims to have been actually settled in 1761, and all the accounts declare that in that year Philip Skene established his thirty families in Skenesborough. These three settlements were within a few months of each other, and if Conkey and Turner actually built a house and commenced operations when they came to look at the land, then Salem was probably the first; if not, then Skenesborough takes the lead. It is all a matter of probability at best.

The best ancient documents throwing light upon the names and location of the early settlers of Salem are the following schedules, with the certificates attached. The first is dated January, 1789, the other about a year later.

These papers show that the farms there described were the property of the signers ten or twelve years earlier, or not more than ten or twelve years after the first general settlement of the town, and before very many transfers would have taken place. In many cases positive pioneer location—1764 to 1768—is no doubt clearly shown. In a few instances the same family names yet appear upon township maps on the very farms selected one hundred and ten years ago.

These documents show *more* than ownership. Actual residence is certified to,—residence earlier than the Burgoyne campaign of 1777. These certificates must, however, be interpreted with some degree of liberality. The son of an early proprietor was permitted, no doubt, to offer "satisfactory proof" of his father's residence. An agent or hired man or subsequent purchaser might have been permitted to do so as the legal successor of an original proprietor. James Prouditt, coming here in 1783, was no doubt allowed to offer proof, not that he himself had been driven off in 1777, six years before he came to Salem, but, as pastor and tenant of church property, that his predecessor or the agent of the church had been obliged to leave. It may be thought strange that the two parties, loyalists and Federalists, Tories and rebels, could both furnish the same kind of proof, and have their titles confirmed, and both be released from quit-rent for the same reason. It will easily be seen that, in a certain sense, both *could* furnish the evidence, and no doubt conscientiously. The Unionists in arms against the king were *directly* driven off by the approach of the British army and their allies. The loyalists had been obliged to leave *indirectly* for the same reason. The incursion of the enemy brought on a crisis in which—obliged to choose between the rebels and the king, and choosing in favor of the latter—they had been compelled to leave. The difficulty of the times is illustrated by the story of one settler whose house was visited by a party demanding to know whose side he was on. Thinking it a matter of prudence to give a cautious answer, he replied, "*On the Lord's side.*" But the parties persisting, and asking again whether he was for the king, he replied, "*Yes, I am for the King of kings.*" Failing to extract a political opinion from him, they left him undisturbed in his Scriptural meditations.

As to the proof required for which quit-rent might be discharged and title confirmed, there was no doubt a disposition on the part of the State authorities to conciliate and therefore harmonize existing difficulties. Men whose worth and integrity as citizens were unquestioned had taken sides in favor of adhering to the crown,—retaining the allegiance of their fathers,—and it was not deemed best to ostracize and drive from the country men of that stamp.

The term "*actually resided*" must also be construed in a somewhat general sense. A man claiming two lots, upon one of which he lived and the other a wild, unsettled lot, no doubt brought them both in under the same term.

Subject to these explanations, and interpreting the language of the certificates somewhat liberally, these schedules



must be considered a *reliable* statement of the *actual citizens* of this town before and in the Revolutionary war—1767 to 1777.

Men of other towns and other patents could not well have been included to any great extent in these lists.

The numbers attached to the names indicate the lots of the Turner patent. The acres in the original document are omitted here.

Possessor of Land.	Number of the Lots.	Possessor of Land.	Number of the Lots.
John Armstrong	42, 131	Joseph McCracken, Jr.	35
Thomas Armstrong	129	Hezekiah Mapolech	104
James Armstrong	151	Hamilton McCollister	199
Wm. Beatty	226, 250	Daniel McNeil	73
John Blakely	226, 250	Daniel Mattison	38
Bartholomew Bartlett	229	William Moncrief, Jr.	32
Joseph Bartlett	274	Wm. Metcalf	11
Wm. Bell	32	William Moncrief, Sr.	11, 18
Elmer Boyd	236	Hugh Moncrief	28
Thomas Boyd	122	Alexander McVish	19
Wm. Boyd	133	Daniel Moehelen	141
Wm. Brown	219, 220	Samuel McCracken	214
John Beatty	116, 221, 220	Robert McMurray	230
John Beatty, Jr.	156, 157	David Matthias	44, 50
Nathaniel Carswell	52, 51, 45	Matthew McClaughey	34, 38
Aber Carswell	153, 63	Andrew McClaughey	34
Joshua Conkey	153, 63	Wm. Matthias	140
Robert Clark	229	James Moor, Sr.	279
Benjamin Cleveland	208, 136	Wm. M. Milan	297
John Chambers	24	Hugh Moor	278
Thomas Covenance	247	Peter McDougall	220
Samuel Covenhoven	193	Abner Martin	12
John Conner	295	Aaron Martin	32
James Craig	204	Robert Matthias	12
James Crossett	80	Joseph Nelson	194
George Cruikshank	108	Thomas Oswald	104
John Duncan	237	Robert Orr	127
David Edgar	60	James Ramage	272, 273
Elisha Fitch	249	James Rowan	141, 138
Wm. Feral	36	Wm. Rogers	153
James Gault	224	John Rowan, Esq.	198
Jane Gibson	31	James Katers	166
Samuel Gillis	40	Andrew Robinson	170
Ebenezer Getty	170	John Rowan, Jr.	194
Alexander Gault	88, 84, 82	Robert Stewart	26
Robert Getty	7	William Sloan	217
John Gray	117, 118	Edward Savage, Esq.	100, 15
Nathaniel Gray	117, 118	Margaret Savage	99, 18, 6
George Gun	167	Amor Stone	295
Calvin Gault	16	John Steel	6
John Gray, Jr.	89	James Stewart	35
Robert Gilmore	83	Alexander Stewart	44
John F. Gault	111	Alexander Sims	11
John Harsh	69	James Stevenson	167
David Hanna	30	David Scott	102, 109
Samuel Hopkins	137, 135	Joseph Slaraw	48
Nathaniel Hopkins	137, 135	Wm. Smith	198
Allen Hunsden	132	Thomas Steel	299
James Henderson	132	Abraham Turner	10
William Huggins	132	Wm. Thompson	22
John Henry	86	Joseph Tomb	37
Richard Hoy	48	Alexander Turner	393, 25
Wm. Hoy	41	Alexander Turner, Jr.	30
Isaac Hoy	37	Amor Turner	49
John Lyon	98	James Thomas	160, 139
Moses Lemmon	61	James Thompson	75
John Livingston	179	Joseph Wilson	178
Robert Lowdon	158	Nathan Willson	145, 135
John Lytle	92	Patrick Willson	171, 147
Andrew Lytle	191	Nathaniel Willson	171, 147
Thomas Lyon	121	Thomas Williams	83
Edward Long	160, 16	Daniel Willson	76
John McArt	112	Samuel Webb	278
Samuel McArthur	84	John Williams	197, 77, 299
James McFarland	184	Leonard Webb	235
Wm. McCarty	276, 265	Samuel Wright	193
James Moor	276, 265	Alexander Wright	27
John McMichael	59		

"COUNTY OF WASHINGTON," &c.

"I do hereby certify that the above-named persons, of the county of Washington, have given me satisfactory proof, that they actually resided on the respective farms named to their names in the division of a patent of twenty-five thousand acres of land, originally granted to Alexander Turner and twenty-four others on the 7th day of August, 1764, and that on account of the late war they were respectively

obliged to quit their said farms by the invasion of the enemy, a witness my hand this 24th day of January, 1789.

"DAVID HOPKINS,

"One of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas for the County of Washington.

"ALBANY, January 24, 1789.

"I certify that the within is a true copy of a certificate and schedule signed by David Hopkins, Esq., one of the judges of common pleas for Washington county, and I do further certify the several persons therein named are free from paying all past as well as future quit rents for the number of acres opposite their respective names.

"PETER S. CHURCHES,

"State Notary."

A year later there is a similar list, as follows:

Possessor of Land.	Number of the Lots.	Possessor of Land.	Number of the Lots.
Thomas Armstrong	122	Daniel McFarland	244
Robert Armstrong, Jr.	159	James McFarland	246, 247
John Armstrong, Jr.	12, 43	Hugh Matthews	243, 244
John Armstrong	42, 131	Henry Hutton	268
Thomas Beatty	143, 144	Wm. Matthews, Jr.	236
William Beatty	218	Matthew M. Whorton	162
Samuel Beatty	142	John M. Whorton	16, 11
Robert Boyd	128	John McMurray	225
John Boyd	128	John Moore	99
Moses Bartlett	234, 238	John McAllister	62
Joseph Bartlett	263, 267	Mary McAllister	62
Moses Bartlett, Jr.	259	Alex. McNeil, Jr.	25, 16
Bartholomew Bartlett, Jr.	237	Daniel McClary	118, 130
James Clark, Jr.	140	John McClary, Jr.	119
John Cooper	245, 242	John Moor, Jr.	78
John Crossett	115	John May	188
Benjamin Cleveland, Jr.	116	John Martin	89
John Crossett, Jr.	96, 67	Alexander McDonall	139
Abel Cleveland	196	John McDonall	264
Wm. Cruikshank	113, 114	James Moor, Jr.	249
James Crow	139	Hugh Moor, Jr.	279, 294
Samuel Covenhoven	282, 183	James Moor	255
Reub'n Cheney	98	John McCollister	304
Leonid Clapp	202	M. Conkey	
Stephen Clapp	250	Adam Martin, Mill lot.	
Asa Cleveland	134, 141	Archibald McAllister	272
John Crossett	161, 163	Wm. Moncrief	121
Abner Dweely	284	John M. Milan	300, 303
Silas Estee	214, 248	John M. Farland	244, 242
Asa Eastey	257	John Moore	236 or 246, 229
Petahiah Fitch, Jr.	54	James Mills	192, 163
Wm. Graham, Jr.	269	Alexander M. Donald	189, 197
John Graham	266, 288	John Nivins	164, 165
John Graham, Jr.	289	John Nivins, Jr.	166
George Guthrie	201	Robert Orr	193
John Guthrie	195	James Prout	79
Samuel Gambill	175	Robert Penall, Jr.	94
Jehru Gates	71, 72	Hugh Penall	87
Samuel Gambill	232	Christopher Page	281, 289
James Gambill	181, 185	Abraham Rowan	142
James Gault	219, 241	Wm. Rowan	195
William Henderson	20, 26	Stephen Rowan	212
Benjamin Harvey	91	David Rice	270
Hugh Henry	74	David Rude	275, 271
James Henderson	154, 159	Alexander Simson	1, 3
James Hopkins	202, 206	Amor Simson, Jr.	2
George Hopkins	207	Thomas Steel	254
Samuel Hopkins	203	Amor Stone	126
Timothy Heath	292	Amor Stone, Jr.	127
John Harsh	168, 169	Henry Smith	285, 284
Allen Hunsden	243, 260	Francis Sully	293
John Hunsden	264, 262	James Tomb	69
Andrew Jackson	200	Wm. Thompson	225, 136
Alexander Kennel	199, 200	Wm. Thompson, Jr.	147
Joseph Lyon	261	David Tomb	66
John Law, Jr.	263	John Tomb	66
John Lamb	213	James Thompson	60
John Lamont	215	James Tabor	278, 280
Samuel Lamont	146	David Thomas	75, 68
Moses Lamont	218	John Williams	197, 66, 66
William Lamont	222	Joseph Wright	228
Thomas Lyon	275, 282	Alexander Wright	269
Samuel Lyon	210	Joseph Welsh	90
John McClary	247	John Willson	69, 70
John McNeil	5	Samuel Wright	184
Moses McNeil, Jr.	37, 25	Anna Wheeler	287, 288
Matthew Moseley	24	Ephraim Wheeler	291, 286
Elizabeth McAllister	17, 17	John Welsh	242
Ebenezer Henderson	18, 29	Levis Williams	84, 96
		Patrick Willson	172, 174

"COUNTY OF )  
WASHINGTON, ) ss.

"I do hereby certify that the above-named persons, of the county of Washington, have given me satisfactory proof that they actually resided on the respective farms named to their names in the division of the patent of twenty-five thousand acres of land, originally granted to Alexander Turner and twenty-four others on the seventh day of August, 1761, and that on account of the late war they were respectively obliged to quit their said farms by the incursions of the enemy, as witness my hand this 24th day of December, 1789.

"ALEXANDER WEBSTER,

"One of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas  
for Washington County."

"AUDITOR'S OFFICE, NEW YORK,

"4th March, 1790.

"I do hereby certify that the persons mentioned in the foregoing certificate are thereby exonerated from paying all past quit-rent for the number of acres set opposite their respective names, amounting in the whole to twelve thousand three hundred and sixty-seven acres, in the before-mentioned patent.

"PETER CURTENSUS,

"State Auditor."

This differs from the first certificate by leaving out the words "as well as future quit-rents." This may, however, be an omission of the town clerk copying the document, for it is probable one party who could swear to the same thing, would obtain the same terms as the other.

These schedules comprise *one hundred and twenty* family names; *two hundred and eighty-two* proprietors. The number of families would be considerably greater than the former number, and somewhat less than the latter.

Of the family names the following ten appear attached upon recent township maps to the same lots as their ancestors are certified to have resided upon a hundred years ago; Boyd, 123; Beattie, 145; Carswell, 52; Cruikshank, 108; McClaughrey, 38; Beattie, 218; Thompson, 223; Hopkins, 206; Law, 264; McCleary, 118; Thompson, 156; McCleary, 119; Williams, 96.

In the family notes given at another place it will appear that still other families are now upon the homesteads of their ancestors.

Comparing these schedules with the last assessment-roll, 1877, it appears that the following fifty-seven other names of the ante-revolutionary families are still found in town, and in many cases in the *same* neighborhoods, and *very near* to the same lots attached to the names in 1789: Edgar, Duncan, Fitch, Craig, Conner, Cleveland, Hanna, McMurray, Scott, White, Rogers, Wilson, Steele, Moore, McNitt, Brown, McMillan, Clark, McFarland, Martin, Lytle, McAllister, McNish, Armstrong, Law, Moncrief, Lyon, Nelson, McArthur, Gray, Campbell, Bartlett, Conkey, Craig, Gibson, Sillis, Lyon, Lytle, McCarter, Moore, Mnrdoek, McNish, Robinson, Rice, Stewart, Simpson, Stevenson, Smith, Turner, Thomas, Webb, Wright, Clapp, Jackson, Kennedy, McDonald, Mills.

In the case of some more common names, Smith, Brown, etc., the families of the present may not be descendants of the former, and this may be true in other cases, but the statement is probably a fair exhibit of the permanence of the families.

It may still further be noticed that this shows fifty-three of the old family names to have disappeared from the town, but one or two of these are due to a modern change of spelling, as McCollister to McAllister.

A large number of the fifty-three families are, no doubt, represented yet through the descendants of the daughters who could transmit the *virtues* and the *property* of their ancestors, even the *old homesteads* with all their memories, but *not* the family name.

We add the following notes respecting some of the pioneer families whose names appear in the various papers embodied in this history, viz.: the list of soldiers from the rolls of Colonel John Williams' Regiment, 1776 to 1777; list of town officers, 1787 to 1788; list of claimants for exemption from quit-rent, 1789; and some others from early church records and miscellaneous sources.

It is not supposed that these hasty notes are in every instance accurate, nor are they in any sense complete, but it is hoped they may afford some clue to future writers who may desire to compile either public or private history at greater length than our limits permit. If errors are found, even these may the more surely induce further investigation.

This brief commentary upon family names will at least indicate the wealth of material existing in Salem, and already largely gathered by Judge Gibson and Dr. Fitch, well known as standard authorities upon this subject.

And the documents presented here may well induce the people to *financially* sustain future efforts to place in permanent form not only the interesting annals of early settlement, the records of social and civil life, but the very *monuments* of title upon which every man's possession of his home depends.

#### THE TURNER FAMILY.\*

Alexander Turner, of Pelham, Mass., who being the first named in the principal grant of lands located in Salem, caused the same to be called "Turner's patent," never came to Salem to reside, and indeed died shortly after the issuing of the grant.

By his wife, Mary Conkey, had children—Alexander, James, Andrew, Daniel, Reuben and Sarah.

1. *Alexander*, also a patentee, settled at Salem about 1765, there remained till 1801, when he removed to Homer, N. Y., and there died on the 2d of April, 1835, aged ninety years. By his wife, Sarah (Pennell), had twelve children born at Salem, viz.: William, Archibald, Mary, Sarah, James, Esther, Andrew, who died young, Andrew again, Elizabeth, Alexander, Isaac, and Jane.

2. *James Turner*, also one of the patentees, settled at Salem in 1764, having married Susannah Thomas, by whom he had Alexander J., who was the first white male child born at Salem, and who married Sarah McCrea, and about the year 1800 removed to and settled in St. Lawrence county, having a large family, and becoming a man of note; Jeanette, who married General David Thomas, of Salem, and their only daughter and child, Jane, married George Vail, of Troy; Sarah, who married at Salem, General Walter Martin, the founder of Martinsburg, Lewis Co., N. Y.; James, who married Eleanor Hunsden, and had children, viz.: *William W.*, who settled at Fort Covington; *James*, long a blacksmith at Salem; Susannah, who married John S. Hunsden, and settled at Shoreham,

\* By Hon. James Gibson.





JUDGE C. L. ALLEN.

CORNELIUS LANSING ALLEN was born in Lansingburg, Rensselaer Co., N. Y., July 17, 1800. He was the eldest son in a family of eight children of David Allen and Elizabeth Lansing, the former a native of Fairfield, Conn., born Sept. 22, 1773, and a son of David Allen and Sarah Hull, of Fairfield, Conn.; the former born 1743, the latter born 1744, and married Nov. 10, 1768.

The family of Allen is traced through several generations in this country, and are lineal descendants of Gideon Allen, a lieutenant of the British army during the reign of Queen Anne.

The latter, Elizabeth Lansing, was eldest daughter of Cornelius Lansing and Hester Vandebuyden, and born in Lansingburg, N. Y., Sept. 1, 1779. Her grandfather on the paternal side, Abraham Jacob Lanson (now Lansing), was born in Holland, April 18, 1720.

His father, David Allen, was a lawyer by profession; was admitted to the bar of the State of Connecticut; removed to Lansingburg, N. Y., in the year 1803; rapidly rose in his profession; was member of the Assembly of New York State for three terms, and of the State Senate for one term of four years, and surrogate of Rensselaer county for one term. He died May 11, 1820.

Judge Allen spent his minority until he was fifteen years of age at home, receiving the advantages of academical instruction. At that age, in the year 1815, he entered Princeton College, N. J., taking high rank in his class, and graduating from that institution in the year 1818, September 30, with the usual honors. The same fall he came to Salem, Washington Co., N. Y., and entered the office of Hon. David Russell as a student at law, where he remained for three years, and was admitted to the practice of the legal profession in the year 1821, October. He at once entered upon a partnership with Mr. Russell, which continued for six years, when he formed a partnership with Hon. B. Blair.

In the year 1828, October 1, he married Miss Sarah H. Russell, daughter of Hon. David Russell and Alida Lansing, of Salem. She was born May 7, 1806. During the six years Judge Allen was in partnership with Mr. Blair he was appointed district attorney, which office he retained for nine successive years. He was also during this time master and examiner in chancery, appointed by the Senate and governor of the State, which office he held for some five years, and also brigade inspector of the Sixteenth Brigade of the New York State Militia for four years.

Since the close of his partnership with Mr. Blair, Judge Allen has remained by himself in the practice of his profession, rapidly rising

in influence among the people, and held in high esteem by the members of the legal fraternity for his integrity of purpose in giving counsel, his clear and conclusive elucidation of the law, and for his ripe judgment and sagacity foreshadowing the results of litigation.

He has been a member of the board of trustees of Washington Academy for over half a century, and president of the same for some twenty years, which position he still retains.

In November, 1851, he was elected justice of the Supreme Court for the Fourth Judicial district of New York State, which office he held for eight years. Judge Allen, previous to being elected justice of the Supreme Court, was active in the political interests affecting his county and State; was early in life a member of the old Democratic party, and at the time of the breaking out of the late Rebellion became an ardent supporter of the Republican party and the preservation of the Union.

He has been connected with the Presbyterian society of Salem ever since he came to the place, and trustee of that church for over half a century. He was one of the organizers of the old Bank of Salem, and director and vice-president of the same during its existence, and since the organization of the National Bank of Salem, Judge Allen has been its president until May, 1878, when his feeble health compelled him to resign the duties of the office. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention of New York State during the session of that body for the purpose of amending the constitution.

Judge Allen has spent a life of activity in his profession, and ranked among the foremost members of the bar of the State in his day, and is now one of the old landmarks, pointing back to the early days of history in the legal profession of Washington county.

Judge Allen was a man remarkably quick of comprehension. In his professional life was very alert to seize upon the weak points of his adversary and fortify his own, and rarely taken by surprise. His generosity, and genial, courteous demeanor, not only to the members of the legal fraternity, but to all with whom he came in contact, were common characteristics of the judge. His marked recuperative power as an advocate, when accidentally placed under embarrassment in court, was uncommon, and worthy of note in undertaking to write a sketch of his life.

Judge Allen has three surviving children, viz., Cornelius Lansing Allen, a graduate of Yale College of the class of '67; was admitted to the bar of the State at Schoenectady in 1869, and is, in 1878, an attorney and counselor-at-law in Salem, N. Y.; Alida, and Kate.

Vt.; Eliza, who was brought up in the family of Ebenezer Proudfit, and that of his widow, and married Rev. John A. Savage, and *Jane*, who married Wesley Platt.

James Turner, the first settler at Salem above named, died very suddenly at Salem, in February, in the year 1773.

#### JOSHUA CONKEY

came from Pelham, Mass., to Salem with James Turner in 1761, as usually stated. Dr. Fitch does not regard this as determined, but considers it safe to state that he brought his family in 1763. He located up the creek nearly two miles from the village, on the present Chester Billings farm. His children were Richard, who settled in Roxbury, Delaware Co., N. Y.; John, who settled in Martinsburg, Lewis Co.; Elizabeth, who married first Amos Safford, of Salem, and after his death, Daniel Pratt, of Lakeville; Margaret, who married William Miller, and moved to Martinsburg; Mary, who married Nathaniel Stearns, of Salem; Eunice, who married Samuel Safford (brother of Amos), and settled in the vicinity of Camillus, N. Y.

Of Rev. Charles Conkey we learn that Richard's children were Joshua, of Salem; Joel, who died unmarried; John, who went to Western N. Y.; and daughters, Mrs. Covell and Mrs. Wm. Montgomery.

The children of Joshua, son of Richard, were Mrs. Jason Williams, Cambridge; Mrs. Hiram Lewis, Salem, now living in Troy; Rev. Charles Conkey, Salem; Thomas, who died in Hebron; Nathaniel, now of Sandgate; and Daniel, who died in Salem in 1876.

Silas, a brother of the pioneer, came from Pelham near the close of the Revolutionary war and settled at Fitch Point, erecting clothing-works; after about twenty years he moved to Martinsburg. Of his children only one settled in Salem, Mrs. William Fitch.

#### HAMILTON MCCOLLISTER

came to Salem with Turner and Conkey on their first return. If 1761 was the correct date for them, 1762 was the year of his arrival. He came as a single man in the employ of the others. He located a farm two miles down the creek from the village, on the place still owned by his descendants. He married a sister of the wife of Joshua Conkey. Of his children, two died young; Archibald settled in Salem; Elizabeth, Mrs. Stephen Rowan, of Salem; Martha, Mrs. Elijah Mack, of Salem; John settled in Martinsburg; Mary Ann, Mrs. Jesse Mack, of Argyle; Hamilton, Jr., moved to Ohio; Charles settled in White Pigeon, Mich.; William remained on the homestead in Salem.

Judge McCollister, of Chicago, is a grandson of the pioneer.

#### DR. PELATIAH FITCH

came from Norwich, Conn., to Groton, Mass.; then to Halifax, Vt.; and from there to Salem in 1779. He settled on what is now the present place of H. Flowers, known as Milliman's Corners. Of his children, Joseph remained in Groton; Chester became a sea-captain, and finally settled in the West Indies; Pelatiah, Jr., settled in Salem; Elisha first settled in Salem, and afterwards re-

moved to Leroy, Genesee Co.; Benjamin settled in Salem; and Asa in Salem. Of his daughters, Lydia became Mrs. David Henderson, of Salem, afterwards of St. Lawrence Co.; Elizabeth, Mrs. Aaron Martin, of Salem. Asa Fitch, above mentioned, was a member of Congress, 1811-13,—the well-known Dr. Fitch of olden times,—and father of the now equally well known Dr. Asa Fitch, Jr. To the latter we are indebted for much valuable assistance in the preparation of this town history, and for advice upon difficult questions respecting dates, persons, and places.

#### THE GIBSON FAMILY OF SALEM.

John Gibson was a sergeant in the Seventy-seventh Regiment of Highlanders, which served in America in the French and Indian war. He served through the war, and received a certificate of his service from Captain Robertson, who commanded the company in which he was a sergeant.\*

He was secretary to the committee of safety of the county of Charlotte, now Washington, during the Revolutionary war;† and was paymaster of the Rangers in said county, commanded by Captain Joshua Conkey.‡

He received a grant of land for his services in the French and Indian war; but unfortunately the patent was located on the "Hampshire grants," and he lost the whole of it.§

He had a lease of a lot in New Perth from the Rev. Dr. Clark, which he held till 1780. He seems then either to have left the premises, or been driven therefrom during some incursion, and never returned, or more probably he died about 1780, as his wife, Jean Gibson, got the land discharged from quit-rent on account of being driven off.||

He had sons, John, Jr., James, and perhaps Thomas and Richard. John and James were both privates in Captain Armstrong's company, in Colonel Williams' regiment of militia, and served at times during the war.

There was another Gibson family came into the town of Salem at a later day.

James B. Gibson, of English ancestry, born at Johnston, near Providence, R. I., and died at Salem, May 10, 1827. He was educated at Plainfield Academy, Connecticut, and Middlebury College; admitted as a lawyer in 1806; and immediately settled in and commenced the practice of law at Salem. He soon after married Margaret, the only daughter of Benjamin Townsend, of Hebron, and had children, viz.: Frances Ann, who married Jed. P. Clark, of Sheldon, Vt., and there died in 1859; Horatio, who died at Aurora, Ill., in 1836; Esther Maria, who married Cyrus Stevens, and died in 1836; James, who is now a practicing lawyer at Salem; Henry, who became a lawyer, settled at Whitehall, and there died suddenly in 1875; William T., who has been largely in the insurance business at Indianapolis; Allen, in the same business at Chicago; and Sarah Margaret, who married Forman Hoxie, and resides in Illinois.

\* 17 New York Land Papers, 74.

† 2 Journal P. C., 338.

‡ 1 N. Y. Prov. Papers, 474.

§ See return of the survey, 18 N. Y. Land Papers, 73.

|| See Town Records.

## OTHER PIONEERS.

*Dr. James Proudfit*, the second minister of the Scotch church, left eight children: 1st, Dr. Andrew Proudfit, of Argyle; 2d, John, a physician, of Norfolk, Va.; 3d, Dr. James, of Philadelphia; 4th, Dr. Daniel, of New York city; 5th, Rev. Alexander, colleague pastor with his father in Salem; 6th, Ebenezer, a merchant, of Salem; 7th, William, a farmer, of Salem; 8th, Mary, wife of John Reid, merchant, of Troy, and afterwards of Whitehall.

*David Tumb*, the pioneer and elder in Dr. Clark's church, settled on what is now the Smith Barrett place. His sons were: 1st, James, who settled on the farm next south of his father; 2d, John, who inherited the homestead, and had an early distillery, finally removing to the vicinity of Syracuse; 3d, Rev. Samuel, pastor of the Presbyterian church, Salem; 4th, Dr. Joseph, of Argyle.

*Dr. Clark*, the minister, had two sons, Ebenezer Clark, of Argyle, first judge of this county in 1800; Dr. Benjamin Clark, who went to South Carolina with his father. A daughter, Elizabeth, became Mrs. James Campbell. He was a son of Duncan Campbell, first supervisor of Argyle, moving afterwards to Greenwich, and finally to Canada.

Robert Clark, a brother of Dr. Clark, came, it is supposed, with the colony, and settled on the Stewart farm, next south of Deacon James B. Stevenson's. His sons were Thomas, a physician, of Argyle, and Robert, also a physician, an early resident of Monroe, Mich.

The pioneers of the *Boyd* family were three brothers,—Thomas, Robert, and John. Thomas settled north of Salem village, on the farm now owned by his granddaughter, Mrs. D. D. McCleary. Of his children, William and Robert settled in Salem; John H., a lawyer, at Whitehall. The daughters were Mrs. Wm. Chapman, of Franklin county; Mrs. James Smart, of Salem; Mrs. John McAllister, of Salem; Mrs. George McMillan, of Argyle. The pioneer Robert settled on land adjoining that of Thomas, and left two daughters, Catharine and Margaret, the latter becoming Mrs. Keracher. John, the third of the pioneer brothers, settled where James Moore now lives. There was also in town a family of Boyds, distinct from these, one of whom was known as John Boyd B., to distinguish him from other Johns. Of this family were also Joseph and William.

The pioneer homestead of the *Armstrong* family was up the turnpike, in the "Bushes" district. There were evidently two,—John and Robert,—and each had a son of the same name.

*Benjamin Cleveland*, from Rhode Island, came in before the Revolution, and settled on the present Solomon Moore farm. Of his sons, David and Palmer settled in Pawlet, and afterwards went west; Moses, Aaron, and Daniel settled in Salem, but Moses and Daniel finally went west.

Job W. Cleveland came six years later than his brother Benjamin, and settled on the farm still in the family. Of his sons, Daniel C. went to Hebron, Job to Wyoming, Ira to Ohio, Levi H. remained on the old homestead, now living, and Benjamin, also living, in Salem village. Daughters were Mrs. Chester Fernam, of Hebron; Mrs. Amos Lewis, of Rupert; Mrs. Alvin Grey, of Dorset; Mrs. Elijah Gray, of Dorset; Mrs. Morris Graves, of Salisbury, Vt.; Mrs. Anson Gray, of Dorset.

Job W., Sr., was a Revolutionary soldier, and was in many battles. His son, Benjamin, states that his father used to relate that he once heard General Washington ask a soldier to move a rail. The man, drawing himself up, replied, "I am a corporal!" Washington answered quietly, "Oh, I did not know that," and getting down from his horse, immediately moved the rail himself. Benjamin Cleveland's maternal grandfather, William Clark, was killed at the battle of Saratoga.

*Thomas Beattie* came from Ireland, one of Dr. Clark's congregation, and settled on the present farm of James Smart. Of his sons, John, already married in Ireland, settled in Salem, David in the Camden valley, Samuel, Thomas, Jr., and William, all in Salem; James died young while obtaining an education. One daughter, Jane, became Mrs. Riley, went west, later in life returned to Salem, and died here.

John H. Beattie, a grandson of Samuel, is now living in Salem. Robert Beattie, a produce-dealer of Salem, is a grandson of Thomas, Jr. Colonel John C. Beattie, an officer of Sing-Sing prison, is a grandson of William; and Samuel, a prominent wealthy farmer of Salem, is a grandson of John, and resides on a part of John's old homestead.

*Malcolm McNaughton* was a pioneer of Argyle, coming over in the same ship with the McDonauds. His son, Alexander, came to Salem at an early day, and exchanged lands in Argyle for the farm of John Harsha, the latter removing to Argyle. A daughter of Alexander is Mrs. John H. Beattie, of Salem.

*John Harsha* was a brother (as understood by Ebenezer McMurray) of Dr. Clark's elder, who died at Stillwater, 1765 or '66.

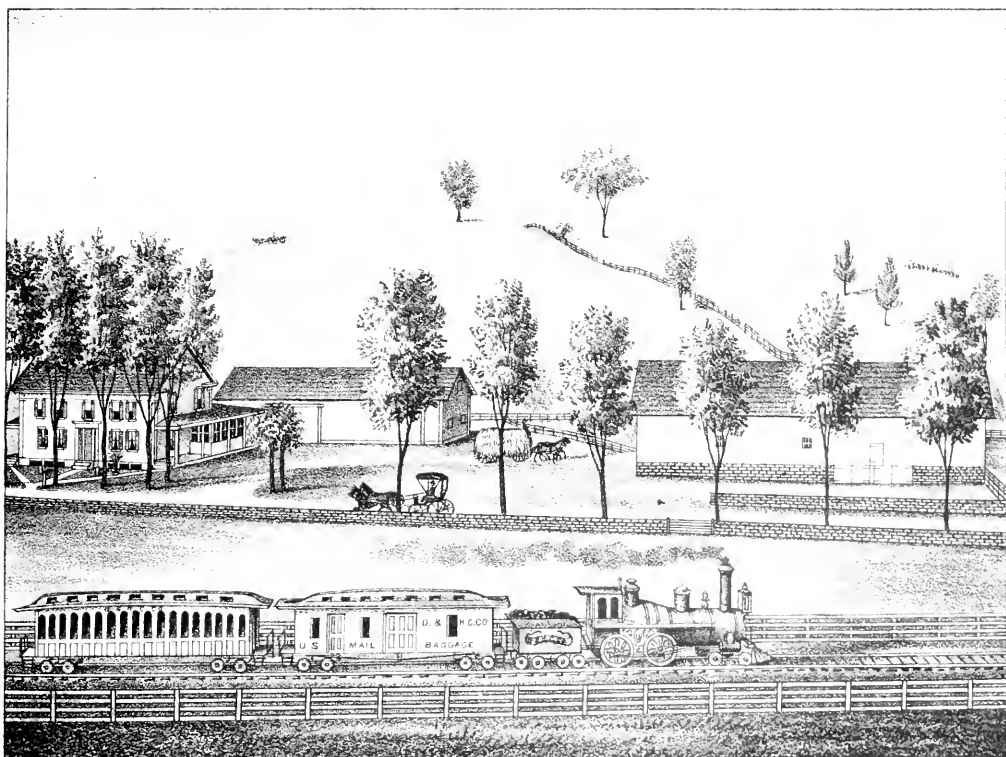
*Robert McMurray* came in 1774, but was a member in Ireland of Dr. Clark's congregation that had come to Salem eight years earlier. He settled on what is still known as the McMurray farm, two and a half miles south of Salem village. Of his children, John settled on the homestead in Salem; Robert, Jr., died young, having married a daughter of John Whiteside, of Cambridge; James never married, died in 1815, a merchant in Salem; William, a minister, died pastor of Market Street Reformed church, New York, in 1835; Jane became Mrs. John McCoy, of Argyle; Margaret, Mrs. Peter Cruikshank, of Salem; Nancy, Mrs. Thomas Stevenson, of Salem; Elizabeth and Susan were the first and second wives of Abner Austin.

*Ebenezer McMurray*, member of Assembly in 1854, now living in Salem, and Dr. Robert McMurray, of New York, are sons of John. The latter died at the age of eighty-seven, having passed all his life, except the last few months, on the farm where he was born. William McMurray, of New York, son of the minister mentioned, was one of the first police commissioners of that city under the authority of the State, associated with Thomas C. Acton. Robert, a son of the Robert who died young, is living on the Whiteside farm in Cambridge.

*Zacharias Atwood* came from Barre, Mass., about 1804, and settled in Salem on the present place of Mrs. McKie. He had a large family of children,—Elijah G., Charles, Abiathar, Mrs. Benjamin Cleveland, Cyrus, Anson, Samuel, Mrs. Piny Hall, Mrs. Dr. Turner, and Mrs. T. R. Weston.



*Sully Sherman*      *E. S. Sherman*



RESIDENCE OF E. S. SHERMAN, SALEM, WASHINGTON TERRITORY, N. Y.

Engr. by H. Everett & J. B. Phipps, N. Y.





Charles was a distinguished inventor, once selling the right to use an automatic machine for putting hooks and eyes on the papers for thirteen thousand dollars in a single town. Anson is also an inventor of note.

*Robert Stewart* was one of the New England men; settled about three miles south of Salem, in what is now school district No. 4. Of his children, James settled in Putnam; Robert, not married, a merchant in Greenwich for a few years; William settled adjoining the old homestead, and died there; two daughters, Mrs. Joseph Clark and Mrs. Chester Billings, of Salem. The latter is still living.

*Alexander Stewart*, another pioneer, left two sons,—David, of Salem, and James, of St. Lawrence county; daughters, Mrs. White, of Argyle; Mrs. Morey, of Greenwich, and the second wife of Abner Carswell.

*Alexander McNish* was an early pioneer. His father came to this town with him, and died at the age of one hundred and four; remembered as a smart, hale old man. He went to town-meeting the last spring before he died, and voted. Alexander settled on the farm now owned by William McNish, a grandson. His children were William, who settled in Salem; Alexander, Jr., who went west; Dr. McNish, who, after practicing several years in Salem, also went west; Sally, Mrs. Thomas Steele, of Salem; Betsey, Mrs. Alexander Steele. Alexander, Sr., was a soldier of the Revolution; at Schuylerville he was shot through the shoulder while, with one or two other bold spirits, endeavoring to capture horses from the fields just before Burgoyne's headquarters, on the Schuyler farm. When wounded he is said to have been carried over the river by John Rowan.

*John Linnin* lived a little northeast of the village. Mrs. John H. Beattie states that she has heard her father speak of John Linnin and wife coming to the old church, the wife riding on the pillion, behind her husband, horseback.

*Joseph McCracken* was a soldier of the Revolution. He lost an arm at the battle of Monmouth. He is intimately connected with the early history of Salem. He left three sons,—John, David, and Joseph,—who settled in Salem. A daughter became Mrs. Nathan Wilson.

The pioneer *McFarquels* consisted of two brothers,—James and William,—and with them a nephew,—James. Another brother of the first two—Daniel—came somewhat later. The elder James was a bachelor. The younger James had a large family. Of his children, William, James, Jr., John, David, Daniel, and Mitchell settled in Salem. The latter never married, and another son, Robert, died young. Daughters were Mrs. Wm. Steele, Mrs. James B. Stevenson, Mrs. William H. Stewart, of Salem, and one daughter died young. A son of John—James McFarland—is a produce dealer in Salem. A son of James, Jr., above is a merchant in Salem. William, the pioneer, is understood by James B. Stevenson to have settled about three miles south of the village, and one son, William, removed to Whitehall. Daniel McFarland, the third of the pioneer brothers, had one son,—Wm. McFarland, sheriff of Washington county, elected in 1825, and father of John H. McFarland, lawyer, of Salem. Another son of Daniel—John—settled in Hebron; unmarried. One daughter, unmarried.

*William, John, and David McCleary*, three brothers, came over with Dr. Clark's colony. William settled just over the line in Rupert, on the farm now owned by the family of the late Luther Sheldon. John in Hebron, on the farm known in late years as the 'Squire James Wilson place. Daniel in Salem, on the farm now owned by Wm. and D. D. McCleary. The family understand there was also a fourth brother, Thomas.

The sons of William were William, Jr., Thomas, and another. William, Jr., married a sister of the Mormon prophet, Joseph Smith.

John, the pioneer in Hebron, had one son, Daniel.

Daniel, the other pioneer, had two sons,—one who died in youth, and John, who settled in Salem. Daughters,—Mrs. Chatham, Mrs. Joseph Nelson, Mrs. Turquoise, and Nancy, unmarried.

D. D. McCleary, of Salem, is a son of John, grandson of Daniel.

With reference to *John Blakely*, Ebenezer Murray states that Rev. John B. Dales, of Philadelphia, is a connection of the Blakely family of old times living in Salem.

*John Rowan* came with Dr. Clark's colony, and settled south of Salem village, on the farm known in late years as the Brown farm. One son—Stephen—settled in Salem, and kept a hotel on the site of the present depot. His wife was a daughter of Hamilton McCollister, and a son is Deacon Archibald Rowan, of Argyle.

*John Rowan* (2d), another pioneer, known as "Little" John, was also here before the Revolution; and at the battle of Bennington. His place was "Rowan Hill." His sons, William and Abram. Daughters, Mrs. David Lytle, Mrs. Samuel V. Lytle. The two pioneer Johns were cousins.

*James Rowan*, brother of "Little" John, was a third pioneer. His sons were Stephen, James, Jr., and Abram. The latter known as "Big" Abram.

Stephen became the distinguished Rev. Dr. Rowan, of New York.

*Moses Bartlett* lived two and a half miles from Shushan, on the present farm of Wm. H. Grosbeck. His sons were Moses and Thomas,—perhaps others.

Thomas lived where Samuel McArthur now resides, in Camden valley.

*William Bell* was an early pioneer on the present place of Robert Shaw. Daughters were Mrs. Wm. McFarland, Mrs. David Edgar, Mrs. King, of Argyle, Mrs. Getty, of Hebron.

*John Savage* and his sons Edward and James came with the New England colony, and were united in the Turner patent. They were from Pelham. Edward settled on the present Hatch place. James on the place next west. John Savage, the father, was a seafaring man; had lost one leg in the naval service. Edward Savage had one son, John, the well-known chief justice of the State, and one daughter, wife of the Rev. Mr. Sweetman, of Saratoga county.

Of the children of James, Abram settled in Salem; Thomas in Salem, afterwards removed to Argyle. Daughters were Mrs. Edward Riggs, of Argyle, Mrs. Thomas Clark, of Argyle, Mrs. Ralph Clark, of Argyle, and Mrs. John McMurray, of Salem. A daughter of Ralph Clark was the first wife of Schuyler Colfax.

Dr. James Savage, now of Argyle, is a son of Abram, and another son was the late Professor Edward Savage, of Union College.

*Major Stephen Clapp* came from Connecticut before or during the Revolutionary war. He was a soldier; won his title in the service. His place was the present village of Baxterville, and from him it was known as Clapp's mills for many years, a term that might appropriately have been continued to the present time.

Of his children, Constant settled the other side of the Kill, in Jackson; Stephen, Jr., also in Jackson; Wheeler remained at the mills, better known as Colonel Ephraim W. Clapp, of the War of 1812, finally removed to Anaquassacook; Otis settled in Moriah, Essex county, after being a long time merchant just below South Salem village; Leonard H., a merchant of Salem village, afterwards removed to Pittsford; Samuel settled in Hebron, kept a tavern; Dwelly now living in Adrian, Michigan. Mrs. Hiram Green, daughter of Stephen Clapp, Jr., is the only member of the family left in Salem.

*William Matthews* and *David Matthews* were pioneers from Ireland, and settled in the McMurray neighborhood. Wm. Matthews and Robert McMurray married sisters.

David was the father of James M. Matthews, chancellor of New York University.

*Samuel Crozier's* homestead was a part of the present Thomas Steele farm. Of his children, William settled on the homestead, and John in Jackson. A daughter was Mrs. William Thompson, of Salem.

*Wm. Brown.* This name appears in the land certificate for No. 219, 220 of the Turner patent. This is just above the north end of Cockburn's patent. The name was afterwards common farther south in the Camden valley.

The pioneer, *Martyn*, came from Ireland in 1767 or 1768, and settled on what is now known as the Smith Brownell farm. His name was probably Hugh. He was accidentally killed by the falling of a tree which his two sons were chopping. One of his sons, John, removed to New Jersey. The other, Hugh, settled in Salem. A granddaughter of the younger Hugh, Mrs. Frazier, is a resident of Salem at the present time.

*Archibald Gillis* settled in Argyle about the time Dr. Clark's colony came to Salem. His sons were James, Joseph, and John, all of whom settled in Argyle, and one daughter, Mrs. Leigh, of Argyle. A son of James now resides in Salem.

*Gideon Stafford* was one of the New England colony. He settled on the present farm of Joseph Gillis, in Salem. His sons were Chester, Gideon, Nathan, Adin, Thomas, and at first settled in Salem; afterwards scattered somewhat. Daughters were Mrs. John McIntyre, Mrs. Carswell, Mrs. James Turner, Mrs. James Gillis, Mrs. John Bradford, Mrs. David Stewart, Mrs. Elias Rhodes.

*John Duncan* was an early pioneer from Scotland, and, according to the account of Miss Jane Duncan, of Salem, settled first in Hebron. He had at least two sons; one died on the passage over the ocean. John Duncan, Jr., settled in Salem, on the place now owned by David Duncan. John, Sr., came with him, and died in Salem. A daughter in the original family was Mrs. McIntyre, of Fort Edward.

*Mathew, Thomas, and Andrew McCloughrey* were three brothers, early pioneers. A sister became Mrs. Ebenezer Clark. He was clerk of the county of Charlotte, appointed May 8, 1777.

*David Thomas* was the well-known general of old times, proprietor of the Turner farm, or Ondawa House, for many years, and father-in-law of George Vaif, the noted agriculturist and stock-grower of Troy.

*John Gray* was one of the New England colony from Pelham, Mass. He settled in Salem, on what is known among the older people as the Harkness place.

Of his sons, John, Jr., settled in Salem; Nathaniel also in Salem; later in life removed to western New York; Isaac, in Salem; one daughter was Mrs. Hulett, of Hartford.

The children of John, Jr.—William and John—settled in Salem. James kept tavern on what is now the John Clark place; afterwards went west; and another son is Judge Hiram Gray, of Elmira.

*Nathaniel Gray*, of Camden valley, was a later settler, not connected to the preceding family. Of his sons, Rossiter went west; Alonzo was a merchant in Salem village for many years, and died in 1874; Curtiss went west; Lyman settled in Salem.

*Cabuel David Gray*, of Camden valley, was of another distinct family, as his granddaughter, Mrs. Alonzo Gray, supposes. He had a brother, Mathew. Sons of David were David, Jr., Levi, William, Clark; daughters, Mrs. Hawley, Mrs. Dr. Holmes, Mrs. Ebenezer Eldridge, Mrs. Dr. Wright, of Syracuse.

*Joseph Welsh* lived near Troy village in the time of the Revolution. It is a story come down in the family, that Indians came to their home once and were offered something to eat; refusing, they retired, but carried off a sheep and killed it.

*Ebenezer Russell* was from New England, and settled on the farm now owned by Warren Burch. Of his children, William settled on the homestead; another son, Dr. Russell, of Cooperstown; a daughter was Mrs. Isaac Powers. Ebenezer Russell was a distinguished public man of early times, an officer and representative enjoying the confidence of the people for a long series of years.

*David Hanna*, one of Dr. Clark's elders, 1765-1767, settled on the farm now owned by Michael Collins. Three sons, John, Robert, and David; two daughters, Mrs. William Lytle and Mrs. Sproules. John went to St. Lawrence county. David to Hebron. Robert remained on the homestead.

*William Thompson*, one of Dr. Clark's colony, settled in the north part of the town. His sons were William, David, and John.

*James Thompson* was another pioneer at the same time, and he had one son, James, Jr.

*James Stevenson* was from Paisley, Scotland. He came to this country just before the ports were closed by the opening of the War of the Revolution, the vessel in which he sailed being one of the last to make the passage unmolested. He settled in Salem, about two miles east of the village, on the farm now owned by a grandson, Thomas S. Stevenson. Of his children, James received a classical education, became a noted teacher of New Jersey, after-





MRS. J. B. STEVENSON.

J. B. Stevenson

#### THE STEVENSON FAMILY.

This family traces its descent back to the emigrant, James Stevenson, who was a native of Paisley, Scotland, and with his wife, Margaret Brown, came to America, settling in the town of Salem, Washington Co., N. Y., in the year 1771, and just as the blockading of the harbor at Boston began in the beginning of the Revolutionary war. The children who emigrated were James, Jenny, and John, there being born to them after arriving in this country two sons, David and Thomas.

Mr. Stevenson was one of the first settlers of the town of Salem, and first took up one lot of eighty-eight acres upon which he settled, and on which his grandson, Thomas S. Stevenson, now resides, the same land remaining in the family ever since. His first rude log cabin, the hardships endured to meet the obstacles of pioneer life, the embarrassments and dangers through which the family passed on account of the presence of the Indians, would fill a volume, and can only be referred to in this sketch; and although, peculiarly, the family had a sufficient competence to secure the home, yet a home in the wilderness, the consequent labor in clearing off the forest, establishment of school, church, and other kindred interests, required effort and resolution characteristic of the ancestry, and in which the grandchildren are still largely interested.

Mr. Stevenson and wife were united as members of the Presbyterian church established by Dr. Clark in 1765, at Salem, and he was prominent in the councils of that body; he was an elder in the church for many years previous to his death, which occurred in the year 1798, his wife dying in the year 1799.

Of this family of children, James graduated in Columbia College, under Dr. Wilson; married Hannah Johnson, of Morristown, N. J., by whom he had six children; spent his life as a teacher, and was an instructor of wide repute, having been principal of the academies of Elizabethtown and Morristown, N. J. Subsequently going to New Brunswick, he was principal of the academy there for some seven years, when he came to Salem about the year 1812 and took charge of the Washington Academy, which he conducted for some fifteen years, and afterwards was at the head of the schools at Canandaigua. The balance of his life was spent as a private instructor. He died, at the advanced age of eighty-two years, in the year 1843.

John was a farmer the most part of his life; spent his early life in the county of his adoption, but subsequently moved to Steuben county, where he died, at the advanced age of ninety years, in the year 1860. He may married George Telford; resided in the town of Argyle until her death.

David was never married; lived on the homestead, and died, a young man, about the year 1812.

Thomas remained on the homestead; spent his life as a farmer; was an elder of the Scotch Presbyterian church at Salem for forty-five years, being elected and ordained to that office in 1809, ten years after the decease of his father. Elder Thomas Stevenson was a man of God, of cultivated intellect and sound judgment, and one whose whole deportment was characterized by simplicity and godly sincerity. It was frequently said of him, "Behold an Israelite in whom there is no guile." He died Feb. 11, 1854, aged seventy-six years.

His first wife, Nancy McMurray (married 1800), had two children (twins), James Brown and Robert McMurray. She died January, 1802. Robert M. was educated for a physician, receiving his educa-

tion at Washington Academy and Castleton, Vt. Practiced his profession at Salem for several years, and died at the age of thirty-four years. He was a man of much skill and prominence in his profession.

For his second wife he married Miss Mary Steele, daughter of Thomas Steele, of Salem, about the year 1802, by whom he had two children, Thomas Steele and David; the latter died at the age of eight years. Mrs. Stevenson died, at the age of seventy-seven years, March 22, 1856.

James Brown Stevenson was born Dec. 28, 1801; spent his early life on the old farm and at the district school, receiving the advantages of the academy at Salem. He at the age of twenty began teaching winters, which he followed for some five years. At the age of twenty-five he married Miss Martha, youngest daughter of Captain James McFarland and Margaret Matthews, of Salem. She was born Aug. 29, 1807; was a woman of purity of life, retiring in her ways, an exemplary Christian, and received the respect of all who knew her. She died Aug. 29, 1855.

Mr. Stevenson has followed the occupation of a farmer in the town of Salem, and by industry and economy secured a sufficient competence to place him beyond the apprehension of want. About the year 1829 he became a member of the church of his ancestors; shortly afterwards was elected and ordained elder of the church, and still retains that office. Elder Stevenson is a plain, unassuming man, possessed of that integrity of character that gives manhood and makes life valuable to others. He has never taken a very active part in politics; was first a Whig, but is now a Republican.

He has had four children; the eldest died in infancy. Thomas resides on the homestead with his father; married Miss Abida, daughter of William A. Russell, of Salem. Is a man active in the political interests of his town and county, and has for two terms represented his assembly district in the Legislature of the State as a Republican.

Robert M. is a merchant of Salem, of the firm of R. M. Stevenson & Co.; has been supervisor of the town of Salem for two terms, and is serving his first term as justice of the peace.

James M. was a graduate of Union College and of Princeton Theological Seminary; of the latter, 1864, and installed as pastor of the Second Presbyterian church, Jersey City; but after a very successful pastorate of six years returned home, where he died in 1871. Was married to Miss Isabella Rich, daughter of Elder James Rich, of Delaware county.

Thomas S. Stevenson was born in the year 1806, December 17; has spent his boyhood and manhood on the farm first settled by his grandfather on coming to this county. In the year 1840 he married Miss Sarah R., daughter of James Stevenson, who was a son of the emigrant. They have no children. Characteristic of Mr. Stevenson are his unobtrusiveness, self-denial, modest and unostentatious ways. He belongs to that class of men who contentedly and quietly move in the circles of society, leaving the busy bustle of the world at one side. With such men our court-houses would be without use, attorneys without labor, and society pure. He is a quiet member of the Republican party, and has been an unwavering standard-bearer of the old Whig party.

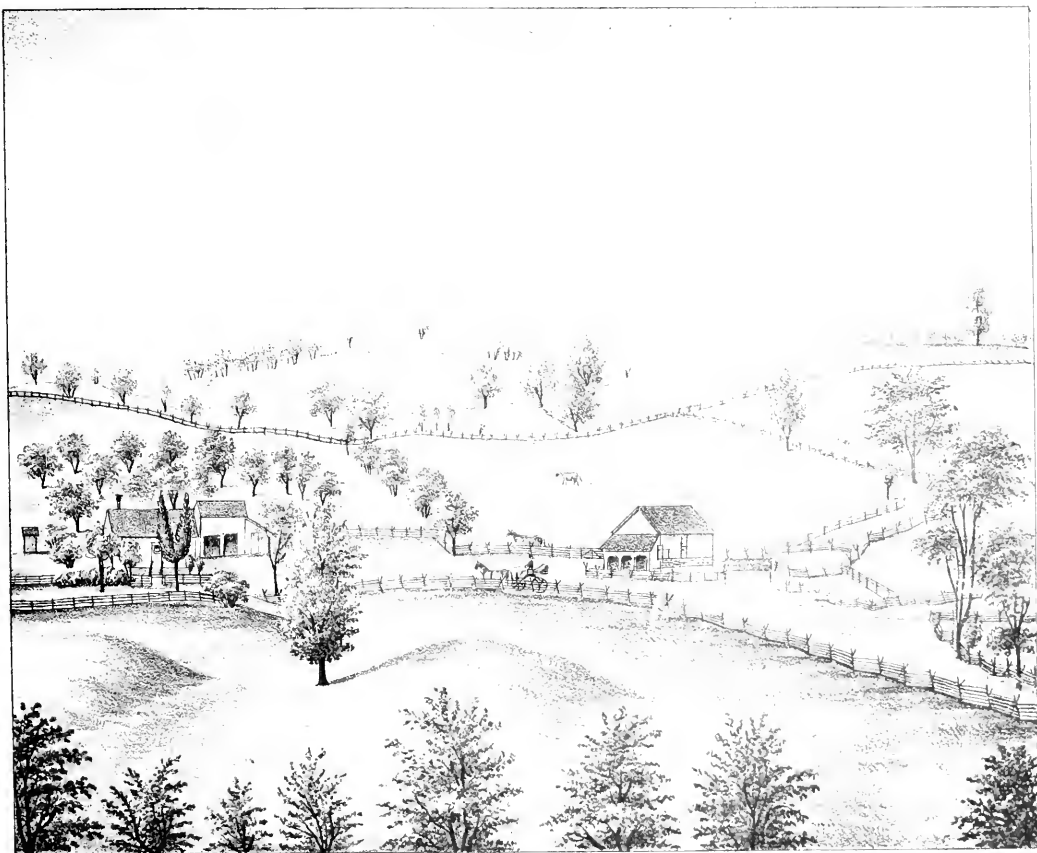
Mrs. Stevenson is a lady of rare, good common sense and culture, of great decision of character, and retains remarkable activity of body and mind now in her seventy-ninth year, having been born in 1799.



*Thomas S. Stevenson*



*Sarah R. Stevenson*



RES & FARM OF THOMAS S. STEVENSON, SALEM, WASHINGTON CO. VA.

17th B. L. H. L. H. S. V. P. 1874



wards returning to Salem as principal of the academy. John settled in Salem, afterwards a merchant in Hebron, and then moved to Bath, Steuben county. David died in middle life, unmarried. Thomas settled on the homestead, and died there. A daughter was Mrs. George Tillford, of Argyle. James B., a son of Thomas, resides in Salem, south of the village.

The pioneer families of *Wrights* were from the north of Ireland. Mrs. Archibald, a descendant, states that the father of two sons, Samuel and Alexander, came over with them, bought each a farm, furnished them with teams and farming implements, and bidding them for the future to succeed or fail by their own efforts, set sail for the old world again, and was lost at sea on the return passage. Of the children of Samuel, Samuel, Jr., settled first in Salem, afterwards went to Argyle, and finally to Franklin county. Moses settled in Franklin county. Joseph went west. Alexander settled in Salem. A daughter of the pioneer, Alexander, became Mrs. Andrew Martyn.

*William Cruikshank* came from Scotland, about the time of the emigration of Dr. Clark's congregation. His wife was the widow of a brother of Dr. Clark. He purchased a large tract of land in the north part of the town. Of his sons, Peter settled in Salem, where Peter, Jr., now lives, father of Robert Cruikshank, postmaster of Salem. George moved to Ohio.

*Thomas Steele* was from the north of Ireland; was in Salem very early. The tradition of the family is that there was only one house in Salem village when he came, that of James Turner, on the site of the Ondawa House. He settled on the Shushan road, on a farm now the property of Thomas Steele, a grandson. Of his sons, John, born in Ireland, settled in Salem. Joshua, in Salem, on the homestead of his father. Daughters were Mrs. Thomas Stevenson, Mrs. Andrew McNish, both of Salem, and Mrs. Richard Hoy, who went west. A granddaughter of Joshua, Mrs. Frazier, resides in Salem village.

*James Getty* was an early pioneer in Salem. The old homestead was the place known in later years as the Hawley farm, southeast of the village. Of his children, Ebenezer settled in Hebron, Robert, in Lansingburg. Isaac, in Salem. A daughter, Mrs. Duncan McNaughton, of Argyle. Mrs. John J. Beattie, of Salem, is a granddaughter of the pioneer, and daughter of Ebenezer. James Getty's certificate of church membership in Ireland is preserved among the papers of the family in Hebron.

*John Cauer*.—This is the same family name as the noted school-teacher and conveyancer of the Camden valley.

*Thomas Collins* was a New England man,—though he became an elder in the Scotch church. He was a man of sound judgment and lived to a great age. One son was Ebenezer.

*John Law*, born in 1743, came from Lisburn, Ireland, to America in the summer of 1773. His family consisted of his wife and two children. They sailed from Belfast, arriving in New York after a long and tedious voyage.

After residing about a year in Albany they moved to Salem, and settled on a farm a little north of the present village of Shushan, now occupied by Oliver Shedd. In

November, 1784, he purchased of John McFarland, for one hundred and eighty pounds, lot 265 of Turner's patent, in Salem. He also owned for a time a tract of two thousand acres west of Lake George, the tract bearing his name in after-years.

He was appointed a justice of the peace, and an amerciate remains of one of his lawsuits. It was a case of assault and battery. Robert Simpson, the constable, with the parties, came to Mr. Law's, and the case opened with the following address from the court: "Robert, we must make ourselves comfortable while this is going on. You go down cellar and draw a mug of cider, and the lads here will cut off some sticks for the fire; and, lads, you had better leave your coats in the house, for it is a thick log. We want a back stick and a fore-stick." The plaintiff and defendant, laying off their coats, attacked the wood-pile. The next official step: "Robert, set the cider on the hearth, and just draw in the latch string; the lads nae come in till they settle." After the axes had been plied vigorously for some time the court, through the door, announced the terms: "Lads, ye nae get any cider, nor your coats, nor come in, till ye settle." And the order was executed. In due time they yielded without appeal, warmed up over the cider and the fire, and went home.

Of the children of John Law, Thomas settled at the brick house east of Shushan, now occupied by his descendants; Isabella became Mrs. James McMorris, of Jackson; John settled first in New York, and about 1800, returning to Salem on account of the yellow fever in the city, he opened a store near what is known as the "Red Grocery," and passed the rest of his life in Salem, his later years on the present farm of John S. Sherman; Robert I. settled on the turnpike near Baxterville, was a merchant, came to Shushan in the same business, and afterwards succeeded John Law in the store at the "Red Grocery," and died on the present place of David Law; Aznes became Mrs. John Irving, and, after Irving's death, Mrs. Wm. Monerief.

The sons of Thomas were Robert T., John T., Thomas, Jr., and Alexander B. Wm. Law, now of Shushan, is the son of John, and the sons of Robert I. were James, Isaac, David,—still living on the homestead,—and Edward, in Illinois.

*Bethuel Church*, the pioneer at Shushan as early as in or before the Revolution, had two sons,—Bethuel, Jr., who lived for many years on the old homestead, finally removed to Grand Rapids, Michigan; Leonard Church, a lawyer at Shushan, died only a few years since. Of Leonard's children, A. M. lives in Troy, and Mrs. Piser, of Shushan, and Mrs. Bartlett are daughters.

*Marcus Liddle*, from Scotland, was an early pioneer in Argyle. His son Thomas settled in Salem. Of the children of the latter, George and Thomas are still living. Leonard M. Liddle, merchant, is a son of John, recently deceased.

*John Neri's* pioneer place was the farm now owned by John H. Beattie. He had one son,—John, Jr.

*George Gunn*.—The land-certificate indicates that he was the owner of lot 167, in Blind Buck hollow, in the time of the Revolution. The family of that name were principally known as engaged in the lumber business around

Shushan. Two remembered by Wm. Law were Leander and William, probably sons of the pioneer.

*Robert Gilmore* was the claimant of lot 83, north of Fitch's point, in 1789.

It is known that *John Law, Sr.*, married for his second wife *Widow Elizabeth Gilmore*, with nine children, but it is not certain that these were of the same family.

The *Hunsden* family were connected by marriage to the *Savage* family, *John Hunsden's* wife being a sister of *Edward* and *James Savage*.

The *Henderson* family removed to Pittstown at an early day. *Wm. Beattie* succeeded to the *Henderson* homestead. One of the farms now owned by the sons of *Thomas Law* was called the *Henderson* place. There were several names among the pioneers of 1777,—*James, Ebenezer, and William*.

The *Hopkins* name is frequent in the early times—very extensively in *Hebron*. In *Salem* the families were in the northeast part of the town, near the *Vermont* line.

*Richard Hoy* married the sister of *John* and *Joshua Steele*; moved to *Ohio* at an early day. The *Hoy* family were mostly in *Jackson*, near the flax-mill west of *McLean's* pond.

The lands of the *Honover* family claimed in 1789 were in the Upper *Black* creek district, Nos. 32, 41, 48; also 124 at the peat marsh. A descendant in after-years occupied the farm south and adjoining the farm of *A. B. Law*, at *Shushan*. The pioneers seem to have been *Hugh* and *William*. *Hugh's* homestead, the present *William J. Hanna* place; and his children, *Coburn, John, William H., Hugh, Jr., James, Mrs. William Pierce, Mrs. Prindle Hebron*, and another daughter, *Hebron*. The pioneer, *William*, had one son, *William, Jr.* The homestead was the present *William McKinney* place.

*Daniel Mattison* is supposed by *Mrs. John H. Beattie* to have been an early school-teacher. His homestead was the *W. Barnsey* place, No. 58.

*Alexander McDonald* was a pioneer. He owned lot 150; sons were *Alexander, Jr., James, Isaac*. The first was an early teacher.

*Matthew McWhorter* was a son-in-law of *James Turner*. His place was lot 162.

*James Moore* was an early pioneer, at the southeast corner of the town. He had two sons, *James* and *Hugh*. The latter lived on the farm now owned by *John S. Foster*, and kept a hotel. A long litigation is spoken of between the *Moore*s and the proprietors, *Church* and others, owners of the water-power at *Shushan*. It is said that the two brothers, *Hugh* and *James*, were opposed to each other in the war times,—one loyalist, the other Federalist.

The *Smiths* were very early settlers in the *Camden* valley. *William*, in 1789, was a claimant on *Turner's* patent for 198, nearly adjoining *Cockburn's* patent, and *Henry Smith*, for 283 and 284, on the *Batten Kill*, above *Baxterville*.

The *Simpson* family were settlers of *Jackson*. *Robert*, the constable of *John Law's* early court, was from that side of the *Kill*. Two distinct families were in this section, the one *Simpson*, the other *Ninson*.

*John Livingston*, claiming lot 179, *John Maines*, 239,

and *Benjamin Harvey*, in 1789, were probably *Hebron* men, either then or soon after. The latter became a Baptist preacher at the age of eighty, preached in the *Tabernacle, New York*, when he was one hundred and twelve, and died in *Western New York*, at one hundred and fourteen.

The *Dwelly* family were at *Clapp's* mills, and were connected to the pioneer *Clapp*. *Abner Dwelly* was a claimant, in 1789, with *Henry Smith*, to lot 283, above *Baxterville*, on the *Kill*. The family afterwards settled in *Greenwich*.

*William Graham* and *John Graham* each had a son of the same name. They lived north and east of *Shushan*, as will be seen in the certificates; claimants, in 1789, to lots 266, 269, 288, 289. A sister of the pioneer brothers *Law, Mary*, married a *Clark*, and her daughter, *Elizabeth*, was the wife of *John Graham, Jr.*

*Robert Powell* was an early pioneer in the *Camden* valley. The family all left town before 1815.

*Christopher Page*. His homestead was near the "Red Grocery," and the family moved away at an early day.

*Andrew Jackson* lived in the *Black* creek district, and was connected by marriage to the *McNitt* family.

*David River*, a land claimant for No. 270, just east of *Shushan*, was connected with the *Eldridge* family, and is supposed to have soon after removed to *Cambridge*. As the certificates required satisfactory proof of actual residence in the *Burgoyne* campaign, he must have been located here for a time.

*Daniel Rood's* homestead was the present farm of *Thomas Kerslake*. A family of the same name lived in after-years on the farm now occupied by *Archibald Armstrong*.

*John McCarter's* homestead was in *Hebron*; *Samuel's*, the farm now owned by *John McKeever*; *Robert's*, the present place of *William McClary*. They were three brothers,—pioneers.

*Ephraim Wheeler* was an early settler at *Baxterville*, connected to the *Clapp* family, a son of the latter. Colonel *Ephraim W.*, bearing his name. Two sons were *Amherst Wheeler* and *Paul Wheeler*. The latter removed to *Wisconsin*.

*James Gambill*, claiming lot 232, in 1789. *George Guthrie*, 201, and *Joseph Nilson*, 104, were evidently *Hebron* men either then or soon after.

The *McArthur* family were in the *Camden* valley, near the southeast corner of the town, and descendants are still in that neighborhood.

*Jonathan Barber* was an early tavern-keeper at *Centre Falls, Greenwich*. About 1800, *James Barber* lived on a part of the present farm of *John Sherman*.

*John Dunlap* may have been the minister of that name in *Cambridge*. A son of the latter was *John L. Dunlap*, for many years a physician at *Shushan*.

*Abner Carswell's* sons were *Ira, David P., and Abner, Jr.* The latter died young. *Mrs. James McDaniel* was a daughter. The old homestead was the present *Russell Smith* place. *Abner*, the pioneer, was a soldier of the *Revolution*, and he had a brother *David* taken prisoner.

*Nathaniel Carswell* was another early settler, a blacksmith. Of his children, *John A.* went west, was sheriff of *Racine* county, *Wis.*; *Nathaniel Jr.* also went west. His



daughters were Mrs. Adams Lytle, Mrs. John Chamberlain, and one unmarried still living in Hebron.

*Daniel Coon*, an orderly sergeant of the Revolution, settled on the farm now owned by a great-grandson of the same name. His sons were Rufus, Samuel, and John. Daughters, Mrs. General Wm. Root; Mrs. Wm. Getty, Hebron; Sarah, married a Merrill, and for a second husband Stephen Rowan. The present owner of the farm is a grandson of Rufus by his son Thomas.

*John McMichael's* homestead was the present John Dillon farm. Sons were John and James.

The *McNitt* homestead was the present Woodard farm. His sons, Daniel, known as the deacon, and Alexander, who went west. Daughters, Mrs. Thomas McClaughey, Mrs. Whipple, Mrs. Thompson. Daniel was the father of Captain James.

*Alexander Simson's* homestead was the present Barkley farm. One son, Alexander Jr. Daughters, Mrs. Jacob McEachron, Mrs. David Carswell.

*Thomas Oswald* lived in the east part of the town. His sons, George, James, Thomas, all moved away in early years.

*John Mosey*, a soldier of the Revolution, from Orange county, settled in 1785 on the present Chester Martin farm. April 1, 1792, changed to the homestead now owned by his grandson. Sons, John, Erasmus, Matthew, Christopher. John went to Canillus, N. Y., Erasmus to Iowa. Daughters, Mrs. Dratt, Mrs. Dr. James Turner; Thankful and Juliana, unmarried. The present owner is a son of Christopher.

*David Edgar* was from Scotland, one of Dr. Clark's colony, 1765 to 1767; settled on what is known as the Gray farm, now owned by B. B. Blair. Sons, David, Jr., Joseph, Robert. The last two went west about 1820; the former to Canada. A daughter was Mrs. James Burnett, of Shaftsbury. The latter came to Salem in 1803, and was killed in 1805, by being thrown from his horse. He had three sons. Andrew and Robert went west. John Burnett resides on his father's homestead, at an advanced age. His active mind, retentive memory, and clear statements have been of great assistance in preparing many of these notes.

*John McAllister* was from Ireland. His homestead was the present place of James Ferguson. Of his children, Ebenezer, Dr. Archibald, and John, Jr., settled in Salem. Daughters, Mrs. Collins Whitehall, Mrs. Wm. McFarland (he was known as Yankee Billy), Mrs. Alvin Goodrich, Mrs. Ross, of Argyle.

*Thomas Baker*, who was in the Revolutionary army, settled on the present Owen Smith farm. Sons were Asahel, Nathaniel, and Thomas, Jr. Daughters, Mrs. Wm. H. Moncrief, and there were others who went west.

#### CAMDEN VALLEY.

In securing the following special items upon this section of the town, we are indebted to the courtesy of David V. T. Qua for the use of valuable papers in his possession and copious notes made by him as a member of the town historical committee, which was appointed in the spring of 1876, consisting of Hon. James Gibson, Dr. Asa Fitch,

William Law, Esq., Hon. John McDougal, and David V. T. Qua.

*Land Grants by the King.*—May 19, 1770, a patent for two thousand three hundred acres of land was issued by his majesty, King George the Third, to Benjamin Timson, Moses Hbert, Joseph Lawrence, John Watts, John Andrew Castroff, John Brodie, Mair Trotter, late sergeants, John Westfall, late corporal, George Goodshield, late drummer, Samuel Rimes, William Fisher, John McPherson, Patrick Leary, Martin Askill, Timothy Bough, Casper Lotherman, Godfrey Harpest, John Brown, Herman Snow, Peter Libbraugh, Stephen Chesey, David Hutchison, Patrick Mulrany, William Blair, Martin Herbish, John Welch, George Younkers, John Clifford, and Donald McInnis, late private soldiers of our regiment of foot.

The land is described as lying adjoining, and east of what is known as Alexander Turner's patent, and the boundaries are as follows:

"Begins at a small beech tree on the west bank of Batten Kill, marked D, S, and L, M., distant thirty-one chains and two rods on a course north forty-three degrees east from a hemlock tree or sapling standing on the south side of said Kill, marked by A, Archibald Campbell, in July, 1766, with the letters L. C. for the northeast corner of a tract of land granted to Ryan Sherman and others, and runs from said beech tree north twelve chains and two rods; then west forty chains; then north sixty-five chains and forty-three links; then east forty chains; then north one hundred and twenty-five chains and eighty-seven links; then west seventy chains to the east bounds of Turner's patent; then along the said east bound of said patent to the Batten Kill; then up the stream of said Kill, as it winds and turns, to the beech tree or place of beginning. Containing two thousand three hundred acres, with the usual allowance for highways."

This is the original Camden tract, and the name Camden, in late years written Camden, seems to have been given to it either by Duane or the colonial authorities, as the name Camden is not among the patentees, nor does there seem to be anything in connection with it in this country to originate the name. It is an old English name.

These lands became the property of James Duane in two or three years after they were granted by the king.

May 23, 1770, under authority of Lieutenant-Governor Colden, the surveyor-general, Alexander Colden, surveyed and laid out for Archibald McFarland, late private soldier in his majesty's Sixth Regiment of foot, and John Foy, late private soldier in one of his majesty's independent companies, a tract of land north of the Batten Kill, adjoining and east of the Camden tract, containing one hundred acres, with the usual allowance for highways.

May 23, 1770, two hundred and fifty acres, north of and adjoining this land of Archibald McFarland and John Foy, was granted to Ross McCabe, Philip Kibler, late of the Eighteenth Regiment, John Swift, and Charles Ramsay, late of the Sixtieth Regiment, and Thomas Eaton, late of the Forty-sixth.

May 23, 1770, one hundred acres of land east of and adjoining the lot of two hundred and fifty acres described above, and extending to the Vernut line, were granted to Edward Rogers and Crisimus Howell, late private soldiers of his majesty's Sixtieth Regiment.

May 23, 1770, a tract of two hundred acres west of and adjoining the McCabe lot of two hundred and fifty, and extending to the Turner patent, was surveyed for John Crab-

tree, late sergeant in his majesty's Thirty-fifth Regiment.

June 12, 1775, a tract, containing seven hundred acres lying north of the Batten Kill and east of the so-called Camden tract of two thousand three hundred acres, and extending to the Vermont line, was granted to William Maxwell, gentleman, a reduced deputy commissioner of stores, having served in North America during the late war." Also, in the same patent to the same William Maxwell, a tract of eleven hundred and fifty acres farther north, comprising what appears on recent township maps as the north part of the Camden valley.

The first tract of seven hundred acres now constitutes the farm of David Law and Almond Sweet, and has passed down from the original patentees with few changes. Though described as north of the Batten Kill, yet there seems, from the original papers in the possession of Wm. Law, of Slushan, to have been a small tract patented to Munro between the seven hundred acres and the kill.

The several tracts thus far described constitute the triangular portion of the town southeast of the great Turner patent. There was apparently some interference in these grants. The patent to Trotter, and another marked *lunis* on the map, were on the Camden patent of two thousand three hundred acres. This may have been due to the purchase of soldiers' rights beforehand by the patentees of the two thousand three hundred acres, and therefore no real interference.

As already stated, James Duane purchased in a short time the Camden tract, and, according to the subsequent papers, he also became the owner of two other small lots, one a hundred acres, the other fifty. It is not exactly clear where the last two were, but they may have been the strip south of the Maxwell patent of seven hundred acres, and known as Munro's.

The lands acquired by James Duane, under a leasehold tenure, were granted by him, reserving a perpetual annual rent of sixpence per acre, to Philip Embury. This document, written on parchment, is in the possession of Mr. William Edie, now residing on what was the Philip Embury homestead. The lease is dated May 1, 1773. James Duane is named as party of the first part. Philip Embury, Esq., David Embury, Paul Heck, John Dulmage, Edward Carscallon, Peter Sparling, Valentine Detler, Abraham Bininger, Peter Miller, and Nathan Hawley, farmers, and Elizabeth Hoffman, widow, in trust and for the use of herself and her children, all of West Camden, parties of the second part.

The lands are described as in the township of West Camden, and granted by his majesty in three separate tracts, known as 1st lot, 2d lot, and 3d lot. The 1st lot, the Camden tract of two thousand three hundred acres; the 2d lot, fifty acres; the 3d lot, two hundred acres,—the last two adjoining the Camden patent.

The rent was payable on the first day of May in each year. The grantees, before signing this paper, executed an agreement (endorsed upon it) stating the respective amounts of land each was to have. Philip Embury, one hundred and eighty-seven and one-half acres; Peter Sparling, one hundred and eighty-seven and one-half; David

Embury, three hundred and seventy-five; Edward Carscallon, three hundred and seventy-five; Abraham Bininger, two hundred and fifty; Paul Heck, two hundred and fifty; John Dulmage, two hundred; Elizabeth Hoffman, one hundred and seventy-five; Valentine Detler, three hundred and twelve and one-half; Peter Miller, one hundred and twenty-five; Nathan Hawley, having the right of the widow Moore, one hundred and nineteen and one-half.

This document possesses not only considerable value for the purpose of explaining land-titles, but also much of historic interest, as the principal grantee was the founder and apostle of American Methodism; and his autograph, written one hundred and five years ago, leads the list of signatures. Here, too, may be seen the autograph of Abraham Bininger, one of the earliest Moravian ministers in the United States, and whose descendants were mainly instrumental in sustaining for many years a church of that faith in the Camden valley.

The names of John G. Leake, John Roberts, Jr., John Dulmage, and John Embury are appended as witnesses. A bond was attached, by which Duane was required to give separate conveyances to each of the grantees for their respective amounts of land, whenever a map executed at the expense of the grantees should be completed. The rent of these lands having fallen in arrears, new leases were given, reserving an annual rent of six pounds of wheat per acre.

A memorandum of the names and location of the lessees shows quite fully the early settlers of 1796 to 1800:

Lots 1, 2, 3 were leased to Peter Switzer, the farm now occupied by William Edie. Lot No. 4 to John Patterson, a part of John L. Sherman's present farm. Lots Nos. 5 and 6 to John Bininger, constituting now portions of the farms of John L. Sherman and Edward G. Fleming. No. 7 to Jacob Patterson, a part of the present Fleming farm. Nos. 8 and 9 to Michael McCabe, now a part of Sidney Russell's farm. No. 10 to Michael McCabe, now a part of John L. Sherman's farm. No. 11 to Jacob Patterson, now a part of John L. Sherman's farm. No. 12 to John Patterson and Jacob Archer, now a part of Samuel McArthur's farm. No. 13 to John Patterson, now a part of Abner West's farm. Nos. 14 and 15 to James Archer, now James Murphy's farm. Nos. 16 and 17 to Robert Montgomery, now divided into small wood-lots. No. 18 to John Mack, now occupied as wood-lots. No. 19 to David Patterson, now a wood-lot. No. 20 to Robert Montgomery, now divided into wood-lots. No. 21 to David Gray, now occupied as wood-lots. No. 22 to William Cristy, now Ebenezer Austin's farm. Nos. 23, 24, 25, 26 to James Wier, a part of Mrs. Thomas Liddle's present farm. No. 27 to William Cristy, now occupied as wood-lots. No. 28 to David George, now a part of William Groesbeck's farm. No. 29 to Robert Montgomery, now the farm of Hollis Bruce. Nos. 30 and 31 to David Patterson, now portions of the farms of William Austin, Elijah Harris, and Ira Robinson. No. 32 to Abraham Bininger, now the farm of Fredborn Sweet. No. 33 to Robert Montgomery, now a part of Dyer Baldwin's farm. No. 34 to Jacob Patterson, now a part of William T. Foster's farm. No. 35 to James Archer, now belonging





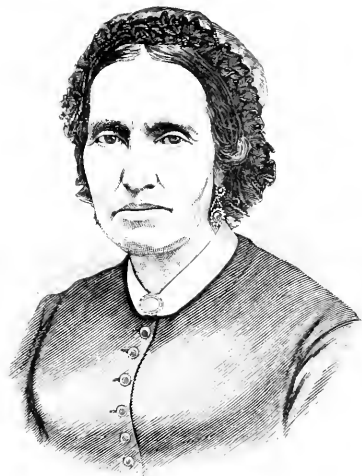
*Isaac Bininger*

GENERAL ISAAC BININGER was born in the town of Salem, Washington Co., N. Y., June 15, 1797. His great-grandfather, a Moravian minister, was a native of Switzerland; left that country, with his wife and two children, on account of religious persecution, emigrated to America, and while on shipboard both the parents died, leaving the two sons, Abraham and Christopher, to come to the new country as orphans.

On board the same ship was John Wesley, the founder of Methodism, and he was so impressed with the religious devotion of the Moravians on shipboard, that he thought he himself had never been converted. In possession of the general is now a mahogany chair brought over by the brothers, which is of historic interest, not only as a relic of over a century and a half, but also as having been a seat for the great John Wesley on shipboard.

Of Christopher little is known after the two brothers came to Bethlehem, Pa., where it is certainly known that Abraham was educated for the ministry. At the close of his studies he went as a missionary to the West Indies, where he had first to be sold as a slave before he was allowed to preach the gospel. He subsequently returned to Bethlehem, and was sent out as a missionary among the Indians, under William Penn's protection. The balance of his life was spent as a missionary, until he removed to Camden, Washington county, about the year 1764, settled on a farm, where he lived until he died, March 8, 1811, aged ninety-one years, leaving four sons, John, Joseph, Isaac, and Abraham.

Isaac, father of the general, was drafted as a soldier in the Revolutionary war; went to Whitehall and was taken prisoner by the Indians; was taken to Montreal, and kept for some three years, when he was released through the interposition of his brother John, who was in Canada, holding an office under the king. During this time the homestead was robbed by the Tories and Indians of everything of value. Returning to Camden valley in the year 1787, Nov. 15, Isaac went into business as a merchant in a general country store, receiving his goods from New York from his brother Abraham, and carting them with an ox-team from Lansingburg. He carried on this business, together with the manufacture of potash, for several years, and in the latter part of his life carried on farming on the old homestead. He died July 20, 1827, aged sixty-seven years, leaving eleven children, of whom General Bininger was the eldest son.



*Gloreyna S. Bininger*

General Bininger spent his boyhood days on the farm at home. At the age of seventeen he engaged as a clerk in the store of Robert R. Law, of Shushan, where he remained for some five years, when he bought out Mr. Law's interest in the store, and successfully carried on the mercantile business for twenty-two years, a part of which time he had a store at Eagleville, which he had built and carried on. After the close of his career as a merchant, he bought a farm in the town of Salem, upon which he now resides.

In politics, General Bininger has always stood an unswerving standard-bearer of the Democratic party, and took the front rank in the political interests of his vicinity in his day. While he was a clerk in the store of Mr. Law he was elected corporal of militia, and has been promoted through regular gradations of office to the rank of brigadier-general of the Sixteenth Brigade, Tenth Division New York Militia, with commission by Governor Marcy, dated Sept. 5, 1834, which rank he resigned at the end of about seven years, with resignation dated Dec. 31, 1840, and signed by Rufus King, adjutant-general.

While a merchant at Shushan he was appointed postmaster, which office he held for some fifteen years. In the year 1825, Feb. 23, he married Miss Mary, fourth daughter of Rev. Wm. McCullar, of Shushan. She was born May 23, 1801, was a member of the Baptist church, and an exemplary Christian woman in all her ways. She died Feb. 19, 1829. For his second wife he married, Oct. 4, 1830, Miss Gloreyna, third daughter of the Honorable Simon Stevens, of Greenwich, Washington Co., N. Y. She was born July 13, 1807.

To the General and Mrs. Bininger have been born seven children. Three died young, and four sons grew to manhood: William (deceased), Henry L. (deceased), Albert L., and Abraham. The two surviving sons reside with the general. The latter married Miss Maggie Robertson, of Cambridge, this county, Jan. 25, 1870.

William was cut off prematurely. Had become a very successful merchant at Milwaukee, and his natural business ability and good judgment had won for him the very high esteem of the best business men with whom he had been associated. He died, while home on a visit, at the age of twenty-eight years, having been married to Miss Harriet Valentine, of Aurora, Ill., daughter of Daniel Valentine, formerly of Shushan, Washington county.

to the estate of Richard West and a part of the farm occupied by I. Mattison. No. 36 to Robert Montgomery, now the farm of John Dwyer. No. 37 to David Patterson, now a part of John Dwyer's farm. No. 38 to John Biningcr, now a part of John L. Sherman's farm. No. 39 to John Patterson, a part of John L. Sherman's farm. No. 40 to James Archer, now Henry F. Robinson's farm. No. 41 to Jacob Patterson, now James Law's farm. No. 42 to James Potter, now a part of James Matteson's farm. No. 43 to James Archer, now a part of the farms of James Wallace and James Matteson. No. 44 to Jacob Patterson, now a part of William T. Foster's farm. No. 45 to Robert Montgomery, now a part of Dyer Baldwin's farm. No. 46 to Abraham Biningcr, now a part of the farms of Dyer Baldwin and James Wallace. No. 47 to David Patterson, now occupied as a part of the farms of James Wallace and Dyer Baldwin. No. 48 to James Archer, now part of Henry F. Robinson's farm. No. 49 to Jacob Patterson, now owned by James Law and George W. Robinson. No. 50 to John March, parts of which are now occupied by James Law, Worden Woodard, William T. Foster, and James Wallace.

We add, also, the purchasers of the eleven hundred and fifty acres Cockburn patent, by lots: No. 1, James Weir; No. 2, William Christie; No. 3, D. Tyrrell; No. 4, Gideon Smith; No. 5, Hugh Montgomery; No. 6, Henry Montgomery; No. 7, William Christie; No. 8, David Gray; No. 9, William Henderson; No. 10, Edward Wheeler; No. 11, Hugh Montgomery; No. 12, Henry Montgomery; No. 13, Michael Conly; No. 14, William Henderson; No. 15, David Gray; No. 16, William Henderson; No. 17, David Gray; No. 18, Henry Montgomery; No. 19, James Weir; No. 20, William Christie; Nos. 21, I. Freeman; Nos. 22, 23, Michael Conly; No. 24, James Weir.

Upon the seven-hundred-acres tract of the Maxwell purchase the Caldwell's were early settlers, and their descendants for many years; Isaac Gerard and Thomas Flanders somewhat later; John Gainer, Thomas McMorris, and Almond Sweet.

*Camden Valley and the South Part of the Town—Family Notices and Miscellaneous Items.*—Chunks brook, spelled Jenkes on the modern maps, takes its name from an old Indian who lived on its banks after the advent of the white men. This tradition comes down from George Peck, one of the earliest surveyors.

Ebenezer Harris, of Connecticut, came to Camden in February, 1788. He traveled on foot, his wife on horseback, bearing an infant six months old. He was the first teacher of Jared Sparks, afterwards the well-known historian. He taught a pioneer school in the valley for fourteen years, and in the same house. He was licensed to preach by Bishop Asbury. At the time that Harris came to Camden there were inhabitants enough for a military company. It was commanded by Captain Gault. The captain was accidentally killed at a muster, and a dirge written by *Edward Harris* was sung at the funeral. The latter was the father of Rev. Ebenezer Harris.

Jared Sparks, the future historian, seems to have been in the Camden valley under the care of Mrs. Eldridge, and to have been the pupil and ward of Ebenezer Harris.

The first interment in the old Camden burying-ground was the wife of Philip Hoffman, and the next was that of Philip Eubury, the pioneer Methodist.

Among the early settlers of this section may be mentioned Colonel David Gray, Nathaniel Gray, Theophilus Ransom, George Cloys, Lemuel and Gideon Smith, Noah Taylor, Zerah Rider, Silas Beers, Robert Weir, Ebenezer Eldredge, Ebenezer Harris, Edward Harris, James Harvey, merchant, William Mitchell, Levi and Jethro Bonney (the latter succeeded by John Crocker), Ebenezer Allen, Isaac Biningcr, merchant (whose son Jacob now occupies the old homestead), Daniel Squires. — Dumphy (succeeded by Richard Sutliff), Andrew McNish (whose descendants now occupy the old place), Mr. Gould, who has numerous descendants in town, Thomas Shepherd, Zebulon Squires, Daniel Clark, Nathaniel Tillotson, Naham Ward (succeeded by James Getty), James Archer, Levi Patterson and brothers, James Beebe, Harvey Little, Alexander Mezon and brothers, John Switzer. — James Harvey, the merchant, kept store in the Camden valley, on the place now occupied by Dr. Elijah Harris. He was afterwards a merchant for many years at Salem village.

The following epitaph from the Camden burying-ground has so much of historic value, we copy entire:

"Here repose unto the resurrection of the just the mortal remains of the venerable father in Christ, Abraham Buningcr, a missionary of the United Brethren church (commonly called the Moravians), who, after serving his Divine master with fidelity, both in the West-India island of St. John and among the Indians of this country, retired in the decline of life to the vale of Camden, where, with patriarchal simplicity, he lived in communion with his Redeemer, a pattern of Christian holiness to all around, and fell asleep in Jesus, full of the hope of glory, at the age of ninety-one years, two months, and eight days. He was born at Balloch, Canton Zurich, Switzerland, January 18, 1729. Departed this life at Camden, March 26, 1811."

Another:

"In memory of three children who were burned to death in the absence of their parents, Thomas and Margaret Flanders, February 3, 1808. James, eight years old; Thomas, seven; and Laura, five."

Isaac Biningcr, a son of the old minister, was in the military service of the United States in 1779 for a month, under Captain Levi Stockwell. In October, 1780, he again joined the army, in Colonel Sherwood's regiment. At Fort Ann he was taken prisoner, carried to Canada, and remained a prisoner until the close of the war, three years.

Among the very old inhabitants of the valley were the Smiths, Levi and Matthew.

The first store at the "Line" in Camden valley was kept by William Bristol, about the year 1835. A post-office was established there, called "Line."

Another early store was Biningcr's. — Edward Harris also kept store in the same building as James Harvey.

A succession of stores were kept in the house now occupied by John Sherman.

Dr. Boies was a physician in the valley about 1815.

Gainer bridge was built by Caleb Orout, in 1810. A bridge was built by Robert Low ten years earlier, on the same abutments. — Another bridge, a few years earlier than that, was placed about four rods above it. Still earlier by seven years the bridge had stood a few rods yet farther up the stream. The earlier bridges, however, from the first settlement down, had all been about thirty five rods below

the Gainer bridge. Over this was the main line from western Vermont to Troy. This bridge was very early.

For thirty years or more a tavern was kept near it. Early landlords were Asa Hull, Andrew Powers, and, somewhat later, John Gainer.

Isaac Merriam, in early times, built a tavern now used as a dwelling-house by Sidney Russell. After Merriam, Aaron Dean, Daniel Hobart, Thomas Edlie, and Edward Law kept the tavern.

The old "yellow store" was first occupied by John Law, about 1800; later by Robert R. Law; and afterwards, about 1858, by Robert L. Law.

The bridge at the bend of the Batten Kill, between John Sherman's and William Edlie's, was one of the earliest in town; originally built about 1785. It was used down to about 1809. A foot-bridge was kept up some years later.

The red bridge, a very old landmark, and so common as to become the name of a school district, was the route of the old Northern turnpike over the Batten Kill.

Earlier than this, however, the great line of Montreal travel southward passed farther up the valley to the great southeastern angle of the stream, and crossed at Moore's bridge, now Foster's. Moore for a long time kept a noted tavern there. Another tavern was north on this same route, at the present Murphy place. Still another at the place of George Austin, better known to the older people as the Rowan hill.

For this entire article upon the Camden valley and the south part of the town we are largely indebted to Wm. Law, of Shushan, who possesses many valuable documents, surveys, and maps, and who added his personal recollections upon many important points.

Dr. Asa Fitch has courteously furnished the following notes upon matters of pioneer interest, as well as further family notices in addition to those already secured:

On the Argyle patent, lot 68, adjoining Turner's patent, first lived Timothy Titus, a blacksmith, having his house and shop near the Batten Kill, on the southeast corner of the lot. The only other early resident was Silas Conkey, a clothier, who, towards the close of the Revolutionary war, came from Pelham, Mass., and bought the other lot, 67, and occupied a small log house upon it until he erected his clothing-works and a dwelling on the north side of the creek, nearly upon the east line of lot 68. These two were the only early residents in that part of Salem taken from the Argyle patent.

The taverns licensed in 1787 had each been kept many years before. The tavern of Thomas & Turner was on the site of the present Ondawa House, where James Turner kept a public-house from nearly the first settlement of the town. The tavern of Adam and Walter Martin was in the building which is still standing, and is the present residence of Dr. Asa Fitch. The Bininger tavern was in Camden, in the old Bininger house, which is still standing. Dr. Pelatiah Fitch, grandfather of the doctor, opened his house at Millman's corners as a tavern for some years after he first came to town. Dr. Fitch supposes these were all the taverns in the earliest years.

It was by the act of the Legislature passed March 7, 1788, that the town received the name Salem,—given to

it, no doubt, by General John Williams, who was then the State senator.

Dr. Clark's colony was scattered around among the inhabitants of Stillwater during their stay from August, 1764, to May, 1767, and also through Schaghticoke; both the men, women, and larger children working wherever they could find employment, taking for pay whatever clothing, cooking utensils, furniture, or other articles they were going to need in their new home, many of them thus obtaining a cow and a pig. And for years after they were settled in Salem many of the men were accustomed to go back there to work during haying and harvesting to obtain things they needed.

Sheep husbandry had long been a leading pursuit of the county, when the opening of the railroads completely revolutionized our agricultural pursuits; the culture of potatoes becoming so much more remunerative (a single crop often equaling in value the ground on which it grows) that sheep were no longer of any account, and the noted flocks of a former day are nearly all extinct. The McNish flock is still preserved, in much diminished numbers.

The first house at Fitch's point, and the first house (built of logs) in town, was on the bank of the Batten Kill, some eighty rods up the stream from the corner of this and the Argyle patent. It was built by one Germond, who also had several acres of land cleared and in cultivation, known in the neighborhood to this day as the "Jarman field." He took title from Lyllius, and on coming to find his title worthless he abandoned the place, and went no one knows where. When Wm. Blake and George Telford first came to this vicinity, August, 1772, they for a time occupied Germond's vacated house.

The leading exports of the town are potatoes, potatoes, potatoes, to both the New York and Boston markets. Next to this in value is probably butter. Besides agricultural products, roofing-slate is exported largely.

#### FAMILY SKETCHES.

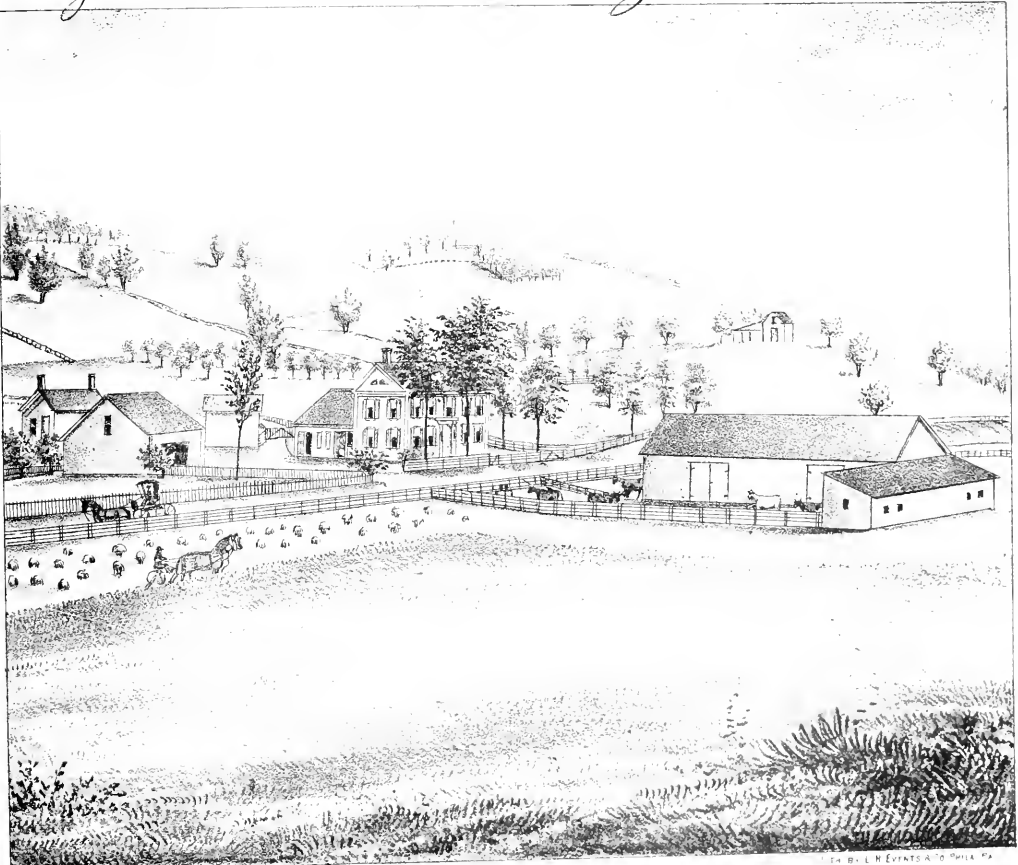
Moses Martin, from Stockbridge, Mass., settled at Fitch's point about 1768; was supervisor, justice of the peace, etc. The children were, first, Aaron, a farmer and lumberman, of Salem; second, Miriam, wife of Abner Dwelly, farmer, of Greenwich; third, Triphena, wife of Augustus Angel, carpenter and millwright, of Jackson,—removed to Chester, Warren Co., N. Y.; fourth, Moses, Jr., farmer and justice of the peace, of Salem; fifth, Adam, saddle- and harness-maker, of Salem; sixth, Anna, wife of Abner Glines, of Greenwich,—Fort Miller, Va.; seventh, Asa, farmer, of Salem; eighth, Lydia, wife of James McNitt, distiller and farmer, of Salem.

Colonel Adam Martin, of Stockbridge, Mass., an older brother of Moses, during the Revolutionary war was a captain of one of the Massachusetts companies in the Continental army. On its close he removed to Salem, and, in company with his son Walter, purchased the grist- and saw-mill and farm of Wm. Reid, at Fitch's point, and erected the large dwelling-house in which they kept tavern. In 1795 they sold out to Dr. Asa Fitch, and Walter then kept store in Salem village; and having purchased a township (Martinsburg) in Lewis county, they removed thither in 1803. The children of Colonel Adam were, first, Zerinal,



*Juliette Wilson*

*Fayette Wilson*



RESIDENCE OF CLINTON F. WILSON, SALEM WASHINGTON CO. N. Y.

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wife of Silas Conkey; second, Hon. Walter, above mentioned; third, Sarah, wife of Chillus Doty,—removed to Martinsburg. He was there sheriff and general agent of Walter Martin. Their son, James Duane Doty,—born in Salem, Nov. 5, 1800,—was territorial governor of Wisconsin, and subsequently of Utah, also superintendent of Indian affairs; fourth, Abigail, wife of Dr. Asa Fitch; fifth, Elizabeth, wife of Andrew Freeman, landlord, of Salem village.

William Reid, a skilled millwright from Scotland, in 1772 erected an excellent grist-mill and a saw-mill at Fitch's point, for doing which he received from the proprietors of the town the lot of land which had been reserved for that purpose. In 1786 he sold and moved to a mill-seat in Argyle, to which town a more particular notice of his family belongs.

John Lytle, one of Dr. Clark's colony, located a mile southwest of the village, on the road to Shushan. His children were, first, Elizabeth, wife of James Rowan, of Salem; second, Isaac, of Hebron; third, William, of Lisbon, St. Lawrence Co.; fourth, Rebecca,—Mrs. James Mills, of Argyle; fifth, Esther,—Mrs. Robert Lytle, of Lisbon; sixth, Susan,—Mrs. Robert Vance, of Hebron; seventh, Jane,—Mrs. Wm. Russell, of Cambridge.

Andrew Lytle (probably a brother of John), also of Dr. Clark's colony, lived west of John, on the place recently occupied by Hon. David Russell. Children,—first, James, of Lisbon; second, Hannah,—Mrs. Charles Nelson, of Lewistown, Essex Co.; third, William, of Hebron; fourth, Mary,—Mrs. Dr. Andrew Proudfit, of Argyle; fifth, Andrew, long an inn-keeper on his father's place,—finally emigrated to Milwaukee, Wis.; sixth, Margaret,—Mrs. James McClellan, of Hebron.

Leonard Webb resided on the present Rich farm, some three miles south from the village, and had two sons,—John, removed to Pembroke, Genesee Co., and David, to the vicinity of Cooperstown, Otsego Co.

Captain Joseph Sarrow, from Pellam, resided in the Perkins neighborhood, near the line of Vermont. His son, Joseph, was a miller, and his daughter, Betsy, became the wife of John Conkey,—removed to Martinsburg.

James Long resided at the north end of the village, on the recent David Johnson farm. His only child, Edward, of Salem, was the father of Edward Long, so many years the landlord of the "Cheekered House" in Cambridge.

James Rogers emigrated from Londonderry, N. H., to Baskinridge, N. J., and ten years later, in 1775, to Salem, settling in the Blind Buck hollow, next above the Deacon Stevenson farm. His sons, Hugh and William, removed to Le Ray, Jefferson Co., and James settled in West Hebron, on the farm now occupied by his son David. His daughters were Jane,—Mrs. John Blair, of Cambridge, and afterwards Putnam; Polly,—Mrs. Deacon Daniel McNitt, of Salem; Peggy, the wife, first, of Samuel Banner, of Hebron, and, second, of Robert Cox, Pawlet, Vt.; and Sarah,—Mrs. Colonel David Rood, of Hampton.

William Huggins emigrated from the north of Ireland to Pennsylvania, and thence to Salem, settling on the present Odbert farm, two miles north of the village, where he kept a public-house. He had three sons and three daughters, namely: Samuel, who resided in Catskill, Rochester, and

Coboes; William, located in Dutchess county, and from thence moved west; John, finally settled in Pembroke, Genesee Co.; Elizabeth. Mrs. Robert Stewart, of Salem; Mary,—Mrs. James Hammond, moved west; Isabel—Mrs. James Rowan; Hebron, also moved west.

Nathan Wilson, from Greenwich, Mass., married Sarah, daughter of Colonel Joseph McCracken, and settled in the northeast corner of the town; was sheriff, member of Congress, and county judge. His two sons, Nathan W. and Josiah, remained upon the same farm.

James Gibson, one of Dr. Clark's colony, and no connection to the Gibson family now in town, settled near the present Bushes school-house. His son John located on the present John Cleveland farm; was a rank Tory, and was driven from town *vi et armis*. Their father dying, the family—James, Andrew, Matthew, and Richard—all followed John to Canada. Richard and his mother subsequently returned to Salem. He remained in town many years, and finally went west.

James Craig, one of Dr. Clark's colony, lived on the turnpike, adjoining the line of Hebron. His three sons, Joseph, Robert, and John, settled in Hebron.

Thomas McCrea, of Dr. Clark's colony, took up the lot on which Clapp's mills were afterwards built. His children were Mary, wife of Deacon Thomas Collins, Salem, and Elizabeth and Martha, unmarried.

Abner Stone erected the tavern in the South village, which continued to be kept long afterwards by McKellip and by the Woodworths, father and son. Major Stone's daughter, Thankful, married James Y. Watson, farmer, of Salem, who removed to Waukesha, Wisconsin.

John Clark came from Andover, Mass., at an early day, and lived on the hill north of the present Hugh Perry place. His children were, first, Isaac, remained in Salem; second, John, moved to Hamburg, Erie Co.; third, Joseph, a farmer of Salem and elder in the U. P. church; fourth, Thomas, Kingston, N. Y., hotel-keeper; fifth, James, farmer, of Salem; sixth, Elizabeth, wife of Dr. Seth Brown, Salem.

Thomas Lyon resided in Sandgate and had three sons, Thomas, Samuel, and Joseph.

Several names upon the land lists of 1789 were probably non-residents, or at most only in Salem for a short time, sufficient to be included in the certificates. Dr. Fitch finds in old papers the names of Samuel Covenhoven, Francis Lammom, James and Jonathan Tackles, Alex. Gault, James Crow, and others whom he concludes were in town for only a few years, and there remains here no record of their families.

The following memorandum with reference to Philip Embury and his associates is furnished by Hon. James Gibson, from manuscripts prepared with a view to publication by himself at some future date. This is also the case with reference to other papers appearing in this history from his pen:

#### SETTLERS AT CAMDEN BEFORE THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR.

Paul Heck, one of the settlers who came to Camden with Philip Embury, died at Augusta, Canada West, in

1792, aged sixty-two years, and is buried in the old "Blue church grave-yard" at that place. The venerable Barbara Heck outlived her husband, Paul Heck, twelve years, dying at the residence of her son Samuel, in the year 1804, aged seventy years, and her remains were buried beside those of her husband in the old "Blue church grave-yard" at Augusta.

Andrew Embury, Philip Switzer, Peter Switzer, and Vale Dettlor, associates of Philip Embury in planting a colony at Camden, were all loyalists, and went to Canada West soon after the breaking out of the Revolutionary war, and settled at and about Augusta.

John Embury early removed to the city of New York. He attained the great age of nearly one hundred years.

Edward Gainer, who came to Camden valley with Philip Embury, and married Catharine Lowe, died at the house of his daughter, Elizabeth Buck, on the border of Camden, in the year 1846, aged ninety-three years. His wife Catharine had previously deceased, on May 2, 1838, in the ninety-first year of her age. Both are buried in the old grave-yard at West Arlington.

Catharine, the widow of Philip Embury, married John Lawrence, and both died in Augusta, and are buried in the old "Blue church grave-yard."

Philip Embury, it is well known, came to Camden, and, though young in years, was the patriarch of the settlement there,—its leader and adviser in all its spiritual and material interests. His early death, in 1773, left his people without any one competent to wisely advise and lead them, and nearly the whole flock he had lovingly gathered and faithfully governed became dispersed, most of them going to Canada, and there making for themselves new and permanent homes, and their places in the valley of Camden knowing them no more.

#### ORGANIZATION—CIVIL HISTORY.

The town having been settled by so large an emigration at once in 1764-65, it is inferred that a precinct or district organization of some kind must have been made soon after. There are many evidences of this, although the actual records of such an organization are not known to be in existence. Between 1764 and 1787 was a period of twenty-three years,—a period in which the great contest that separated the colonies from England and gave to the United States a national existence was begun, fought through, and closed. In this same period was the exciting home-struggle over the New Hampshire grants, that rolled its waves of fierce neighborhood dissension up to the very boundaries of New Perth, and endeavored, though in vain, to lead away from their allegiance to New York the settlers upon the great patent. Questions that involved the title to every farm, the safety of every home, the personal allegiance of every citizen, were in daily and hourly discussion. The very foundations of civil society were shaken by the mighty tread of revolution. It is not possible that that period could have been passed in a chaotic, unorganized state by the intelligent citizens who had established homes for themselves and their families in this valley. Committees of safety were to be appointed, roads were to be laid out, taxes to be levied, the poor to be cared for, courts of justice to

be sustained. All this required meetings and officers, and they must have been held and appointed. The names of *road commissioners* eight years before the first town-meeting are on record. That there was also a clerk, and that assessors and overseers of the poor were regularly elected, is also very certain. Where is the old book? In whose attic is it waiting the grasp of a Fitch or a Gibson to be brought to light?

It is in evidence that the question of submitting to the jurisdiction of Vermont actually came up at a town-meeting during this period, that it was a severe and hotly-contested struggle, and that the friends of New York triumphed by a regular lawful decision, though only by a small majority. Other proof of this "prehistoric" organization is found in the amount of public business transacted at this point, the concerted movements for defense in 1777-78, all the records of which indicate a town of considerable population and a growing, organized community.

A list of the officers for those twenty-three years would possess much interest. But we cannot hope to give what the veteran students of history residing here have failed to find.

Further traces of the district organization prior to that of the town appear in the first book. There is on record a road-survey, made June 19, 1781, by Joshua Conkey, Robert Pennell, and Alexander Sinson, in the town of New Perth, extending from Martin's Mills northward. It is recorded, however, by the first town clerk, June 20, 1788. The surveyor was Moses Martin. Another survey, Dec. 12, 1782, was made under the direction of Road Commissioners John Armstrong and Nathan Morgan. This was a road "extending from Salem to Cockburn's patent," the name Salem thus appearing to be used regarding the village five years before the organization of the town.

There is also a petition for an alteration in the road "from David Hopkins' to the place of Mr. Rowan," bearing date March 29, 1783, signed by John Hamilton, David Whitney, Joseph Nelson, Wm. Cruikshank, Josiah Parish, Sr., Robert Wilson, Joseph Hamilton, Thomas Armstrong, James Armstrong, David Gray, Samuel Hopkins, Daniel McCleary, and sworn to before David Hopkins, justice of the peace.

A road was laid out, Nov. 22, 1782, "from Black Line by Mr. Monson's to Martin's Mills," Nathan Morgan, John Rowan, John Armstrong, commissioners.

Still earlier, in 1779, a road was laid out "from Rupert to Dr. John Williams'," by Joshua Conkey and Robert Pennell, commissioners, and Moses Martin, surveyor.

As touching the Vermont question, it perhaps should be added that though this town, by a formal vote, refused to act under the jurisdiction of that State, yet White Creek district was represented in some way at the celebrated Cambridge convention, held May 9th to the 15th, 1781. It was this convention that resolved, in due form, to include in the State of Vermont all the district or tract of land bounded north by latitude 45°, west by the Hudson river, and south by the north line of Massachusetts extended to the Hudson. The "Documentary History of New York" (vol. iv, page 1004) gives the articles of union agreed upon at





*S. Beatty*

SAMUEL BEATTY was born where he now resides, in the town of Salem, Washington, Co., N. Y., February 25, 1807.

The Beatty family traces descent to Thomas Beatty, who emigrated from Ireland, in the year 1767, October, with his wife and five children, David, Jean, Thomas, Samuel, and William, leaving one son, John, who was married, in Ireland. The family settled first in Salem, and hence were among the earliest pioneers of this part of Washington county. The ancestry were of Scotch descent, and emigrated to Ireland on account of religious persecution in Scotland. The great-grandfather erected his log-cabin in the wilderness on the lot he had taken up, the greater part of which, with the assistance of his boys, he cleared. He lived to be eighty-three years of age, and died where he had settled. John, the grandfather, with his wife and daughter, Jane, emigrated from Ireland the same year as his father, and, after a voyage of seventeen weeks, first settled in Pennsylvania, where he remained for about two years, where he earned money enough, as a common laborer, to get to Washington county, town of Salem, where he arrived and erected his log slanty in the woods in the year 1769, taking up one lot of land. He erected his second log-cabin in the year 1772, which, at the time of writing this sketch, 1878, is still standing, and the property owned by one of the grandchildren, Wm. J. The early history of this family in meeting the obstacles of settlement in a new country; the slow but sure development from scanty means to pecuniary competence and comfortable surroundings; the raising of a large family; the consequent dread and fear by the presence of the Indians and the march of Burgoyne, with incidents connected with the embarrassments under which settlers were placed at that time, would fill a volume, and can only be briefly referred to in this narrative. The result of the labor of the grandfather, in buildings and surroundings, are to-day as he left them, except their natural decay. John Beatty lived on the spot where he first settled during the balance of his life; after his settlement, was a farmer by occupation. He received a very limited education from books in his youth, but gained by observation and business experience what he was wanting in early education. He was a man of unquestioned integrity in all his business transactions; was warmly attached to the best interests, building up churches and schools in the town; was a member of the Associate Reformed Presbyterian church at Salem, established by Dr. Clark in 1765. He died in his seventy-seventh year, May 20, 1817, leaving a wife and nine children (Jane having died while young). His wife, whose maiden name was Grizzy McKaibert, died in the year 1828, at the age of eighty-two.

John, father of the subject of this memoir, and eighth child of this family, was born in January, 1784. Married for his first wife Mary Beatty, by whom he had five children,—Samuel, John, Jane, Mary G., and Ebenezer. The mother of these children was a woman of great courage and resolution to do what she conceived to be right, possessing great decision of character. She died in 1853.

For his second wife he married Agnes McCoy, of Argyle, by whom he had one son, William J., who now resides on the old homestead.

The father spent his life after the year 1818, for the next thirty years, as a merchant in Salem village; previous to which, and subsequently, he was a farmer. Was never solicitous of any notoriety by way of political preferment, but was prominent in the councils of the church of his choice, the Associate Reformed Presbyterian church at Salem, in which he was an elder for about thirty years. He died at the age of (nearly) seventy, in the year 1853. The second wife died in the year 1867.

Samuel Beatty spent his minority as a clerk in the store of his father at Salem. Was married, in the year 1839, to Hannah D., daughter of Judge Rising, of West Rupert, Vt. By this union he has two surviving children,—Mary L. and Ebenezer. His wife died May 14, 1829. For his second wife Mr. Beatty married Lemira S. Harwood, daughter of Perez Harwood, of Bennington, Vt., by whom he had one daughter,—Lemira M. The second wife died October 14, 1844. For his last wife he married Fanny J., daughter of Henry Harwood, of Bennington, Vt., by whom he has three surviving children,—Abby A., Henry H., and Jenny Bell. The mother of these children died November 19, 1873.

Mr. Beatty has followed the occupation of a farmer, and is ranked among the successful agriculturists of the county.

Mr. Beatty cast his first vote for president of the United States for John Quincy Adams. Was a member of the old Whig party, and since the organization of the Republican party has been an ardent supporter of its principles until the year 1872, when he became a liberal and independent voter. It is a fact worthy of note here that the political principles held by the ancestry are still firmly adhered to by the great-grandchildren.

Characteristic of Mr. Beatty are his strong temperance proclivities; his firmness and decision in all matters in which he is interested; his indefatigable resolution to carry forward to a successful issue any measure receiving his attention; his kindness in his family, and sociability with his friends.

Ebenezer Beatty was born December 8, 1819. During his early life was a clerk in his father's store at Salem, and subsequently became a partner. The latter part of his life was spent as a farmer on the old homestead. He was never married. He died January 1, 1878. His portrait, with his brother William J.'s, will be found above a view of the old homestead first settled by the grandfather.

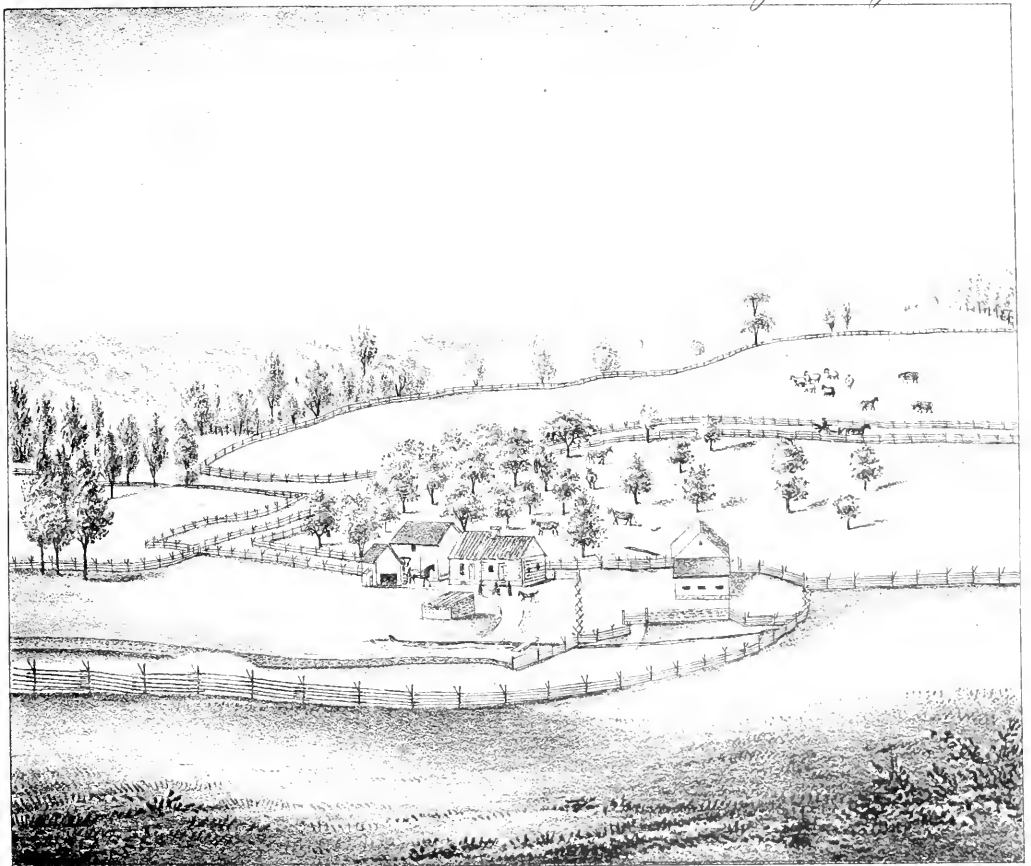
William J. Beatty was born October 26, 1838; occupies and owns the old homestead; married Mrs. Mary Jane, widow of the late Robert Hunter (who was a soldier of the war, and deceased), and a daughter of John Denison, of Salem. They have three children,—Agnes McCoy, Frank, and Fanny J.



EBENEZER BEATY



*William J. Beaty*



RESIDENCE OF WM. J. BEATY, SALEM WASHINGTON COUNTY NEW YORK

LITH BY C. H. BROWN



Cambridge between a committee representing the State of Vermont and the convention. The convention is there stated to be composed of "representatives from the districts of Hoosick, Schaghticoke, Cambridge, Saratoga, Upper White Creek, Black Creek, Granville, Skeensborough, Kingsbury, Fort Edward, and Little Hoosick." The word representatives implies delegates formally chosen. If this was the case in White Creek, it is evident that only a portion of the citizens shared in the movement; for when the contest ended by act of Congress, August, 1782, the district of White Creek was under no necessity of executing any act of submission to New York, because it had not changed its allegiance. In the "Documentary History" alluded to above (vol. iv, page 1010) is a paper strangely headed by the editor "Submission of the People of White Creek to New York." We copy it to show that it is not anything of the kind:

"To His Excellency George Clinton, Esquire, and the Honourable the Senate and Assembly of the State of New York, the petition of the subscribers most humbly sheweth,—

"That your petitioners have been, ever since their settling in this county, faithful subjects to the State of New York, and notwithstanding numbers of this county having gone over to Vermont, yet such as have shown themselves friends to the common cause, and appear to be truly penitent for their misdeed, we would recommend to your excellency and the honorable Legislature for pity; that although they have swerved from their allegiance to this State yet they have shown themselves to be always in readiness to oppose our enemy. We would therefore request that your excellency and the honorable Legislature will take their case into consideration, and restore them to their former privileges, and, as in duty bound, shall ever pray.

"JOHN ARMSTRONG,	JOSHUA CONKEY,
"JOHN HENRY,	THOMAS ARMSTRONG,
"EDWARD SAVAGE,	ROBERT BOYD,
"JOHN GRAY,	ALEXANDER KENNEDY,
"MATTHEW McWHORTER,	SAMUEL McWHORTER,
"ROBERT PENNELL,	THOMAS LYON,
"ALEXANDER TURNER,	SAMUEL SMITH,
"PELAVIAH FITCH, JR.,	

"WHITE CREEK, March 5, 1782."

A glance will show that the paper is not an act of submission, but a petition from those "who had ever since their settling in the county been faithful subjects of the State of New York," asking lenient treatment for those who had swerved from their allegiance. The petitioners ask mercy for others, not for themselves.

It may nevertheless be true that a *minority* were favorable to the pretensions of Vermont, and that had Ethan Allen and his associates been less violent in their proceedings the minority *might* have become the majority. But the settlers upon the patent of twenty-five thousand acres were all holding their farms by a grant from the crown through the colonial government of New York; this title was not contested even by the Vermont authorities. Naturally, the settlers were willing to render allegiance to New York,—preferred to do so. Besides, many of the first settlers of Salem were men of distinguished public character, men of education, statesmen, able to thoroughly understand the merits of the pending questions,—and they clearly saw, what the documents yet fully prove, that the claim of New York to the *whole* of Vermont was beyond all legal doubt; that the government of New Hampshire had no royal authority to grant to any one an acre of land west

of the Connecticut river; that even the shadow of a shadow upon which Benning Wentworth rested his claim extended no further west than the west line of Massachusetts.

With the close of the Revolutionary period came the appropriate time for more thorough civil organization. The loose, informal district government on the one hand, often no doubt with indefinite boundaries, and the absolute powers of colonial or provincial war committees on the other, both passed away. Laws were enacted creating towns, strictly defining their boundaries, providing the necessary officers, their jurisdiction, and duties.

From the year 1787 the records are preserved, and the succession of town-meetings fully recorded, except that of 1802.

In the tables of town officers we have given the name of Nathan Wilson as the probable collector for 1802, while the supervisor and town clerk are no doubt correct, as they are easily determined by other evidence than the minutes of the town-meeting.

The name of the town was the result of a compromise. The Scotch-Irish colony desired the place to be called New Perth; the New England men were in favor of White Creek. The first mention of the name Salem we find recorded was when the stockade erected in 1777 was called "Fort Salem," as mentioned in the general history. From the road-record before mentioned the name seems to have been applied to the village as early as 1782, and when the people became tired, after the close of the Revolution, of quarreling over "New Perth," they agreed on the same name they had adopted for their fort.

We take the following notes from the town records:

The first book was bought by James Tomb in New York, in the year 1788; price, one pound twelve shillings.

The following is a copy of the minutes of the first town-meeting:

"SALEM DISTRICT.—Town-meeting held at the house of Thomas Turner, upon the first Tuesday of April, 1787, agreeable to a law of our Legislature, for the more orderly holding of town-meetings, passed the 14th of February, 1787. Before John McCallister and John Rowan, justices of the peace for the said district. The act read. Moderator appointed, John Armstrong; Town Clerk, James Tomb; Supervisor, John Rowan; Assistant Supervisor, Adam Martin; Assessors, Nathan Morgan, Abner Carswell, John Harsha; Commissioners of Highways, Alexander Gault, Alexander McNish, Alexander McNitt; Postmasters, Robert Stewart, Hamilton McCallister, Hugh Moneric, Elisha Fitch, John Morey, William Thompson, Sr., John Hanna, Uri Brooks, John Beatty, Benjamin Cleveland, David McCracken, Moses Cleveland, James Gambell, Timothy Holt; Jedediah Gilbert, John Steel, Noah Barnes, Alexander Turner, Sr., David Thomas, Joel Lake, David Webb, Isaac Michael, Abel Cleveland, Robert Haggans, Allen Hunsdon, Jacob Patterson, James Henderson, Samuel Safford; Poormasters, Beuben Chainey, Nathan Morgan; Constable, and probably Collector, Elisha Fitch; Fence-Viewers, James Hopkins, Robert Pennell, Sr., Andrew McNitt.

"Further voted, that a pound be built, and Major McCracken superintend the business. That Hamilton McCallister, Nathan Morgan, Robert Pennell, Joseph McCracken, John Lytle, Benjamin Cleveland, Moses Martin be a committee to appoint the place where said pound is to be built.

"The committee report the aforesaid pound to be built upon a corner of the ministerial lot, belonging to the New England congregation, near John Lytle's.

"Voted, that Richard Hoy and John Harsha inspect into the excise and fines, and call the justices, supervisors, and poormasters to an account respecting the same.

"Voted, that hogs be shut up or confined so as not to do damage.

"Voted, that three men, namely, Hamilton McCollister, James Stevenson, and James Tomb, write a petition to our Legislature respecting immorality.

"Voted, that none of the inhabitants of Salem be found in the tavern after nine o'clock at night, except upon necessary business.

"Voted, that any man who takes a family upon his farm shall return the number and names of such family, within forty days after their arrival, to the poormasters of the district.

"Voted, that the poormasters settle with David Tomb respecting the expenses of Patrick Sloan, Wardens, William McCoy, Robert Stewart, Andrew Lytle, Hamilton McCollister, John McCarter, John Gray, John McSealon, Aaron Stone, Thomas Collamer."

It would probably be difficult to pass some of these votes of 1787 at the town-meeting of the present year (1878).

1788.—Benjamin Cleveland, John Armstrong, and Hugh Moor were appointed assessors; Alexander Gault, collector; Alexander McNish, constable; Aaron Stone, William Moncrief, Sr., and James McFarland, highway commissioners; William McCoy, a poormaster; Matthew Whorter a fence-viewer. The other officers were mostly the same as those of the previous year.

1790.—George Schamp was elected a hog constable.

At the town-meeting of 1791 it was voted that a committee be chosen out of the first and second congregations of Salem to superintend the fencing of the grave-yard; that Colonel Joseph McCracken and James Tomb carry on the above business; that the expense be a town-charge. It was also voted "that every inhabitant of this town shall stop travelers that travel unnecessarily upon the Sabbath,"—a comprehensive warrant surely.

1792.—Wardens were still chosen by the people. This year they were Daniel Mattison, David Carswell, Daniel McCleary, Thomas Collins, Walter Martin, William Harkness, Moses Martin, Hugh Moor, Stephen Clapp, James Tomb, Hamilton McCollister, John Honeywood.

1793.—Voted a pound to be built, and that twenty-four pounds be raised for that purpose; that one-third of that sum belong to Camden. Committee: Alexander Turner, Jr., Stephen Clapp, John Gray, Jr., and David Gray. That the pound be built between the court-house and the white bridge; if the ground cannot be obtained there, then where it can be obtained most conveniently. The Camden pound to be built near James Wier's house. Poundmaster's fees, fourpence per head for all cattle; one penny a head for sheep.

Here is an stray notice, with a critical description, that ought to have left no doubt of identity when found:

"Broke into the inclosure of the subscriber two sheep some time in June, 1791: one of a *gray color*, the other white, with a *croop* off the top of each ear, and short tails.

"JAMES CREARY."

1797.—Voted, "that the pound be moved unto the road at the expense of the town, and that the assessors purchase a place to set it upon." Voted, "that a lane be made to the grave-yard at the expense of the town." Voted, "that the supervisors and justices give no license to Sabbath-breakers."

1798.—Voted "the sum of ten dollars for the purpose of killing crows and blackbirds;" one shilling for each crow, and threepence for each blackbird killed between May 12 and July 1. Voted, "that all cattle found on the highway within one mile of the court-house, between the

1st day of December and the 1st day of April, be liable to be pounded, and pay the same fees as the law directs in other cases, and to pay the same for keeping such cattle as the tavern-keepers have." "Cattle" seems to be the nominative of the verb "pay."

1801.—The town invested *twenty* dollars in crows and blackbirds.

1804.—Thirty dollars for the same purposes.

1808.—Joshua Streeter was appointed a leather-sealer, to be governed by the laws of the State on that subject.

The *geese* had evidently taken some advantage of technical defects in previous by-laws, for this year the vote on that subject was, "Every goose or GANDER running at large, the owner to forfeit twenty-five cents."

It is probable the crow-hunters in previous years had not observed town-lines as they ought to have done, for they are now required to furnish "satisfactory proof that the birds were killed *in the town of Salem*."

This was evidently a time of "civil service reform" generally, when new and improved laws were brought to bear on geese, crows, and tamers. Besides, another vote peremptorily orders "every man to keep his sheep and hogs in his own inclosure."

1809.—The assessors were appointed a committee "to call upon the former town clerks for an account of the moneys appropriated for the purpose of killing crows and blackbirds;" and while the present town clerk was intrusted with twenty-five dollars for similar purposes, he was required to render "an account to a justice of the peace, the same as poormasters." The town fathers evidently suspected there might be a full-grown African somewhere in the brush-fences that the crow-hunters had to climb, or in the town clerk's office.

1810.—One hundred and thirty-nine dollars and eighty-six cents was voted for a fence around the burying-ground. Families having other burying-grounds were exempted from the tax. Building Committee: Thomas Baker, Abner Stone, Aaron Martin. Voted, "that five dollars be raised by tax of the town, and be appropriated, together with the money in Alexander Simson's hands belonging to the town, for the purpose of *building a stocks* for said town, and that the supervisor and town clerk superintend the building of the same." Voted, "that all fines be collected in the name of the supervisor, and the fines go to the use of the poor." Voted, that if the supervisor fail of recovering the fines the person complaining pay the cost. A sure plan to make complainants careful.

1811.—A committee was appointed to audit the accounts of the committee upon the fence of the burial-ground. The sum of four hundred dollars was voted towards finishing the academy.

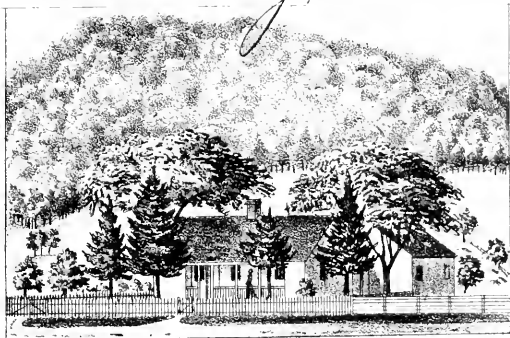
1813.—It was *Resolved*, That the poormasters of this town meet on Tuesday next at ten o'clock in the forenoon at the hotel in the village, for the purpose of seeing who will take the town paupers the cheapest."

1815.—Having refused to elect a pound-keeper in 1814, they now voted to repair the pounds once more. It was also *Resolved*, That one hundred dollars be raised by tax for the purpose of searching for stolen property and the thief or thieves, and that the money be paid over to the

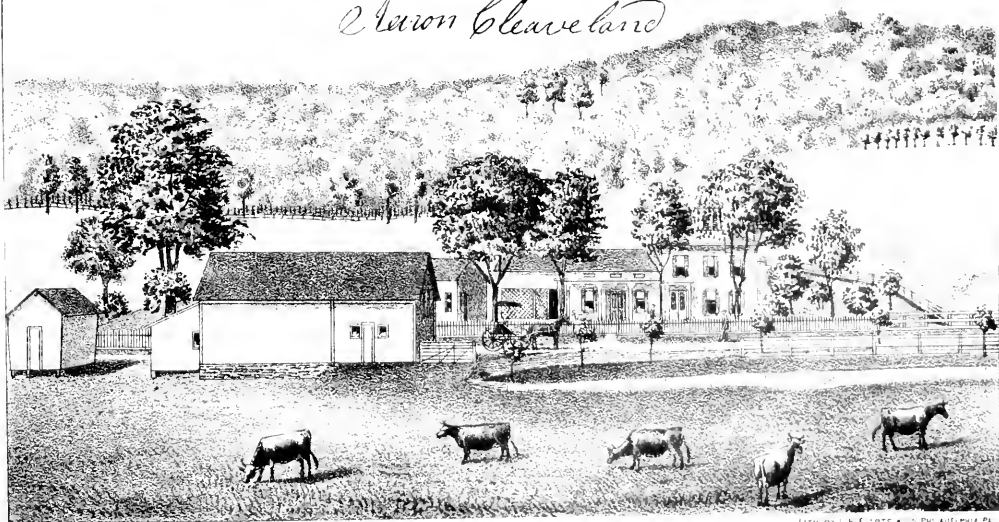




*Sarah H. Cleveland. John Cleveland*



*Marion Cleveland*



RESIDENCE OF JOHN CLEVELAND, SALEM, WASHINGTON CO. N.Y.

ENGRAVED BY L. K. ELLIOTT & CO. PHILADELPHIA, PA.



inspectors of election, and they be appointed a standing committee to carry the above resolution into effect."

1818.—The following certificate of manumission appears in the records:

"Know all men by these presents that I, Edward Savage, master and owner of a female slave named Lott, have manumitted and discharged her the said Lott from her servitude, and do hereby manumit, discharge, and set free the said Lott.

"Witness my hand and seal this 27th day of August, 1818.

"EDWARD SAVAGE." [L.S.]

This was in pursuance of the act of the Legislature upon the subject of slavery in this State. The birth of slave children is occasionally recorded in the town-book, as in 1809: "Peter, born of my negro woman named Beck," signed Anthony I. Blanchard. Also, in the same family, 1814: "Kate, born of my negro slave woman Amy." Also, in 1817: "Cato, born of Amy, a negro woman, his slave." Amy seems to have afterwards been manumitted, Nov. 29, 1820. Sept. 21, 1818, John Savage certifies to the birth, on or about the 6th of October, 1817, of "Nan, child of Chris, a female slave belonging to this deponent."

1819.—At a special town-meeting, held November 5, the decision of the judges of the court of common pleas in the matter of a certain road was taken up for consideration, a strong resolution opposing said decision passed, and the highway commissioners directed to take steps for a legal adjudication of the matter, the town to defray the expense of costs, not to exceed fifty dollars. (See pages 154 and 155, first book of town records.) The judges whose decision was thus appealed from were Asa Fitch, Jonathan Wood, and Nathaniel Hall. Fifty dollars would be a small sum to attempt a modern lawsuit with in the upper courts.

1821.—All town officers receiving pay for their services were required to report in writing, the report to be read on the morning of the town-meeting. Asa Fitch, Aaron Cleveland, John Law, Joshua Steel, and David Russell were appointed a committee to consider the expediency of building a poor-house.

1822.—The committee reported in favor of a county poor-house, and their action was approved by a majority of twenty-eight.

1825.—There was manumitted, under date of March 8, "a certain negro slave called Jock Becker or John Dean, the property of Elijah C. Pearl."

1826.—"Charles, a colored man, now the property of Nathan Wilson, Esq.," was manumitted January 11.

At the town-meeting it was

"Resolved, That the town clerk call on William McCollister for the original field-book and chart of the town of Salem, and that the same be deposited in the town clerk's office."

1832.—Twenty-five dollars were voted to pay for standard weights and measures for the use of the town sealer.

At a special town-meeting, Jan. 28, 1869, C. M. Huff, chairman, five thousand dollars was voted on the part of the town towards the erection of a new court-house at Salem. A committee of three was appointed to present the said action to the board of supervisors, and to apply to the Legislature for authorizing the same, viz., John H. McFarland, S. H. Russell, and John M. Williams.

At the annual town-meeting of 1872, James Gibson and

Robert M. Stephenson were appointed a committee to collect and remove to the room in the court-house assigned for the use of this town, by resolution of the board of supervisors of the county of Washington, all the books and papers and documents in the town clerk's office, or belonging thereto, or to the town, suitably arrange an inventory, and classify the same, index and bind any or such parts thereof as they shall think proper, and provide suitable cases for their safe-keeping and ready examination; the expenses thereof to be a town charge, to be audited by the board of auditors, provided the said committee give their services free of charge.

LIST OF TOWN OFFICERS.

	Supervisors.	Town Clerks.	Ch. Clerks.
1787.	John Rowan, Adam Margin.]	James Tomb,	Elijah Fitch.
1788.	John Rowan,	" "	Alexander Gault.
1789.	James Tomb,	" "	Al. S. Turner, Sr.
1790.	Hamilton McAllister,	" "	John Beattie.
1791.	John Williams,	" "	Benjamin Cleveland.
1792.	" "	" "	John Beattie.
1793.	" "	" "	" "
1794.	" "	" "	Alexander McNish.
1795.	" "	" "	" "
1796.	Alexander T. Turner,	" "	" "
1797.	David Thomas,	" "	" "
1798.	" "	" "	" "
1799.	" "	" "	" "
1800.	" "	" "	" "
1801.	Edward Savage,	" "	Nathan Willson.
1802.	" "	" "	" "
1803.	" "	" "	Moses Rice.
1804.	Abner Stone,	" "	" "
1805.	John Savage,	" "	Joseph Boyd.
1806.	" "	James Hawley,	" "
1807.	Andrew Lytle,	James Tomb,	Jonas Sloan.
1808.	John Gray,	Alex. Simpson, Jr.,	Paul Wheeler.
1809.	" "	D. Matthews, Jr.,	" "
1810.	David Woods,	" "	Jonas Sloan.
1811.	" "	" "	" "
1812.	Alexander McNish,	Henry Matthews,	James Dobbins.
1813.	John Savage,	" "	Joshua Streeter.
1814.	John Williams,	James McNish,	James Y. Watson.
1815.	" "	" "	James I. Sherwood.
1816.	Philo Curtis,	Henry Matthews,	" "
1817.	" "	James McNish,	" "
1818.	John Crary,	Joseph Hawley,	" "
1819.	" "	" "	Joshua Streeter.
1820.	" "	James McNish,	Avaus Lytle.
1821.	James Harvey,	" "	" "
1822.	" "	" "	" "
1823.	John McMurray,	" "	" "
1824.	" "	" "	" "
1825.	" "	" "	" "
1826.	" "	Henry Matthews,	" "
1827.	" "	" "	" "
1828.	" "	" "	" "
1829.	" "	" "	Ebenezer Martin.
1830.	" "	" "	" "
1831.	" "	" "	" "
1832.	" "	" "	" "
1833.	" "	John W. Proudfit,	" "
1834.	Bernard Blair,	Abonzo Gray,	Alvan Robertson.
1835.	" "	" "	" "
1836.	James B. Stevenson,	" "	" "
1837.	Aaron Martin, Jr.,	" "	" "
1838.	" "	" "	" "
1839.	James B. Stevenson,	" "	Henry Nichols.
1840.	Stephen Ransom,	Jas. A. McFarland,	Cyrus Atwood.

Constable.

] Assistant.

Supervisors.	Town Clerks.	Collectors.
1841. John McMurray.	Jas. A. McFarland.	Henry Nichols.
1842. Alex. Robertson.	John M. Martin.	John C. Beattie.
1843. Marvin Freeman.	Wm. B. Barkness.	Andrew R. Fenton.
1844. William McKie.	" "	" "
1845. John McNaughton.	" "	Charles Robinson.
1846. " "	Wm. R. Austin.	Alva Wright.
1847. " "	Jas. A. McFarland.	" "
1848. Jarvis Martin.	Wm. R. Austin.	" "
1849. " "	" "	" "
1850. " "	Orin Austin.	" "
1851. Josephus Fitch.	" "	" "
1852. " "	" "	John F. Beers.
1853. " "	" "	Clark K. Valentine.
1854. " "	Dirck C. Russell.	Robt. McFarland.
1855. John R. Lytle.	W. McFarland (2d).	John R. Dobbins.
1856. " "	" "	James L. Martin.
1857. Jas. M. Thompson.	Jas. M. Crawford.	Clark K. Valentine.
1858. " "	" "	Edwin M. Pratt.
1859. Josephus Fitch.	Orin Austin.	Peter Cruikshank.
1860. " "	James Blashfield.	Sylvanus Dickinson.
1861. Alexander B. Law.	John Liddle.	Lewis Austin.
1862. " "	Wm. McFarland.	Gideon A. Safford.
1863. " "	" "	Wm. C. Gillis.
1864. " "	" "	Robert Stewart.
1865. " "	" "	J. C. McNaughton.
1866. " "	" "	William R. Boyd.
1867. Jas. M. Thompson.	" "	McCrea Hodges.
1868. James Gibson.	Stockwell Liddle.	Wm. I. Cruikshank.
1869. Robt. M. Stevenson.	Edwin McNaughton.	Wm. T. Fleming.
1870. " "	Wm. B. Bood.	Robt. Cruikshank.
1871. Edward G. Johnson.	E. McNaughton.	Robert McFarland.
1872. Wm. McFarland.	" "	Eli Wilson.
1873. " "	John W. Dobbins.	Melvin W. Orcutt.
1874. Jas. M. Thompson.	" "	David N. Brownell.
1875. Robert McFarland.	" "	Michael Tierney.
1876. Smith H. Brownell.	" "	Edward G. Henning.
1877. Daniel B. Cole.	" "	Gideon A. Safford.
1878. John Edwards.	" "	Wm. J. McCollum.

## JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

1829. Henry Mathews.	1852. Alexander B. Law.
John W. Prondfit.	1853. Aaron Martin.
Aaron Martin, Jr.	1854. James A. McFarland.
Warren Norton.	1855. Charles A. White.
1830. John W. Prondfit.	1856. Alexander B. Law.
1831. Warren Norton.	1857. James H. Fitch.
William K. Adams.	1858. James A. McFarland.
1832. Warren Norton.	1859. John R. Lytle.
1833. Aaron Martin, Jr.	Aaron Martin.
1834. Cyrus Stevens.	1860. Alexander B. Law.
Andrew Martin.	1861. William B. Bood.
1835. Jesse L. Billings.	William Robertson.
1836. Andrew Martin.	1862. " "
James A. McFarland.	1863. Ebenezer McMurray.
1837. Aaron Martin, Jr.	1864. Alexander B. Law.
Philo Curtis.	1865. William B. Bood.
1838. James A. McFarland.	1866. William Robertson.
1839. Philo Curtis.	1867. Christopher M. Wolff.
1840. Anthony C. Saunders.	1868. Alexander B. Law.
1841. Aaron Martin, Jr.	1869. John R. Lytle.
1842. James A. McFarland.	1870. Chester Adams.
1843. William A. Russell.	1871. Daniel T. Steele.
1844. Alexander B. Law.	1872. David Dobbins.
1845. Aaron Martin.	1873. C. L. Allen.
1846. James A. McFarland.	Robert L. Foster.
1847. William A. Russell.	1874. Robert M. Stevenson.
1848. Alexander B. Law.	1875. Leonard C. Piser.
1849. Aaron Martin.	1876. James Gibson, Jr.
1850. James A. McFarland.	1877. C. L. Allen, Jr.
1851. Charles Crary.	1878. John King.

## VILLAGES.

## SALEM.

The act incorporating this village was passed by the Legislature, April 4, 1803. This described the boundaries as "beginning at a stone marked corporation number one, standing north two degrees west thirteen rods and fourteen links from the northwest corner of George Williams' dwelling-house; thence running west eighty two rods to east Beaver brook; thence southerly along the same to a stone marked corporation number two, standing on the west bank of said brook, two rods north of the bridge over the said brook, on the road leading to the dwelling-house of John Gray; thence south eighty-one degrees west twenty-eight rods to a stone marked corporation number three; thence south fifty-three degrees east one hundred and seventy-one rods and twelve links to the centre of the turn-pike-road, in front of the dwelling-house of the late Rev. James Prondfit; thence north fifty-one degrees east two hundred and thirty-six rods to a stone marked corporation number four; thence north twenty-two degrees west one hundred and eighty rods to the place of beginning."

The first meeting was held at the court-house, on the first Monday in May, 1803, and the following officers duly elected: James Harvey, Anthony I. Blanchard, John Russell, Robert Pennell, and Moses S. Curtis, trustees; Ebenezer Prondfit, James Hawley, David Carswell, assessors; John Gray, treasurer; John Streeter, collector; Thaddeus Smith, Nathaniel Carswell, Jr., Seth Brown, firewardens.

August 12, 1803.—At a meeting of the freeholders and inhabitants of the village of Salem, agreeable to previous notice duly given,

*Resolved*, That the sum of two hundred dollars be raised for the purpose of procuring fire implements for the security of the said village.

1804.—Trustees, John Williams, James Harvey, Anthony I. Blanchard, James Rowan, David Carswell; assessors, Ebenezer Prondfit, John Savage, Seth Brown; John Gray, treasurer; John Streeter, collector; Thaddeus Smith, Nathaniel Carswell, and Joshua Streeter, firewardens.

The treasurer was voted fifty cents for compensation, and the assessors were voted twelve and a half cents each.

1805.—One hundred dollars voted for fire implements.

1806.—Eighty dollars voted for lighting the streets; fifty dollars for hay-scales.

1810.—One hundred dollars for engine purposes.

1811.—Three dollars compensation to the late collector; two hundred dollars for an engine-house.

1812.—Three dollars to the collector.

1814.—One hundred and twenty-five dollars for a public market; one hundred and twenty-five dollars added at a special meeting in October, for the same purpose.

1815.—One hundred dollars for two wells, pumps, and miscellaneous expenses.

1822.—The public market rented for ten dollars and fifty cents to William McFenton.

1826.—Seventy dollars for hay-scales,—rescinded next year.

1814.—One item in the record shows the vigilance of the tax-payers. The late assessors, Seth Brown and Henry



*B. Blair*

BERNARD BLAIR.

Bernard Blair was born in Williamstown, Berkshire Co., Mass., May 24, 1801. Of a family of ten children,—seven sons and three daughters,—Mr. Blair was third son, and at the time of the writing of this sketch, 1873, only his two younger brothers, Edwin H. and Henry James, and one sister, Sarah Maria, survive. His father, William Blair, was also a native of Williamstown, born Oct. 2, 1765; was a farmer, and lived on the farm that the grandfather purchased when he first settled in Massachusetts. This farm has been in the family over a century, and was only recently sold by the subject of this memoir to his brother, the late George T. Blair, of Troy, N. Y. His grandfather, Absalom Blair, enlisted in the war for independence, and was a captain at the battle of Bennington, and died April 20, 1811. His father died May 4, 1842. His mother, Sarah Train, was a native of Williamstown, Mass., born Oct. 15, 1772, and died June 26, 1864.

Mr. Blair spent his boyhood days in the routine of farm labor and district schools, and after he attained proper age prepared for college under the instruction of a private teacher. Entering Williams College at the age of twenty, and graduating from that institution in the year 1825, having for his classmates men who have taken high rank in the nation, such as David Dudley Field, LL.D., the late Robert McClellan, and the late David Addison Noble, ex-members of Congress.

During the same year he came to Salem, Washington Co., N. Y., and entered the law office of Hon. David Russell & Judge Allen, where he remained until the year 1828, when he was admitted to practice as an attorney in the Supreme Court of the State. He was subsequently admitted as counselor and solicitor in chancery. In the year

1828 he formed a partnership with Judge Allen, which continued for some twelve years. During this time this firm enjoyed, it is said, a large and lucrative practice not only in their county, but in the various courts of the State.

Mr. Blair was an ardent supporter of the old Whig party, and from its ranks, in the year 1839, was elected to the Twenty-seventh Congress of the United States.

Since his return he has gradually withdrawn from the active duties of his profession, giving his attention more particularly to other matters. Upon the organization of the Troy and Rutland railroad he was elected president, which office he retained until the road was leased to another company. He assisted in the organization of the old State Bank of Salem, and was a director and its president during its existence, and since the organization of the National Bank of Salem he has been a director.

Mr. Blair, in the year 1833, May 23, married Miss Charlotte, daughter of Abraham C. Lansing and Sophia Gorham, of Lansingburg, N. Y. They have no children. Mr. Blair is now seventy-seven years of age, able to review the past history of the legal fraternity of Salem for half a century, and remembers when it was said, "that the bar of Salem had no superior for talent and legal learning in the State;" and as a member of that bar he ranked among the first.

He was one of the board of trustees of the Washington Academy for several years, and has been a trustee of the First Incorporated Presbyterian church of Salem since 1846, and one of its most liberal supporters. In 1846, Mr. Blair received from Middlebury College the honorary degree of Master of Arts, the same being conferred upon him by Williams College in 1855.



Whitney, having brought in a bill of one dollar each, for services, the action is entered as follows: "On which a motion was made that the above persons have the compensation mentioned," which was accordingly carried almost unanimously—in the negative.

1826.—Trustees authorized to dispose of the public market, or remove the same to a suitable place in the village.

1820.—One of the ordinances forbade any person to fire, for amusement or sport, any sort of gun or fire-arms, or throw any squib or exhibit any fire-works, in the village within the distance of one hundred yards from any church, meeting-house, dwelling-house, store-house, or barn.

In 1803 it was resolved by the board that the seal of the corporation be a device of a sheaf of wheat, with the words "Common Seal of the Corporation of the Village of Salem," and the figures of 1803.

In 1837 it was resolved that the seal of the corporation be "A plain ground with a ring margin, and the letters C. S. in the centre, with a star between them, meaning 'Corporation Seal.'"

The present seal displays an open safe, with the words "Seal of the Corporation of the Village of Salem," bearing the date 1803.

Early in the War of 1861–65, when change was scarce, the village corporation issued scrip in certificates of five cents, ten cents, and fifteen cents each, which circulated freely, and became a matter of great convenience.

The following is a complete list of presidents, clerks, treasurers, and collectors from 1803 to 1878, three-quarters of a century:

	Presidents.	Clerks.
1803.....	James Harvey.	J. Bostwick.
1804.....	John Williams.	" "
1805.....	" "	" "
1806.....	Anthony J. Blanchard.	" "
1807.....	" "	" "
1808.....	James Harvey.	Philo Curtis.
1809.....	" "	" "
1810.....	John Gray.	" "
1811.....	David B. Gray.	" "
1812.....	John Gray.	" "
1813.....	" "	" "
1814.....	David Wood.	" "
1815.....	James Nichols.	" "
1816.....	" "	" "
1817.....	Joseph Hawley.	" "
1818.....	" "	" "
1819.....	" "	" "
1820.....	" "	" "
1821.....	James Harvey.	" "
1822.....	" "	" "
1823.....	Anthony J. Blanchard.	" "
1824.....	John Williams.	" "
1825.....	John McLean, Jr.	" "
1826.....	Anth'y J. Blanchard.	" "
1827.....	John Willard.	" "
1828.....	Cornelius L. Allen.	" "
1829.....	" "	" "
1830.....	" "	Philo Curtis.*
1831.....	" "	Henry W. Dodd.
1832.....	Maj. Jas. Harvey.	" "
1833.....	" "	C. Stevens.
1834.....	Joseph Hawley.	" "
1835.....	" "	" "
1836.....	" "	" "
1837.....	John Williams, Jr.	James Gibson.
1838.....	John Creary.	" "
1839.....	" "	" "
1840.....	" "	" "
1841.....	Henry Mathews.	" "
1842.....	Alex. Robertson.	" "
1843.....	Cornelius L. Allen.	" "
1844.....	Joseph Hawley.	" "

\* Probably.

	Presidents.	Clerks.
1845.....	Amer Austin.	James Gibson.
1846.....	Josephus Fitch.	" "
1847.....	" "	" "
1848.....	Olezer Whitesomb.	S. B. Shipley.
1849.....	James W. Peters.	James Gibson.
1850.....	Cornelius L. Allen.	" "
1851.....	" "	S. B. Shipley.
1852.....	Josephus Fitch.	" "
1853.....	" "	" "
1854.....	David T. Archibald.	" "
1855.....	" "	Charles A. White.
1856.....	" "	" "
1857.....	Marius Farnhill.	" "
1858.....	Timothy Cronan.	B. F. Rolanson.
1859.....	" "	" "
1860.....	" "	" "
1861.....	" "	" "
1862.....	Alex. McDougall.	John W. McFarland.
1863.....	John Howe.	" "
1864.....	" "	" "
1865.....	Mathias Barlett.	" "
1866.....	James McNaughton.	" "
1867.....	" "	" "
1868.....	" "	" "
1869.....	Col. Sol. W. Russell.	George H. Aynott.
1870.....	" "	" "
1871.....	" "	Joseph Oliver.
1872.....	" "	" "
1873.....	" "	" "
1874.....	" "	" "
1875.....	" "	" "
1876.....	" "	" "
1877.....	" "	" "

VILLAGE OFFICERS.

	Treasurers.	Collectors.
1803.....	John Gray.	John Streeter.
1804.....	" "	" "
1805.....	" "	Joshua Streeter.
1806.....	Henry Dodd.	James Y. Watson.
1807.....	" "	" "
1808.....	" "	Amer Austin.
1809.....	" "	" "
1810.....	" "	" "
1811.....	John Kennedy.	Joseph Nichols.
1812.....	" "	Joshua Streeter.
1813.....	Henry Dodd.	" "
1814.....	" "	James Y. Watson.
1815.....	Henry Matthews.	Joseph Nichols.
1816.....	Joseph Willard.	James I. Sherwood.
1817.....	Henry Matthews.	" "
1818.....	" "	" "
1819.....	" "	Ebenezer Martin.
1820.....	" "	" "
1821.....	Philo Curiss.	David Stewart.
1822.....	Amer Austin.	Wm. K. Adams.
1823.....	" "	Wm. McFarland.
1824.....	James McNish.	Ebenezer Martin.
1825.....	Cornelius L. Allen.	" "
1826.....	Ebenezer Martin.	Henry Dodd.
1827.....	James Harvey.	Ebenezer Martin.
1828.....	" "	" "
1829.....	Joseph Hawley.	James O. Proudfit.
1830.....	James Harvey.	Ebenezer Martin.
1831.....	" "	" "
1832.....	Joseph Hawley.	" "
1833.....	" "	Amer Austin.
1834.....	John Adams.	" "
1835.....	" "	" "
1836.....	" "	Wm. S. Barnard.
1837.....	James Harvey.	" "
1838.....	John Adams.	Ebenezer Hanks.
1839.....	" "	Henry Nichols.
1840.....	" "	Cyrus Atwood.
1841.....	" "	" "
1842.....	" "	Loraness Clark.
1843.....	" "	Cyrus Atwood.
1844.....	" "	" "
1845.....	" "	" "
1846.....	George Allen.	Alva Wright.
1847.....	" "	" "
1848.....	" "	" "
1849.....	Archib'd McDougall.	John R. Lytle.
1850.....	Murray McFarland.	Orrin Austin.
1851.....	Cyrus Atwood.	Wm. W. Hill.
1852.....	" "	Orrin Austin.
1853.....	" "	" "
1854.....	" "	" "
1855.....	" "	W. H. Lakin.
1856.....	" "	" "

† Resigned; Joseph Oliver appointed.

	Treasurers.	Collectors.
1857.....	Orrin Austin.	Rufus Fox.
1858.....	" "	" "
1859.....	" "	" "
1860.....	" "	Lewis Herrington.
1861.....	" "	John S. Crary.
1862.....	" "	S. S. Crandall.
1863.....	" "	John C. McNaughton.
1864.....	" "	John W. McFarland.
1865.....	" "	" "
1866.....	" "	" "
1867.....	Leonard M. Liddle.	Christopher M. Wolff.
1868.....	" "	Edwin McNaughton.
1869.....	" "	Sylvanus Dickinson.
1870.....	George H. Arnott.	Andrew J. Heckey.
1871.....	Edwin McNaughton.	Wm. J. Cruikshank.
1872.....	George H. Arnott.	Eb Wilson.
1873.....	" "	John Howe.
1874.....	James W. Tollman.	" "
1875.....	John J. Beattie.	" "
1876.....	" "	" "
1877.....	John W. Dobbin.	John C. McNaughton.

#### FIRE DEPARTMENT OF SALEM VILLAGE.

We are indebted to the courtesy of the author, James Gilson, Jr., for permission to use a series of articles upon this subject, prepared for the press during the year 1877. Connected with the department himself for many years, he industriously gathered material so interesting and valuable that we regret our limited space prevents giving it entire :

"Among the powers vested in the village trustees, by section three of that charter, was that of making and publishing ordinances relative to the establishing, regulating, and ordering their fire-company, and ordering and procuring their fire-buckets, fire-utensils, and guarding against fire generally."

"The first meeting of freeholders and inhabitants under the charter was held at the court-house, on the first Monday of May, 1803. At this time the inhabitants were fully awake to the necessity of protection against conflagrations, as will be seen by their early action. At the first election they chose firewardens. Two months later (Aug. 2, 1803), a special meeting passed the following resolution :

"Resolved, That the sum of two hundred dollars be raised for the purpose of procuring fire implements for the security of the said village."

"It does not appear from the records that anything was done by the trustees under the foregoing resolution. It is certain that no fire-engine was purchased at that time. On May 12, 1804, the trustees adopted the following resolutions, and it is fair to presume, as will be seen hereafter, that they were making their first expenditure under the resolution passed by the inhabitants in 1803 :

"Resolved, That six sufficient ladders be procured for the use of the trustees of said village, under the direction of Messrs. Hawley and Carswell."

"Resolved, That twenty-four leather fire-buckets be procured for the use of said trustees, under the direction of Messrs. Hawley and Blanchard."

"The fire-ladders were soon thereafter purchased, as appears from the following resolution adopted May 26, 1804 :

"Resolved, That twelve dollars be paid by the treasurer to Thaddeus Smith, for four fire-ladders purchased by him for the use of the trustees of the village of Salem."

"At a meeting held July 31, 1804, the following was adopted :

"Resolved, That the fire-buckets be deposited at the stores of James Harvey, J. Hawley, and Ebenezer Proudfit."

"It thus appears that the first fire-ladders were ready for use on or before May 26, 1804, and the fire-buckets and hooks by July 31 of the same year. It will be observed that the original fire-apparatus was not very extensive or expensive. The ladders cost only twelve dollars, and the buckets perhaps but little more. Probably the whole expense did not exceed the sum of fifty dollars."

"It is presumed that the then 'fathers' of the village did not consider a fire-engine necessary. They probably thought that their facilities for extinguishing fires were ample. They had four ladders, a number of buckets, and a few hooks. In case of fire, water could be carried in buckets from the nearest well, ladders could be hoisted on the burning building, and the water thrown on; and in case the building could not be saved, which is quite reasonable to believe, it could be torn to pieces by the hooks. It may be, however, that Major James Harvey (who, previous to coming to this place, was a member of a New York city fire-company) owned an engine at this time, which the trustees relied on. The writer is informed by the descendants of Major Harvey that he owned a small fire-engine about this time, but they cannot give the year of its delivery to him in Salem."

"On the 6th of October, 1806, the trustees appointed the first fire-company. It consisted of only seven members, and they were the leading citizens of the village. Its members were Abner Austin, Amasa Allen, William Faulkner, Jeremiah Griswold, Sutherland Doty, James B. Gibson, Esq., and Colonel John Williams. Was there not a fire-engine here in 1806? If there was no engine, why then should the trustees appoint a company? It is inferred that there must have been an engine here as early as 1806, owned by one or more citizens (probably Major Harvey), and that the company in question was appointed for the purpose of using it in case of need. The records are silent as to who was the first foreman, but it is likely that Colonel John Williams was chosen to fill that position."

"At a meeting of the trustees held Jan. 10, 1810, a resolution was adopted to the effect that the foreman of the company present a list of the members. In pursuance thereof the foreman immediately presented the list, which was entered in the records, and is as follows : James Harvey, Philo Curtis, John Williams, Henry Dodd, David Rumsey, William Faulkner, John P. Reynolds, Ebenezer Martin, James J. Sherwood, James Nichols, Joseph Nichols, William Carson, Samuel Leitch, Jr., Jeremiah Griswold, Henry D. Beeman, Abner Austin, Amasa Allen, Joseph D. Benjamin, Isaac Powers, Jr., and John Kennedy."

"At this time (January, 1810) Major James Harvey, a prominent merchant here, was foreman, but when he joined the company, or became foreman, the records fail to disclose. He continued to act in that position till March 20, 1810, when, as appears by an entry in his journal, he removed to Pelham, Westchester Co., N. Y., where he resided till March, 1819, when he returned to this village. Colonel Williams probably succeeded as foreman. An old resident informs the writer that in 1814 the company was out on parade and inspection, and that Colonel Williams commanded it."

"On May 7, 1811, a meeting of the inhabitants was held, at which the following resolution was adopted :





DR. GEORGE ALLEN

This gentleman was descended paternally from James Allen, who emigrated from or near Wreatham, in county Suffolk, England, and in 1639 settled in Dedham, Mass., and by Anna, his wife, had for his ninth and youngest son, Joseph (2), of Rehoboth, who was born June 24, 1652; and who had by his wife, Hannah Sabine, of Seekonk, Nehemiah, who was their twelfth and youngest child, born May 21, 1699; and whose fourth son was Jacob (4), born February 4, 1734; and whose third son, Ephraim (5), born March 10, 1766, graduated in medicine, and married, May 26, 1793, Miriam, a daughter of General Timothy Newell, of Sturbridge, Mass., and whose fifth child by her was George (6), the subject of this sketch. He was born in Salem, N. Y., January 12, 1806; educated at Washington Academy while it was under the charge of the Rev. Sidney Wilber; pursued the study of medicine and surgery in the office of his uncle, Abram Allen, M.D., and his brother-in-law, Archibald McAllister, M.D., who were copartners in the practice of medicine, at Salem.

He attended two courses of lectures at the Medical University, Castleton, Vt., but could not graduate, as he was not then twenty-one years of age. He returned to Salem, and entered at once into the active practice of his profession until he attained his majority, and then returned to Castleton and graduated, December 19, 1827, and became a member of the Medical Society of the county of Washington. He renewed the practice of medicine at Salem, and continued in practice until his death, which occurred August 16, 1866, aged sixty years. His wife had died previously,—August 4, 1856.

He was of a family of physicians, for his father and uncle were, as we have seen, of that profession; and his cousin, Amasa Allen, M.D., who settled in Granville, was also a physician; and his son, Charles H. Allen, M.D., died in the practice of medicine, at Salem, March 1, 1875.

Dr. George Allen was of more than ordinary ability as a surgeon, and as a physician he had no superior in the county. His life was devoted to his profession, and no one could be more attentive than he was in the performance of its duties. As long as life remained in the body he never lost all hope, and it was his belief that his patient had a right to the services of his physician till his last breath, for, while life remained, nature might struggle, and, with the aid of the physician, might save, and this possible chance, he insisted, ought never to be lost for want of care and attention. Another noble quality he had in an eminent degree was his cheerful countenance in the presence of his patient; nothing could surprise him out of this, for with him it was a duty, and practiced on the same principle as the quality before mentioned. For it was his opinion that a cloudy, dubious, solemn, or melancholy face should never be carried by a physician into the sick-room. He felt bound to give the patient every chance for recovery, and he gave them not only medicine, but hope; and whatever he might do as to stopping the prescription, he never lost the cheerful face, nor the hope of a good result, in the presence of the patient. His mode of practice was a revolution from that previously had, for bleeding in nearly all cases had been the rule previous to his commencing, but in his practice rarely, if ever, employed. The doctor's social qualities were such as to endear him to every one with whom he came in contact.

He married, soon after graduating, Caroline S., daughter of Major James Harvey, of Salem, and his wife, Mary (Barrows), and had the following children: Charles H., who subsequently became a distinguished physician and surgeon at Salem, George, who is a resident of Washington, D. C.; James H., a resident of Cameron, Mo.; and Caroline, who married Geo. B. McCarty, Esq., for many years chief of the bureau of engraving and printing in the treasury department at Washington.



"Resolved, That the trustees of the village of Salem be directed forthwith to cause to be raised the sum of two hundred dollars, for the purpose of building an engine-house, and the *resolutoe* to be applied by said trustees to refund the money advanced last year by individuals, towards purchasing engine No. 1."

"At the same meeting it was further

"Resolved, That the trustees be authorized to rent a suitable lot of ground on which to place an engine-house, which rent shall not exceed the sum of ten dollars per annum."

"The inference to be drawn from the foregoing resolutions, and particularly from the italicised portion of the former one, is that the first engine was purchased by private subscription, during the year 1810. A brief description of it may be of interest. It has iron wheels, eighteen inches in diameter; length of box, five and a half feet; width, twenty-two inches; depth, fourteen inches. There were originally two brakes,—one at each end of the engine,—each brake only long enough for five men to work on. It had a brass air-chamber which extended some five or six inches above its top. The fire-buckets were used in feeding it with water. Having no suction-pipe, it could not be fed from wells or reservoirs like modern engines.

"Persons unacquainted with the power of such an engine would naturally say that it could throw water but a very short distance. Such was not the case, as will be seen by the following facts: In July, 1871, when the engine was over sixty years old, some of the village boys organized a company, and bought the "old tub," as they called it, for a few dollars, and shortly after, these boys took the "tub" out and threw a distance of one hundred and twelve feet. Under the old system here, in case of fire, the inhabitants would form in two lines extending from the engine to the nearest well. Those forming one line would pass from hand to hand the buckets filled with water to supply the engine, and the other line would return the empty buckets to the well.

"The trustees, on May 17, 1820, adopted an ordinance, the interest of which consists in the fact that, so far as is known, it shows the style of the first uniform ever worn by Salem firemen:

"Be it ordained by the trustees of the village of Salem, that hereafter every person appointed, or to be appointed, in the company of firemen of the said village, shall, within fifteen days after notice of such appointment, equip himself with a short coat of blue woolen cloth and a leather hat such as is usually worn by a fireman: and in default of such an equipment within the time aforesaid such person shall be deemed to have refused acceptance of such appointment, and be no longer a member of said fire-company."

"In March, 1833, a tax of two hundred and fifty dollars was voted, for the purpose of improving the department and for contingent expenses. In July, 1833, Alonzo Gray was appointed to procure an axe for the use of the engine-company. This was the first axe ever purchased by authority of the trustees, at least for fire purposes. From 1803, for thirty years firewardens were elected annually; and by an ordinance adopted in July, 1833, it was made their duty 'to attend strictly at every alarm of fire in the village, and to form the lines to carry water to the engine with all possible dispatch.' In July of that year (1833) a committee was appointed to procure four ladders, two twenty-four feet long, and the other two sixteen feet in length. At the next meeting the committee reported

that they had procured the axe and ladders, at an expense of nine dollars and forty cents. It appears that the old hook-and-ladder department cost about ten dollars.

"From 1803 to 1835 the enterprise of the residents of the village kept pace with its growth, and in the latter year many of the citizens were in favor of selling engine No. 1, and purchasing one with modern improvements. There was, as is apt to be the case, one party who wanted a new engine and another party who were satisfied with the old one. But finally, pursuant to the request of those who wanted to exchange engines, the trustees called a special village-meeting, for the purpose of taking the subject into consideration, which was held Aug. 15, 1835, and it was resolved that it was 'inexpedient' to raise money for that purpose at that time. The meeting, however, went so far as to appoint John Williams, Jr., John W. Proudfit, and John Willard as a committee 'to inquire into the expense of a new engine.' But the committee made haste slowly, and the subject was dropped for a while. At an adjourned special village-meeting, held Jan. 7, 1837, it was resolved 'that the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars be raised by tax, for the purpose of paying for a fire-engine and a suitable quantity of hose for the use of said village.' Jan. 28, 1838, the resolution adopted a year earlier was rescinded, and the following resolution adopted in lieu thereof:

"Resolved, That two hundred and fifty dollars be raised . . . for the purpose of paying John Williams, Jr., for a fire-engine, heretofore furnished said village by him."

"At a meeting held June 25, 1838, the sum of two hundred and thirty-one dollars and fifty cents was paid Mr. Williams for the engine in question. It seems, therefore, that the second engine was purchased of Mr. Williams, or loaned by him to the village, in 1837. It was built in his manufactory by the Lord brothers, who were considered to be the leading mechanics of the day in this section.

#### ENGINE-HOUSES, AND WHERE LOCATED.

"At the time of the purchase of the fire-engine, in 1810, a building, located on the lot next north of the old court-house lot, was secured for its shelter. The engine was kept there till 1842, when a new engine-house was erected. The subject was brought before the inhabitants at a special meeting held in August, 1835, at which Messrs. John Williams, Jr., John W. Proudfit, and John Willard were appointed a committee to report as to the advisability of a change. Nearly two years later (April, 1837) a resolution was adopted to the effect that the engine-house be removed to the Salem Hotel lot, *provided such removal could be made without expense to the village.* It is inferred that the ardor of the advocates for the removal was considerably dampened by the proviso of the foregoing resolution, as the subject was dropped and not revived until 1838. In January, 1838, Major Harvey, Dr. Robert M. Stevenson, and Hon. Marinus Fairchild were appointed as a committee to fix upon a permanent location; but the change was not made, and in 1840 the old engine-house was repaired. This subject received further ventilation in May, 1842, when the trustees recommended the erection of a new engine-house, and the inhabitants at the annual

meeting in that year voted to expend two hundred and fifty dollars, less collector's fees, for that purpose.

"A committee, consisting of John Williams, Jr., Cornelius L. Allen, and Dr. George Allen, was appointed to select a site. The new building was erected by the then owners of what is now known as the Salem Hotel, in rear of the hotel and fronting on West Broadway, and was leased to the village for a term of years. The room was fitted up by a committee from the trustees early in 1843, at the expense of the village.

"The company of 1837 consisted of twenty-three members, as appears by a list presented to the trustees on September 9 of that year, as follows: John Williams, John Adams, James H. Seymour, John Williams, Jr., John McLelland, Jonathan F. Danforth, Taylor Manville, A. M. Proudfit, Lorance Clark, Marvin Freeman, William H. Reab, Cyrus Stevens, Alonzo Gray, Abner Austin, Thomas G. Wait, David Bowen, Harrison Libbey, Abner Austin, Jr., William Gunnison, Loughton Lane, Moses Whitney, David Rider, Adam W. Freeman.

"On Aug. 20, 1840, a contract was awarded to George R. Lakin to build two fire-wells for seventeen dollars and fifty cents each. One of these wells was located in front of the old court-house lot, and the other at the junction of Main street and Broadway.

"The second engine was used from 1837 to 1849, and in the later year a tax was voted for the purpose of paying for a new engine and hose. It was furnished by Samuel Lord the same year, and in 1850 he was paid two hundred and thirty-seven dollars and fifty cents, leaving due him sixty-two dollars and fifty cents, which was soon thereafter paid. It is probable that the old engine was turned in towards the purchase price of the new one, the old engine and the three hundred dollars making the cost of the third machine. That engine, like the second, was manufactured here.

"In the early days of the department, and down to a very recent period, for that matter, there were no fire-bells or alarms, and the writer has often wondered how meetings were announced, and the company 'warned out' to attend fires, etc. The earliest by-laws now in existence are those of 1840, and one of the sections gives the method of notifying members of meetings and alarms of fire. The company had, among other officers, one called the 'horn-blower,' and his duties are defined as follows:

"It shall be the duty of the horn-blower to blow the horn at least ten minutes before the time for each regular meeting, under a penalty of fifty cents for each omission; and immediately on the alarm of fire, under the penalty of three dollars for each and every neglect."

"There is an ancient expression about 'blowing one's own horn,' which has been commonly applied to men who magnify their own exploits, but the writer was never satisfied as to the origin of the expression, until he discovered the by-laws to which he has referred. The names of the 'horn-blowers' of the Salem fire department ought to be handed down to future generations; but, alas! the records are lost and the golden opportunity has passed, and their names will never be disclosed.

"The two 'great fires,' as they are called, occurred, the first in September, and the latter in October, 1840, just one month apart. The fire-company at that period was com-

posed of the following-named persons: John Williams, Jr., James H. Seymour, Marvin Freeman, A. M. Proudfit, Wm. H. Reab, Lorance Clark, Warren Tanner, W. W. Freeman, Alonzo Gray, Wm. McLelland, Cyrus Atwood, David Rider, David Bowen, B. F. Robinson, Ebenezer Beatty, Rufus Fox, Thomas M. Hopkins, Abner C. Barnard, Robert McMurray.

"The fire-company organized in 1806 continued in unbroken existence until 1847, when a petition for a new fire-company was presented to the trustees May 1. The petition was received and placed on file, but no action was taken thereon for several months. On May 7, 1847, a petition signed by a number of members of the existing company was presented to the trustees, and is as follows:

"To the Trustees of the village of Salem:

"Respectfully sheweth that they are members of the present fire-company in said village, and are desirous that the same should be dissolved, and they fully discharged therefrom. All which they respectfully submit.

"CYRUS W. HALL,

"CYRUS ATWOOD,

"A. GRAY,

"W. W. FREEMAN,

"ORRIN AUSTIN.

"SALEM, MAY 1, 1847."

"The petition was ordered on file, and subsequently (June 2, 1847) the trustees dissolved the existing company and constituted those named in the foregoing petition for a new fire-company as the fire-company of this village. During the years 1848-49, Henry S. Osborn, C. V. B. Martin, John L. Woodin, John J. Steele, John King, David Liddle, David Youlin, Geo. Quackenbush, S. G. Patterson, Joseph H. Guild, Murray McFarland, Lewis Herrington, and possibly others, were appointed firemen.

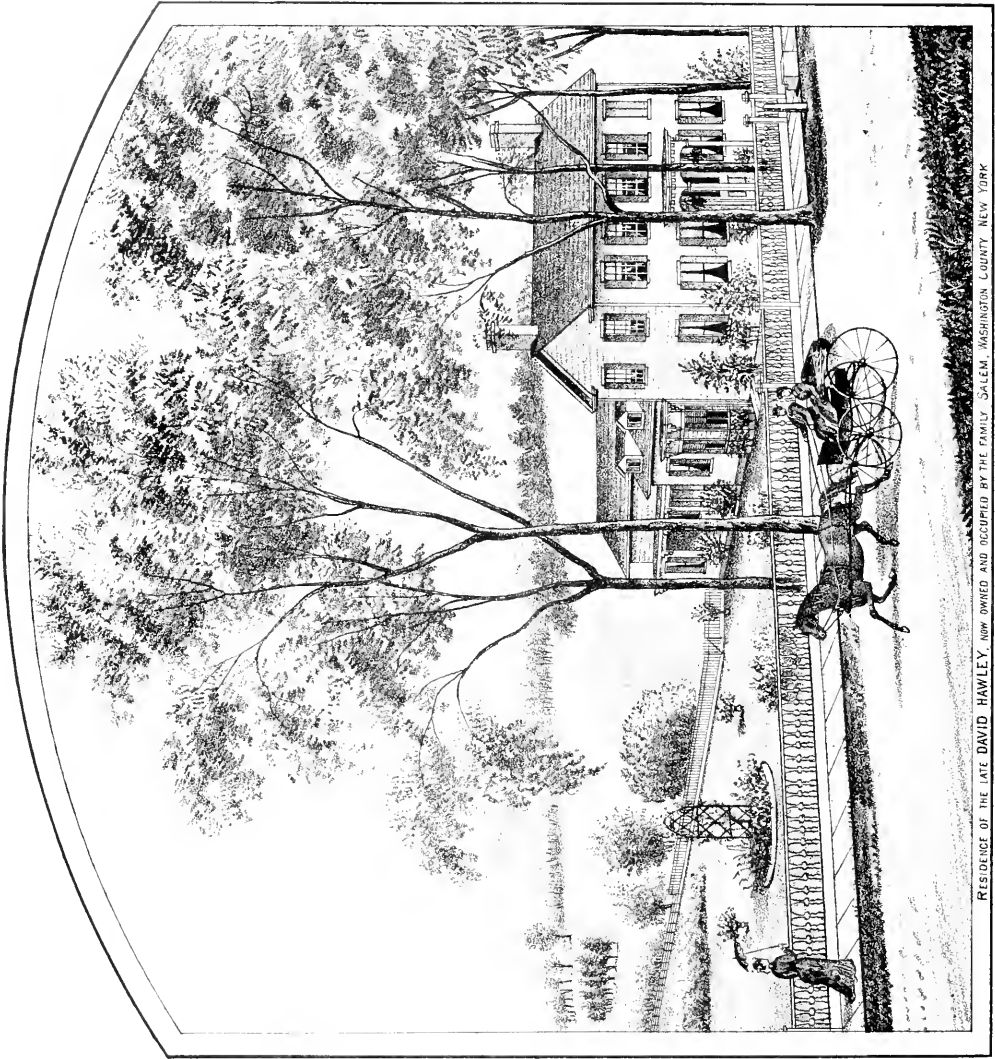
"This company was disbanded in 1856. Its foremen were as follows: Josephus Fitch, 1847-49; Robert C. Cunningham, 1850; Abram C. Lansing, 1851-54; Alvin Russell, 1855-56.

"The company turned out on parade for the last time on July 4, 1856, and practically disbanded on that day, but was not formally dissolved till Nov. 28 of that year.

"*Old Union No. 1.*—From July, 1856, to 1861, to all intents and purposes, this village was not protected against fire. On Dec. 9, 1861, Messrs. T. C. Cronin, John M. Williams, and Geo. Hastings were appointed as a committee from the board of trustees, with full power to purchase a fire-engine and the necessary hose. The committee subsequently reported their proceedings, and at a meeting held Dec. 18, 1861, the board resolved to purchase Cataract Engine, No. 8, of Troy, for eight hundred dollars, and four hundred feet of hose for two hundred dollars. The engine and hose were purchased and reached here soon thereafter.

"It appears that Union Engine and Hose-Company No. 1 was organized previous to Dec. 18, 1861, because at the meeting held on that day, it was resolved 'that the officers and members of the company lately organized, and called Union Company No. 1, be approved.' In September of the following year the trustees instructed the village treasurer to borrow six hundred dollars 'for the special purpose of purchasing hose for the fire-engine, and digging wells and reservoirs.' Under the charter of 1851 the fire-company could only have thirty-four members. This being too





RESIDENCE OF THE LATE DAVID HAWLEY, NOW OWNED AND OCCUPIED BY THE FAMILY CALLEN, WASHINGTON COUNTY, NEW-YORK.  
GEO. H. C. COOPER & CO. PHILADELPHIA, PA.



PHOTOS BY T. H. BROWN

*David Hawley*

*Ephegea Ann Hawley*

DAVID HAWLEY.

David Hawley was born in the village of Salem, Washington Co., N. Y., March 9, 1809. He was only son (having one sister, Mrs. Alonzo Gray, of Salem) of Joseph Hawley and Sally Gray, the former a native of Bridgeport, Conn., and came to this county while a young man, spent his life as a merchant in Salem, and died in the year 1858, aged eighty-three years. The latter was a native of Camden, town of Salem, and died in the year 1856. His grandfather's name was Woolcot Hawley.

David Hawley's early life, until he was sixteen, was spent at home and as a student in Washington Academy, at Salem, where he received such cultivation of intellect as gave him ready ability to enter upon a clerkship in his father's store, which he continued until he was nineteen, when his father gave up business, and the son entered a partnership with his brother-in-law, Mr. Alonzo Gray, which continued for a time; he then carried on the business alone successfully until the year 1838, when his health became somewhat impaired, and he spent the following ten years traveling in different parts of the United States.

In the year 1830, May 25, he married Miss Katharine Matilda, daughter of the late Major James Harvey, of Salem. She was born July 11, 1813, and died at the age of twenty-three, leaving an only daughter, Mrs. Rev. J. K. McLean, of Oakland, California. After the death of his wife Mr. Hawley retired from business, and resided elsewhere for several years, first in Greenwich and then in Schaghticoke.

In the year 1848, February 16, he married Miss L. J., youngest daughter of the late Col. Bethel Mather, of Schaghticoke, who was a native of Torrington, Litchfield Co., Conn., and had for his pastor the Rev. Samuel J. Mills, father of the first missionary of this country. Her mother was Huldah Smith, of Auenia, Dutchess Co., N. Y., daughter of Elijah Smith, cousin of John Cotton Smith, ex-Governor of New York State.

To Mr. and Mrs. Hawley have been born two sons: Joseph Mather Hawley, graduated from Amherst College, June, 1875, and entered the same year the Lanking-house of C. A. Mather & Co., of Berlin, Wis.; and Charles D. Hawley, spending his minority at school.

After Mr. Hawley's second marriage he returned to Salem, and soon after entered into the grain and commission business in partnership with Mr. Cyrus Atwood, which continued until his partner's demise, after which time he carried on the business alone until nearly the time of his death, Feb. 5, 1874.

In January, 1859, he was elected a trustee of the First Presbyterian church, filling the vacancy occasioned by the death of his father. Ten years later he became one of the directors of the National Bank of Salem, both of which positions he continued to hold by successive re-elections until his death. Mr. Hawley was a man of activity in business, a warm friend to the deserving needy, and many whom he befriended will cherish his name in grateful remembrance. He possessed fixed integrity of purpose in all his business transactions, and was honored and esteemed by all who knew him.

He was never solicitous of any public notoriety by way of political preferment; neither did he shrink from bearing his duties as a citizen, and was an unwavering member of the Republican party. Socially he was the attractive centre not only of his family, but of the business community, and his pleasant words cheered the mind of many a despondent and suffering one. While a young man Mr. Hawley was interested in military matters, and was paymaster on the staff of General McNaughton, in the Sixteenth Brigade, Tenth Division N. Y. S. Militia.

A view of the residence of the late David Hawley will be seen on another page of this work, where his widow still resides, having come there immediately after her marriage.





small a number for the proper management of the engine and hose, the trustees applied to the Legislature, and the charter was amended so as to allow sixty members.

"This company is the lineal descendant of the original fire-company, and can fairly inscribe on its engine 'Established in 1806.' It has at all times since its organization (and at no time more than the present) been a credit to the village. It would be difficult to find a better managed fire-company than this in any village. Its members are and always have been thoroughly drilled in their important duties, and never since the company was created has it failed to do its whole duty. John M. Williams was foreman from its organization to and including 1870, and would have been re-elected until now, in all probability, had he not positively declined to accept the office. The foremen since 1870 have been as follows: Sylvanus Dickinson, 1871; W. J. Toleman and James C. Shaw, 1872; John M. Clapp, 1873; James Gibson, Jr., 1874; John H. Thomas, 1875; Patrick Congdon, 1876. The latter was re-elected at the annual meeting for the present calendar year. The uniform of the fire-company consists of black trousers, red shirts, blue caps, and black belts. The hose-company connected with this engine was formed at the same time as the engine-company. Since its formation the following-named have served as foremen: Jos. Kelly, John W. McFarland, James A. Brown, S. Watson, Wm. A. Connor, and James H. Conroy. At the last annual meeting Dennis Leary was chosen for the present year.

"As stated above, the new engine was purchased in 1861. It was placed in a building near the White creek bridge, in rear of the present Union engine-house, where it was kept till 1866, when the new building was erected. At the annual village-meeting held in April, 1865, it was voted that the trustees be authorized to purchase or lease a suitable site for an engine-house, and erect thereon a suitable building, the total expense not to exceed three thousand dollars. The site selected was on the south side of White creek bridge, on Main street. John M. Williams gave the use of the necessary land. The building was erected by D. B. Parks, and was completed early in 1866, and accepted by the trustees May 19, 1866. It is a fine brick structure, containing three rooms on the upper floor, and one room, the size of the building, on the lower floor.

#### *Enlargement of the Department.*

"From the time of the incorporation of this village to and including the year 1874, the corporation, as has been shown, owned but one serviceable fire-engine at any one time. Its facilities for extinguishing fires were hardly what would naturally be expected for a village situated as this is. It is quite probable that no important changes would have been made in the department had it not been for the unusual number of fires during the year 1874. These fires, occurring at short intervals during that year, and culminating with the fire at which the Salem Hotel barn and other out-buildings were destroyed, and a number of dwellings threatened with destruction, attracted public attention to the insufficiency of the existing fire department.

"A special meeting was held at Academy Hall Dec. 2,

1874. At that meeting Messrs. John H. Thomas, F. Kegler, B. F. Bancroft, C. H. Allen, S. W. Russell, and Ira Broughton were appointed a committee to report as to the cost of a steam fire-engine, additional hose, and other necessary apparatus.

"The meeting adjourned to Dec. 9, 1874, at which the above-named committee presented a report. The questions involved were debated, and the following resolution was almost unanimously adopted:

"*Resolved*, That the trustees of the village of Salem be and they are hereby authorized and instructed to purchase on the credit of said village a steam fire-engine, ladders, truck, hose, reel, and other apparatus, including one thousand feet of hose, suitable for the fire department, not to exceed the sum of four thousand five hundred dollars."

"Messrs. Fred. Kegler, B. F. Bancroft, John M. Williams, and John W. Thomas were appointed as purchasing committee. The trustees were further authorized to raise and expend five hundred dollars for fire-wells, so that the total amount voted to be raised was five thousand dollars. The meeting was largely attended, and was quite harmonious. In pursuance of the terms of a resolution adopted thereat, the trustees subsequently applied to the Legislature for authority to raise five thousand dollars in one annual payment, and an enabling act was passed April 24, 1875, for that purpose, and the tax was collected the same year; so that this village does not now owe a cent on account of its fire department.

"The committee purchased a steamer of Messrs. Clapp & Jones, of Hudson, N. Y., which reached this village Feb. 3, 1875. It weighs three thousand seven hundred pounds, is strongly and handsomely built, and highly finished. John M. Williams, Esq., who has been spoken of as the long-time foreman of Union Engine-Company, provided extras for the steamer at his own expense. The first trial of the steamer here occurred Feb. 9, 1875. The engine was placed in position at the fire-well in front of the *Press* office, one thousand feet of hose were attached, and in ten and one-half minutes from the time it was located water left the pipe a thousand feet away. The distance thrown was two hundred and ten feet, with one hundred and forty pounds pressure. The committee purchased one thousand feet of hose of Clapp & Jones, and paid four thousand dollars for the steamer and hose. On Jan. 16, 1875, the trustees selected *Oso-onut* as its name, that being the Indian name of White Creek, and signifying the creek of white pebbles. The committee also purchased, for the sum of five hundred dollars, a four-wheel hose-cart of Button & Co., of Waterford, N. Y. Mr. Williams contributed a very handsome sum for the purpose of beautifying it, and it is beyond doubt the handsomest hose-cart in this vicinity.

"The *Oso-onut Steamer Company* was organized by the trustees on Jan. 23, 1875, the board accepting the following named as members thereof: George Tefft, E. Herriek, Dennis Leary, Timothy Quinn, M. Sweeney, George Lawrence, James Sweeney, Frederick Linsenbath, W. W. Hill, Wallace Barnes, Anderson Brown, Charles Depaw, John Watt, Martin Malthauer, John Tooley, Jr., Daniel Garey, Cornelius Shipley, Oliver Copeland, Romanzo Spaulding, C. P. Copeland.

"On February 5 following, the company elected the following officers: George Telft, foreman; L. P. Copeland, first-assistant foreman; W. W. Hill, second-assistant foreman; E. Herrick, engineer; George Lawrence, assistant engineer; O. J. Copeland, fireman; Charles J. Fox (who joined after its organization), secretary; Frederick Linsenbarth, treasurer.

"About the time of its organization, the D. and H. R. R. Co. fitted up a room in the round-house connected with the railroad works, wherein the steamer and the new hose-cart have ever since been kept. At the annual election in 1876, James Sweeney was chosen captain. This company, at its organization, was composed mainly of persons who worked in the railroad shops, and when the shops were closed, early in 1876, most of the members left town, and, as a result, the company was reduced to such an extent that the trustees, in the fall of that year, disbanded it. The company formed in its stead consists of all the original members who remained in town, and the honorary members of Union Engine-Company. Charles Whitcomb was elected captain of the new company, and was re-elected.

"*A. M. Welles Hook-and-Ladder Company.*—The A. M. Welles Hook-and-Ladder Company was organized by the board of trustees, Jan. 23, 1875, with the following members: A. M. Welles, John D. Faxon, George Andrews, E. M. Smith, Jerry Costigan, T. C. Gregory, M. L. Roberts, E. R. Smith, Addison Getty, John Kelly, Hobert Kelly, John Beattie, Charles Linsenbarth, A. Linsenbarth, David Jones.

"Its first officers were as follows: A. M. Welles, foreman; E. R. Mandigo, assistant foreman; David Jones, recording secretary; J. R. Lytle, Jr., financial secretary; George Andrews and E. R. Smith, representatives to fire department; A. C. Lansing, president; Thomas C. Gregory, vice-president.

"The truck, ladders, etc., were purchased of Trojan Hook-and-Ladder Company, No. 3, of Troy, and originally cost \$1500. It is not known who purchased the same, but it is the general impression that A. M. Welles, after whom the company is named, paid for this valuable apparatus. The truck, etc., arrived here Feb. 23, 1875. Its entire length is fifty-five feet, the seven ladders thereon ranging from fifteen to forty-five feet in length. There being no suitable building in the village which could be obtained for the purpose of stowing away the truck, a number of gentlemen, in March, 1875, formed an association, with Judge Gibson as president, and advanced five hundred dollars to build a suitable building. The contract therefor was awarded to L. P. Copeland & Bro. The building was erected on Railroad street, and the company took possession thereof April 6, 1875. The trustees, soon after its completion, leased it for a term of fifteen years from the association, at the annual rental of thirty-five dollars. The rooms of the hook-and-ladder company are fitted up in very handsome style, the furniture costing about four hundred dollars. Their uniform consists of white trousers, gray shirts, white leather belts, and black caps, and cost them over three hundred dollars. The members take great interest in their company affairs, and have rendered excellent service. It is hoped and believed that this company will long maintain its present standard of excellence. A. M. Welles, who was re-elected foreman in

1876, resigned his position soon thereafter, and Edwin S. McFarland was chosen to fill vacancy. The latter was re-elected for the present year.

"*Marion Hose-Company, No. 2.*—This company was organized by the trustees, May 1, 1875, with the following members: A. J. Haggart, John K. Larmon, H. V. Brown, Andrew Morrison, John McCleary, John Murphy, J. Taber, C. V. Magee, John Ryan, W. D. Watt, A. G. Oatley, W. H. Ladd, Henry Fox, F. E. Linsenbarth, Owen Farley, L. Cooney, Jr., Paul Pineus, C. M. Keefer, M. Ryan, George Lyons, J. N. Kelly, Charles Kelly, John Johnson, John Welch.

"At the election held after their organization, the following named were chosen as officers: A. J. Haggart, foreman; John Murphy, first-assistant foreman; A. G. Oatley, second-assistant foreman; J. K. Larmon, secretary; H. V. Brown, treasurer.

"They adopted as a company name 'The Marion Hose-Company,' in honor of the only daughter of John M. Williams, Esq. Miss Williams soon thereafter acknowledged the compliment by presenting the company with a beautiful silk flag. Their uniform consists of black trousers, gray shirts, white belts, and black leather caps. At their annual election in 1876, John Murphy was chosen foreman, and at the last election A. J. Haggart was then chosen for the present year. They have done good service in the past, and no doubt will do equally well in the future. Seventy years ago the department had a membership of only seven, while, at the present time, it has over one hundred and twenty-five.

"*Chief and Assistant Engineers.*—Although the village charter of 1851 provided for the election of chief engineer and assistant engineer, no persons were elected to these positions till January, 1871, when John M. Williams was elected to the former office, and John S. Clary to the latter. In January, 1872, Mr. Williams was re-elected chief, and Sylvanus Dickinson was chosen assistant engineer. The elections since 1872 have resulted as follows: John A. McFarland, chief engineer, 1873 and 1874; James McNaughton, assistant engineer, 1873 and 1874; Frederick Kegler, chief engineer, 1875 and 1876; Solomon W. Russell, assistant engineer, 1875 and 1876.

"The charter of 1830 contains a provision to the effect that the freeholders and inhabitants shall, at the annual meeting, elect three freeholders as firewardens. Firewardens were elected under that act till the adoption of the charter of 1851. The latter provided that they should be appointed by the board of trustees. The following is believed to be a correct list of firewardens from 1803 to the present time: 1803, Thaddeus Smith, Nathaniel Carswell, Jr., Seth Brown; 1804, Thaddeus Smith, Nathaniel Carswell, Jr., Joshua Streeter; 1805, Thaddeus Smith, Nathaniel Carswell, Jr., Seth Brown; 1806, Thaddeus Smith, Nathaniel Carswell, Jr., Robert McMurray, Jr.; 1807, Thaddeus Smith, Nathaniel Carswell, Jr., Robert McMurray, Jr.; 1808, Thaddeus Smith, David Hall, Robert McMurray, Jr.; 1809, Thaddeus Smith, Joseph Nichols, Ebenezer Martin; 1810, Thaddeus Smith, Joseph Nichols, Ebenezer Martin; 1811, Thaddeus Smith, Jas. J. Sherwood, Wm. Faulkner; 1812, William Williams, David Woods, Robert Archibald;

1813, William Williams, David D. Gray, Seth Brown; 1814, no firewardens elected; 1815, William Williams, Jason Burgess, Seth Brown; 1816, Henry Matthews, David D. Gray, Thaddeus Stevens; 1817, Joseph Smith, Joseph Warford, Justin Farnam; 1818, James H. Seymour, Joseph Nichols, Seth Brown; 1819, William Williams, Alexander Robertson, Andrew Freeman; 1820, William Williams, John McNaughton, Thaddeus Stevens; 1821, William Williams, John McNaughton, James A. McFarland; 1822, William Williams, Joseph Hawley, William McFarland (2d); 1823, William Williams, Joseph Hawley, James A. McFarland; 1824, William Williams, William McFarland (2). Andrew Freeman; 1825, William Williams, John McNaughton, James A. McFarland; 1826, William Williams, John McNaughton, James A. McFarland; 1827, Henry Matthews, John McNaughton, Andrew Freeman; 1829, John W. Proudfit, John McNaughton, James A. McFarland; 1830, Henry Matthews, John McNaughton, James A. McFarland; 1831, Joseph Smith, John McNaughton; 1832, Joseph Smith, Alonzo Gray; 1833, Joseph Smith, John Williams, Jr.; 1834, William S. Barnard, Lorenzo B. Olmsted; 1835, James A. McFarland, Josephus Fitch; 1836, James A. McFarland, Josephus Fitch; 1837, James A. McFarland, John Adams; 1838, James A. McFarland, Benjamin Cleveland; 1839, James A. McFarland, Benjamin Cleveland; 1840, William McFarland, Lorance Clark; 1841, Alonzo Gray, Lorance Clark; 1842, Alonzo Gray, Rufus Fox; 1843, Alonzo Gray, Rufus Fox; 1844, Josephus Fitch, Cyrus Atwood; 1845, Chester Safford, Jr., Cyrus Atwood; 1846, Hugh Smart, Nelson Watson; 1847, Hugh Smart, Nelson Watson; 1848, John Liddle, James A. McFarland; 1849, John Liddle, James A. McFarland; 1850, Cyrus Atwood, Alonzo Gray.

\* The following were appointed: 1851, James A. McFarland, David Hawley; 1852, Benjamin Cleveland, David Lytle; 1853, no appointments; 1854, Alonzo Gray, Cyrus Atwood; 1855, Rufus Fox, Cyrus Atwood; 1856, Rufus Fox, Cyrus Atwood; 1857, Alonzo Gray, William B. Pool; 1858, Alonzo Gray, Rufus Fox; 1859, no appointments, Gray and Fox held over; 1860, A. M. Stockwell, L. P. Copeland; 1861, A. M. Stockwell, L. P. Copeland; 1862, A. M. Stockwell, L. P. Copeland; 1863, Alonzo Gray, Rufus Fox; 1864, no appointments, above named held over; 1865, Rufus Fox, A. M. Stockwell.

\* There were no appointments from and including 1866 to and including 1871, at least the village records show none.

\* 1872, E. G. Atwood, William J. Whitlock. Mr. Atwood served for a year or two, and after he resigned Mr. Whitlock was the sole warden to and including 1875. 1876, William Whitlock and John Murphy. Mr. Whitlock's removal from town leaves Mr. Murphy the only warden at this time.

\* The first bell ever used for fire purposes in this village was placed on the Union engine-house, about the time of its completion in 1866. At the present time there are four bells here with a fire-alarm attachment, viz., on the Union engine-house, Hook-and-Ladder building, St. Paul's (Episcopal church), and the court-house.

*Present Officers of the Fire-Companies, 1878.*—Union

Engine and Hose Company No. 1: John Larnon, foreman; Patrick Congdon, 1st assistant; James W. Toleman, 2d assistant; C. M. Wolff, secretary; Wm. McFarland, treasurer; Dennis Leary, foreman hose-company; Mark Bromley, assistant; Samuel Baker, 1st pipeman; Horace P. Matthews, 2d pipeman; John Fox, foreman suction-hose; Thomas Dolan, assistant; John Ryan, pilot.

Osona Steamer-Company: Charles Whitcomb, captain; L. P. Copeland, 1st assistant; S. S. Sherman, recording secretary; Fred. Linsenbarth, Sr., treasurer; E. Herrick, engineer; Wm. D. Watt, assistant; Mr. Hamer, fireman.

Marion Hose-Company: H. V. Brown, foreman; Wm. Ward, 1st assistant; John Austin, 2d assistant; John McCleary, secretary; Daniel Ward, treasurer; Oliver Copeland, 1st pipeman; John Tooley, 2d pipeman.

A. M. Wells Hook-and-Ladder Company: A. C. Lansing, president; E. S. McFarland, foreman; George Shannon, assistant; Charles Kellogg, recording secretary; Geo. Dickinson, financial secretary; John T. Ryan, treasurer.

#### SHUSHAN

is situated upon the Batten Kill, six miles south of Salem village. It has a post-office and a station on the Rutland and Washington railroad. It contains two churches, and there is another one near, the history of which are given elsewhere. There is one woolen-factory, a grist-mill, harness-shop, five stores, two blacksmith-shops, saw-mill, planing and turning works, and three wagon-shops. Shushan is the centre of a large and important trade from the towns of Jackson and Salem.

The village is picturesquely situated on the banks of the kill; some portions very rocky. The water-power and the convenience of trade developed the growth of a village at this point. The name is not the result of local choice nor of any associations connected with the place. The tradition is that the petitioners, having proposed the name of South Salem, the post-office department objected because Salem was already so frequent upon the list of United States post-offices, and the august officials at Washington proceeded to christen the place Shushan, a good Bible name and suggestive of royal magnificence. The people accepted the situation, and have gracefully borne the name ever since.

The lumbering business here was extensive in early times. The heavy pine forests from the plains of Cambridge, and from the surrounding country in general, were manufactured into lumber here, rafted down the kill to Centre falls, and then taken overland to the Hudson, and floated to Troy. The oldest house in Shushan now standing was built by Bethuel Church about the time of the Revolution, and it was probably about the earliest dwelling at this point. It is now a tenant-house, near the railroad, in the extreme north part of the village. Mr. Church was one of the original proprietors of the water-power. The grist-mill is thought to have been erected by the brothers Huff before or about the time of the Revolutionary war, but passed immediately into the hands of Mr. Church. There was a mill for cloth-dressing very early, no doubt before 1800; about 1830 it developed into a woolen-factory. Lot Woodworth was connected with it, and Johnson.

It is understood there was a store at Shushan about the same time or soon after the building of the mills. Wyman was a very early merchant, and the old store stood very nearly on the site of the present Hurd & Pratt store. At or near this same site were successive merchants, for a long series of years, Robert R. Law, Isaac Bininger, David Simpson, Mr. Oviatt, Voluntine, Lawrence & Higgins, Henry Cleveland, Congdon & Robinson, and Law & Congdon. The Church family held the water-power for fifty or sixty years. The grist-mill and woolen-mill are now owned by Charles Lyons, the planing-mill by George W. Robinson, of Cambridge, also the saw-mill and wagon shops. Well-known physicians of the village in past years have been Dr. Dunlap, Dr. Gilman, and Dr. Bock.

#### EAGLEVILLE

is located upon the Batten Kill, two miles east of Shushan. It is a thriving business place, the centre of considerable business (though not extensive mercantile trade) from the south part of Salem, and from the southern Anaquassacook portion of Jackson. The name of the post-office at this point is East Salem. The latter name is also given to the school district at the southeast corner of the town. The post-office was first located at Merriam's store, three miles farther up the kill, where at one time was a place of considerable trade, but in later years declined. The post-office was established there about 1831, and Isaac Merriam was the first postmaster, followed by Seth C. Billings, Daniel Hobart, and Edward Law. It was removed to Eagleville in 1848, and Isaac Bininger was appointed postmaster. In 1850 he was succeeded by George Russell.

The water-power of the kill is here very valuable, and has been considerably improved. A grist-mill was built about the time of the Revolution, by the brothers Ruff, probably. It was run by Armitage & Stevenson, and the property passed through the hands of John and George Russell to the present owners, William C. Cleveland and John Keeper.

A saw-mill was also erected nearly or quite as early, now owned by the same parties.

A woolen-factory was established as early as 1820, and that, too, is now owned by Cleveland & Co. A sieve-factory existed here for a few years, established by Uriah Hanks.

The woolen-mill has at some periods of its history done a very large and prosperous business, averaging from fifteen thousand to twenty-five thousand yards of cloth annually.

There was a select school of some note near Eagleville, on the road to Shushan, about twenty-five years ago, established by Henry Barnes.

#### CLAPP'S MILLS

were situated on the Batten Kill, three miles south of Salem village. The works there in early times consisted of grist-mill and saw-mill, and somewhat later, clothing-works.

In later years the water-power has been utilized by the Baxter Marble Manufacturing works, and from that fact has become known as Baxterville. There was a store near there on the old turnpike.

#### FITCH'S POINT

is a place of very early settlement. The name arises from the confluence of the Black creek and Batten Kill, and also marks the location, for many years, of the Fitch family, and the present residence of Dr. Asa Fitch, known throughout the State as a distinguished naturalist and entomologist, the author of many valuable papers, scientific, historical, and agricultural.

#### SCHOOLS.

These were very early established. It will be noticed that the delegation of Dr. Clark's congregation that came to Salem in the summer of 1766, to make preparation for the removal of the colony from Stillwater, built not only a meeting-house and a parsonage, but also a school-house. This pioneer log building stood near the meeting-house on the historical ground still marked to this generation by the old *frame* meeting-house, the second of Dr. Clark's congregation,—the venerable, weather-painted building, the picture of which is given in another place. That was, no doubt, the first school-house; for, though the New England men had been coming in thickly for a year or two previous, and their usual custom was to open a school immediately after settlement, yet there is no record of any before 1766. Ten years later, in the midst of the turmoil of war, schools were established at several points, though little or no records remain. There was a school of some note in the south part of the town, in the John T. Law neighborhood, and Master Conner was a well-known teacher. A large number of the children of the first settlers were taught by him. Master Conner was a conveyancer and writer.

The town was in no hurry to accept the offers of the State under the laws of 1812 and 1813. At the annual town-meeting, April 6, 1813, the following resolution was passed:

*Resolved*, that we reject the raising of money for the school fund."

April 5, 1814, it was also

*Resolved*, that we will not accept the school money."

Under the amended act of April 15, 1814, a special town-meeting was held Dec. 3, 1814, and there were then chosen three school commissioners, Isaac Getty, John Law, and Thomas Baker; three inspectors, Alexander Proudfit, Samuel Tomb, and David Woods.

At the annual meeting the next spring two inspectors were added, James Stevenson, Jr., and David Russell, and Isaac Steel chosen commissioner in the place of Thomas Baker. During the thirty years of this system the following persons were inspectors for one or more years each: John Willard, Jesse L. Billings, John Savage, Seth Brown, John McLean, Jr., Archibald McAllister, Samuel Stevens, William Williams, James B. Gibson, Abram Allen, John W. Proudfit, Anthony Blanchard, Ezra S. Sweet, Alexander Robertson, Cornelius L. Allen, John McNaughton, Bernard Blair, Cyrus Stevens, Henry W. Dodd, Aaron Martin, Jr., Marins Fairchild, George W. Beers, Wm. A. Wells, Henry Nichols, James Gibson, George Allen, Thomas G. Wait, Henry Barnes, John W. Martin, Thomas M. Hopkins, Wm. B. Lytle, Robert McMurray.

During the same period the following persons were com-



*J. A. McFarland*

#### JOHN A. MCFARLAND.

The ancestry of the McFarland family is traced to the Scottish Highland clan Macfarlane, or Pharlán, the only one, with one exception, whose descent is from the charters given the ancient Earls of Lennox, from whom the clan sprang, and who held possession of their original lands for over six hundred years. From the most reliable information at hand, Aluin was the first Earl of Lennox, and died in the year 1225. The eighth Earl of Lennox died without male issue, and his eldest daughter, having married the Duke of Murbok, held the proprietorship. Upon her death (1395) three families claimed the earldom,—the Macfarlanes claiming the earldom as heirs male. They resisted all other clans, and in the struggle became scattered to different parts of the kingdom. The timely support by the Darnley family (some of whose members had married into the clan) restored their ancient family estate, and upon the establishment of the Stuarts as Earl of Lennox, the clans under their patronage became, in 1488, separate and independent. The principal of these was the Macfarlane. From the subject of this sketch the descent is traced back six generations to Duncan, the father of James, the father of Malcolm, the father of Daniel, the father of John, the father of Daniel, the father of John A. At the time the clan was separated the ancestors settled in the lowlands of Scotland, at Thorn Hill, whence the great-grandfather, Daniel, emigrated to America in the year 1785, with his wife and one son, John, born 1764, and are supposed to have settled, upon first coming to this country, in the town of Salem. The great-grandfather lived for many years in the town of Salem, and was there in 1805, but subsequently moved to the town of Argyle, where he died at an advanced age. The grandfather was a resident of the old town of Cambridge in the earlier part of his life, and followed principally the occupation of a farmer; but during the latter part of his life lived in the town of Jackson, where he died in the year 1847, leaving six children, who reached advanced ages of over sixty years, all dying between the years 1867 and 1869. Daniel, the eldest of these children, and father of the subject of this sketch, was born in the year 1795, in the town of Cambridge; married Miss Jane Shiland, of the same town, daughter of Deacon John Shiland, great-grandson of John Shiland, who emigrated from Scotland prior to the French war; was taken prisoner, with his family, by the Indians in Pennsylvania, carried to Canada, where they were kept in confinement for some time; they were finally released and settled there, but at the close of the Revolutionary war returned to Cambridge, N. Y.

Daniel McFarland spent his life as a farmer mostly in the town of Jackson; was a soldier in the war of 1812. He was closely allied to the promotion of the best interests of society in his day; was an

elder in the Scotch Presbyterian church at Coila, town of Cambridge, for many years; raised a family of five children, viz.: John A., Margaret, William, Robert, and James, of whom Margaret died in the year 1850, at the age of twenty-four, and Robert died in the year 1854, at the same age. The father of these children was a man of strong decision of character, inheriting from his Scotch ancestry that firmness and resolution to do whatever he conceived to be right characteristic of the people of the mother-land, and instructed and reared his children to respect and honor all that makes true manhood and secures happiness and longevity. He died at the age of seventy-six, in the year 1869. The wife and mother still survives, and in the year 1878 is in her seventy-ninth year, retaining that vigor of both body and mind uncommon to people of that advanced age.

John A. McFarland was the eldest son; spent his minority on the farm of his father, availing himself only of the advantages of the district school; but so improved these opportunities that he was able at the age of eighteen to begin teaching, by which means he secured a sufficient competence to prepare for college, which he did in Cambridge Washington Academy, under Rev. E. H. Newton, D.D., entering in the advance course of third term sophomore of Union College, graduating from that institution of learning in the year 1848.

During his college course his health had become considerably impaired, and he went to South Carolina, where he spent some time; but, regaining his health, engaged as a teacher at Parrottsville, Tenn., where he remained about one year. In the fall of 1849 he returned north, and was married to Miss Amanda H., daughter of Ransom Hawley and Margaret Tier, of Cambridge.

After his marriage he returned south, and was principal of Wytheville Academy for two years, and from 1856 to 1859 had charge of the Rural Seminary at Pembroke, N. Y. His health again failing, he returned to his native county, but soon after took charge of Washington Academy, at Salem, Washington Co., N. Y., where he has remained, and still remains (1878), with the exception of two years, for nineteen successive years. Prof. McFarland, in recounting his past history in connection with the last-named institution, is enabled to see those who have graduated under his instruction filling important positions in the various professions, and ranking among the first as attorneys, physicians, clergymen, and business men. His natural ability as an instructor has given him rank among the most successful teachers of the State, and secured for him a reputation worthy the emulation of the young men of to-day, who, unassisted, must meet the obstacles coincident with self-made men. He has one son, Edwin Stanley McFarland, of Salem, N. Y.



missioners for one or more years each: Abner Austin, David Matthews, Jr., James McNish, John Adams, John Beatty, John Law, Stephen Ransom, George Stewart, John McNaughton, Ebenezer Martin, John McLean, Jr., John Willard, James A. McFarland, James H. Seymour, Seth C. Brown, John W. Proudfit, David B. Thompson, Chauncey S. Ransom, Hugh B. Thompson, Clark K. Estee, Marvin Freeman, James Steel, Josephus Fitch, Aaron Martin, Jr., David Gray, Wm. A. Russell, Wm. H. Foster, James Clark, Marvin Freeman, John Burnet, John W. Martin, Asa Fitch, Jr.

The supervision of the schools by commissioners and inspectors was abolished in 1813. Supervision by town superintendents followed, and Asa Fitch was elected the first superintendent at the town-meeting of 1844. He was re-elected in 1845. In 1846, John R. Lytle succeeded to the office, and served for six years. Chester S. Murdock followed for four years, and in the spring of 1856, David V. T. Qua was chosen. He was legislated out by the act abolishing the office of town superintendent, and in June of that year the schools passed from the control and supervision of the town. Under the wise management of the noble men of old, followed by the vigorous work of their children, the schools of Salem had made a long and honorable record. The first log school-houses had given place to the better buildings of later years. From these hills and valleys had gone forth men of education and of culture, to wield a powerful influence in every sphere of human activity.

To equal the grand results from ninety years of town management, will require wise action by the administrators of the modern system of supervision by assembly districts.

The first annual report of Dr. Asa Fitch, town superintendent, is a finely-engrossed document, giving a clear view of the condition of the schools for the school years 1813 and 1844. From that it appears there were then in town 618 children between the ages of five and sixteen, that the districts received public money for teachers' wages to the amount of \$536.60, and there was raised by the districts the sum of \$680.11. Total paid for salaries of teachers, \$1216.71. There were 1714 volumes in the district libraries.

We add that Dr. Fitch, as the first town superintendent, carefully defined the boundaries of the districts, re-numbered them, and, in addition, officially recognized the special names by which they are no doubt better known than by their numbers. This feature is seldom found in any town so complete.

The special names are derived in several cases from their connection with the natural features of the country, as Upper Black Creek and Lower Black Creek, Upper White Creek and Lower White Creek, Upper Camden and Lower Camden, along the valley of the Camden creek.

West Hebron district is so named because the school-house is in the west part of Hebron; the "Bushes" from the woods in that section.

Upper Turnpike and Lower Turnpike, named from their situation north of Salem village along the old Northern turnpike, an important route for travel in the early times.

Perkins Hollow, for many years forming a district with

a portion of Vermont, but now having a school-house of its own, is named from an early family residing there.

Fitch's Point is named from Fitch's family; Red Bridge, from the bridge of early times by which the old turnpike crossed the Batten Kill.

Juniper Swamp district has an appropriate name, as its school-house is near the swamp.

Blind Buck Hollow perpetuates by its name the old tradition of the pioneers that a sightless deer had its pasture-grounds in that valley,—a tradition that is said to have been worthy of being embalmed in story and song.

Stewart's district and Law's retain the names of two of the pioneer families.

Salem, Shushan, and Eagleville districts, are named from the villages, and East Salem from its remote eastern location.

The early condition of the schools is somewhat shown by the following incomplete report of the commissioners of common schools to the county clerk, June 5, 1815:

Districts.	Children between 5 and 15.	Public Money.
No. 1.....	42	\$14.02
" 3.....	79	26.39
" 4.....	43	
" 5.....	64	
" 6.....	56	
" 7.....	70	23.38
" 8.....	29	
" 9.....	46	15.35
" 10.....	141	47.09
" 12.....	36	13.03
" 13.....	47	15.68
" 14.....	26	
" 16.....	41	15.69
" 18.....	42	
" 19.....	57	
Pr. 2.....	32	10.68
" 11.....	6	
" 15.....	12	
" 17.....	22	7.37
" 20.....		

The present condition of the schools is to some extent shown by the commissioners' apportionment for March, 1877:

District.	Children between 5 and 16.	Library Money.	For Teachers' Wages.
No. 1.....	64	\$1.93	\$120.74
" 2.....	34	1.07	95.36
" 3.....	62	1.95	120.29
" 4.....	54	1.07	92.09
" 5.....	49	.60	75.41
" 6.....	25	.80	84.35
" 7.....	51	1.64	118.94
" 8.....	58	1.20	101.37
" 9.....	43	1.35	105.27
" 10.....	44	1.39	110.75
" 11.....	99	3.12	184.13
" 12.....	555	16.85	1194.74
" 13.....	52	1.64	104.94
" 14.....	50	1.56	115.30
" 15.....	63	1.99	127.40
" 16.....	47	1.48	111.66
" 17.....	25	.73	85.52
" 18.....	36	1.15	97.57
" 19.....	32	1.01	95.85
Total for 1877.....	\$1348	\$42.48	\$2449.14
" 1843.....	\$648		\$266.60

About two and one-third times as many children as in 1813, and about six times as much money received.

THE WASHINGTON ACADEMY.\*

This venerable institution was commenced as a classical school in the year 1780, or perhaps a little earlier, as in

By Hon. James Gibson.

that year four persons were prepared for college at this school, and subsequently each became distinguished in public life. It was organized and taught a number of years by the Rev. Thomas Watson, and was continued by the distinguished St. John Honeywood, and in the year 1791 had obtained such standing that it was incorporated by the regents of the University of the State as an institution of learning by the name of Washington Academy, and was the fourth incorporated academy in the State.

Its first board of trustees was named in its charter, and consisted of the following-named persons: Rev. James Prouditt, Rev. John Warford, Rev. Cornelius Jones, Rev. Samuel Smith, General John Williams, Colonel George Wray, Colonel John Thurman, Major Peter B. Teare, Hon. Edmund Wells, John Younglove, John Rowan, Edward Savage, Alexander Webster, Daniel Hopkins, Zina Hitecock, John Bradstreet Schuyler, Hamilton McColister, James Stevenson, Hugh Morr, Charles Haue, Timothy Leonard, Peter P. French, and Joseph Jenks, Esq.

The first principal of the institution after its incorporation was Charles Ingalls, who had graduated at Dartmouth College, and who remained its principal for nearly ten years.

Among the distinguished principals of the institution since may be placed first in usefulness James Stevenson, who took charge of it in 1811, and remained such about six years, having among his pupils Professor Taylor Lewis, Hon. Hiram Gray, Lamont G. Harkness, M.D., Rev. George W. Bethune, D.D., Rev. William R. De Witt, D.D., and Hon. John McLean, with numerous others.

The Rev. Sidney Weller became the first principal after the construction of the brick academy edifice in 1819; was succeeded by William Williams, Esq., in 1824, remaining six years, and was followed by the Rev. James W. Stewart, who remained two years. His successor was Henry Borus, in 1833, under whom a success was attained as great as under Mr. Stevenson. After him came a number of different principals, none of whom remained long, till the appointment of the present principal, John A. McFarland, in 1859, and who has remained ever since, except for a time while ill from over-labor he relinquished the work, and it was placed in charge of William Gorrie, followed by James S. Dobbin, who continued until January, 1867, when Professor McFarland, with renewed strength and vigor, resumed the charge of the institution, and still remains at its head. The success of this institution has been very great, and the pupils from it are numbered by many thousands.

The academy edifice has lately been very much enlarged and fitted up and furnished, under the direction of M. F. Cummings, of Troy, as architect, and now readily accommodates the increased number of its pupils.

It was made a free academy in 1852 to the children of all residents of the village of Salem, and has remained such ever since.

It was the first free academy in the State outside of the city of New York. But the example it gave has been adopted in all parts of the State; and the blessings of a free academical education are now within the reach of many, who in the olden time would have sought long without finding any such beneficent result.

## CHURCHES.

### THE UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

The sketch of this venerable body is taken very largely from the historical sermon delivered by Rev. W. A. Mackenzie, Oct. 29, 1876.

About the middle of the last century, perhaps in the year 1747, about two hundred families of Presbyterians in and about Monaghan and Ballibay, Ireland, not finding themselves edified by those who had been placed over them as religious teachers, withdrew from them, refusing to longer wait upon their ministrations. These religious teachers were trained mostly at Glasgow College, under the influence of Professor Simpson, the Arian. The "fathers" were afraid to trust them with the pastoral care of their families. Accordingly a petition was prepared and forwarded to the "Associate Burgher Presbytery of Glasgow," asking that there should be sent to them some one to break unto them the bread of eternal life whom they would be willing to trust.

The presbytery then had under its care a young man whom it licensed and sent to officiate among this people, and on July 3, 1748, he preached among them his first sermon, taking as his text Acts xvii. 16-18. That young man was the Rev. Thomas Clark, M.D.

Having completed his studies he was in April, 1748, licensed to preach the gospel, and sent to Ireland, to labor among the people at Ballibay, Clannanees, and other communities. Here the young missionary found a wide field opened up before him, and wherever he went he preached with great acceptance.

A subsequent call from Ballibay Dr. Clark accepted, and was accordingly, by a committee of the Glasgow presbytery, installed pastor of Ballibay congregation on July 23, 1751. Here, therefore, we have the date of the organization of this congregation, it being at that time and place recognized by synod as a regularly established church. This church, as an organized body, is therefore more than a century and a quarter old, having now entered its one hundred and twenty-eighth year; its beginning, however, dating three years earlier, Dr. Clark being its founder and first pastor.

At Ballibay, Dr. Clark, after his ordination, labored most faithfully for thirteen years.

The path of the congregation thus organized was by no means a smooth one. These thirteen years were years of trial and persecution.

It had become known to his persecutors that Dr. Clark entertained scruples with regard to the "Oath of Abjuration," as it was called, as also in regard to the manner of taking it,—by "kissing the Bible,"—and that he refused to take it in the manner and form prescribed by law. Learning this, his enemies procured a warrant for his arrest as being disloyal to the king. Jan. 23, 1754, nine months after the warrant had been procured, men entered the church and arrested Dr. Clark, just as he concluded his sermon at New Bliss,—a neighboring station.

When the congregation understood what the interruption meant, he would have been at once rescued from the hands of his persecutors; but this servant of God mildly



bade them be calm and do no violence or harm to any one.

That night he was kept under guard in a *tavern*, and the next day, under a strong guard, taken to Monaghan and thrown into the county jail to await his trial.

Although now within prison walls, yet this man of God was not silenced. Week by week he wrote a letter of instruction, of comfort, and of encouragement to the people of his charge, which was read to them on the Lord's day as they assembled for worship.

On the 3d of April, about three months after, the judge, upon examining the warrant, found it to be defective, and ordered his immediate release.

He had only a few days of freedom, however. On the 24th day of this same month of April a new writ was obtained against him, upon which he was a second time cast into prison. It was now the summer season, and the members of this church came to the prison for divine service regularly. So many as the space could accommodate gathered about the honored pastor, listened to the words of life from his lips, and joined in prayer and praise to God. When or how he was released is not stated.

The imprisonments to which the arbitrary laws of the country had subjected him led the people to seek for a new home in the wilds of America,—a home where they could enjoy their religious sentiments undisturbed.

Some time previously, Dr. Clark had received from one congregation in America a letter, and from another a call, each wishing him to come and become its pastor. These papers were laid before his presbytery, which appointed him to labor one year in America. He and those who had decided to accompany him thereupon made their final arrangements, and the time was fixed to start for the new world beyond the sea. Of the departure and voyage across the Atlantic of these "Pilgrim Fathers" of Salem, we have a brief account in the following devout terms of Dr. Clark himself: "May 10, A.D. 1764, we sailed from Newry. The all-gracious God carried three hundred of us safe over the devouring deep in the arms of His mercy; praised be His name, we arrived safe in New York July the 28th."

At New York the colony divided, several families going to Cedar Spring and Long Cane, South Carolina; the main body of the people, however, and the congregation proper coming to Stillwater, where they remained until their removal here.

In the spring of 1765, in looking out for a place for the settlement of his people, Dr. Clark visited this vicinity, and in the cabin of James Turner, to a few people gathered from the neighborhood, preached the first sermon ever preached in the town of Salem.

With the place he was pleased, at once fixed upon it as the future home of his people, and was successful in having conveyed to him twelve thousand acres of land wholly free of charge for five years, after which there was to be paid by him an annual rent of one shilling per acre.

It was during this summer that the first death occurred in the colony or congregation, while halting at Stillwater. It was that of one of the elders, James Harshaw.

After the return of Dr. Clark from New York, and

probably late in the autumn of 1765, some of the people came here to look at the lands which had been secured, with an eye to situations for their future homes. Early the following spring, Dr. Clark, with a number of his colony, came with a view to improvements. Their first work was the erection of a log house in which to deposit their provisions and baggage, which house served them as a place of repose at night, and of protection against the wild beasts of the forest. It was also to be the future residence of their pastor. At this time, therefore, and in these circumstances, the first parsonage was built. Some years afterwards it was taken down and a frame building erected on the same spot by the congregation, which building continued to be the parsonage during the pastorate of Dr. Clark's successor, the Rev. James Proudfit. In 1766 the first church building was erected, the first structure of the kind in the county, and in fact in all the region north of Albany to the Canada line. It was built of logs such as the men could bring together by hand, as they had no teams; the crevices between the logs were filled with clay. The floor was the earth; the roof was of black-ash bark, taken from the trees, cut into suitable lengths, and flattened by stones being placed upon it while drying; the seats were rough benches made from logs split in halves and placed on blocks of wood. The building was some forty feet in length, and is said to have been the largest house of the kind then to be seen anywhere in the county. In the same year the first school-house was built, after the same fashion and as the church had been built.

Thus coming to their new homes, these fathers erected, at the same time with their own dwellings, the church and the school-house. There is no questioning the fact that they considered the influences going out from these two sources the grand essentials in making the wilderness to blossom as the rose.

The next year, 1767, is the era of the general settlement of the town. In this year the different families of the congregation came from Stillwater and occupied the cabins which had been erected the year before. The first family that reached here was that of John Lytle, on the 7th day of May. Other families came in rapid succession, and near the close of the same month services were held in the log church. Our congregation, therefore, for the first time, perhaps on the last Sabbath of May, 1767, here came together to worship God, making this year memorable as that in which the regular preaching of the gospel on the Lord's day was commenced in this town. From this fact the congregation is called in its charter of incorporation "The First Presbyterian church in Salem," and this is its legal title.

We would note two interesting facts. The congregation was born and nurtured to maturity on the other side of the Atlantic, and was transplanted from thence a fully-organized church, with pastor, elders, and members; and from the time the congregation left Ballibay, Ireland, until it assembled here in the church referred to, a period of three years, there was little if any interruption of the regular services. The preaching on the Lord's day and the administration of the sacraments were regularly observed on the sea and on the land. Like Israel of old, they had the church with them, and the worship of Jehovah in the con-

gregation and in the family was regularly kept up. In these respects this congregation stands altogether singular.

The congregation, as we find it in this country, was composed of Dr. Clark, pastor; George Oswald, David Tomb, William Thompson, William Monerief, William Wilson, Richard Hoy, John Foster, and David Hanna, elders; and some two hundred members, including baptized children, which were about one-fourth of the number. Of this membership no complete list can now be found.

The first child baptized after the congregation came here, the first child baptized in the town, and the first female infant born here, was Mary Lytle, who afterwards became the wife of Dr. Andrew Proudfit, eldest son of Dr. Clark's successor.

Inasmuch as there was at that time no other "Burgher" minister in this country, Dr. Clark, believing it to be his duty to be in connection with some ecclesiastical body, united with the Anti-Burgher Associate presbytery of Pennsylvania, in connection with which this congregation continued down to the time of the union between the Associate and Reformed churches, 1782, which gave rise to the "Associate Reformed church."

The log church in which the congregation first worshipped was most inconvenient. Besides being too small to accommodate the worshippers, it was very uncomfortable. The house was without a floor or means of heating. It was occupied only during the winters and on stormy days in the summers. On pleasant days the meetings were held in the open air. This church was used as a place of worship only about three years. In 1770 was erected beside this log church a more commodious and comfortable building, which still stands, the most venerable structure, the most interesting antiquity, we have in the town. From a subscription paper still in existence it appears that each gave to this cause in proportion to the valuation of his property.

When this church was completed and occupied as a house of worship, the old log church was occupied for a time by the school, afterwards as a barn, and finally, July 27, 1777, it was taken down, the larger portion of its timbers cut into suitable lengths and used to fortify the church of our sister congregation, the New England church as it was called, as a place of safety, should a party of the savages following in the train of Burgoyne's invading army attack the place. The rest of the logs were taken to the top of what is known as Mill hill, and laid up into a block-house as an outpost to the fort.

During the time Dr. Clark remained in Salem the amount of labor he performed was simply marvelous. No other than an iron constitution could have borne it. Until the arrival of Dr. John Williams he was the only physician in the place. In addition to his care of the church he was called to attend the sick; in addition to this he regularly visited Hebron, Argyle, and Cambridge, preaching, and thus prepared the way for the organization of flourishing congregations. Like Paul, he was abundant in labors, and like his, his labors were crowned with success. In addition to all this, the secular business he had taken upon him would have been sufficient to burden any one. He looked not only after the spiritual interests of his people,

but also their temporal interests. He seemed to have one desire which was controlling, viz., that his people might have prosperity.

The secular business, and especially the collection of the rents, for which he had originally become responsible, after a time involved him in some trouble, and his pastoral relation terminated in the summer of 1782. He made a visit south, and after visiting for some time among those of his people who had located in South Carolina, he returned to Albany, N. Y. Here he remained between two and three years, then went to Abbeville, South Carolina, to labor among the people of the colony who had parted from them in New York. There he organized the Cedar Spring and Long Cane congregations, over which he was installed pastor in the year 1786.

In this charge he labored with great acceptance and remarkable success until the time of his death, which occurred December 26, 1792. As a servant was passing his room she heard him breathe heavily. Entering, she found him in his chair just expiring; on the table before him an earnest, able, and most affectionate epistle, addressed to the people of his charge whom he had left in Ballibay, Ireland, which he had evidently just completed and subscribed, the letter closing with these words: "What I do thou knowest not now, but thou shalt know hereafter." His dust lies in the grave-yard at Cedar Spring, South Carolina.

We add one anecdote of this venerable patriarch: On one occasion he was visiting a family in this vicinity. During his visit he was asking the different members of the family some questions on the subject of religion; the gentleman of the house professed not to understand English well enough to answer the question asked him. He was passed over. A few days after this man was driving a team of oxen along the highway; for some reason he began to swear at the oxen. Dr. Clark was driving along the same way, but a little distance behind. Hearing the man use profane language, he at once drove alongside of him, and calling him by name, he said, "I see, sir, ye ha' learned to talk English since I last saw ye, an' it's na' the best o' English that ye use, either."

After the removal of Dr. Clark the church had no shepherd for a little over a year, when Rev. James Proudfit accepted the call of the congregation, and was installed in October, 1783. To secure his services Elder James Stevenson had made the long journey from Salem to Pennsylvania on horseback, and most of the way through an unbroken wilderness.

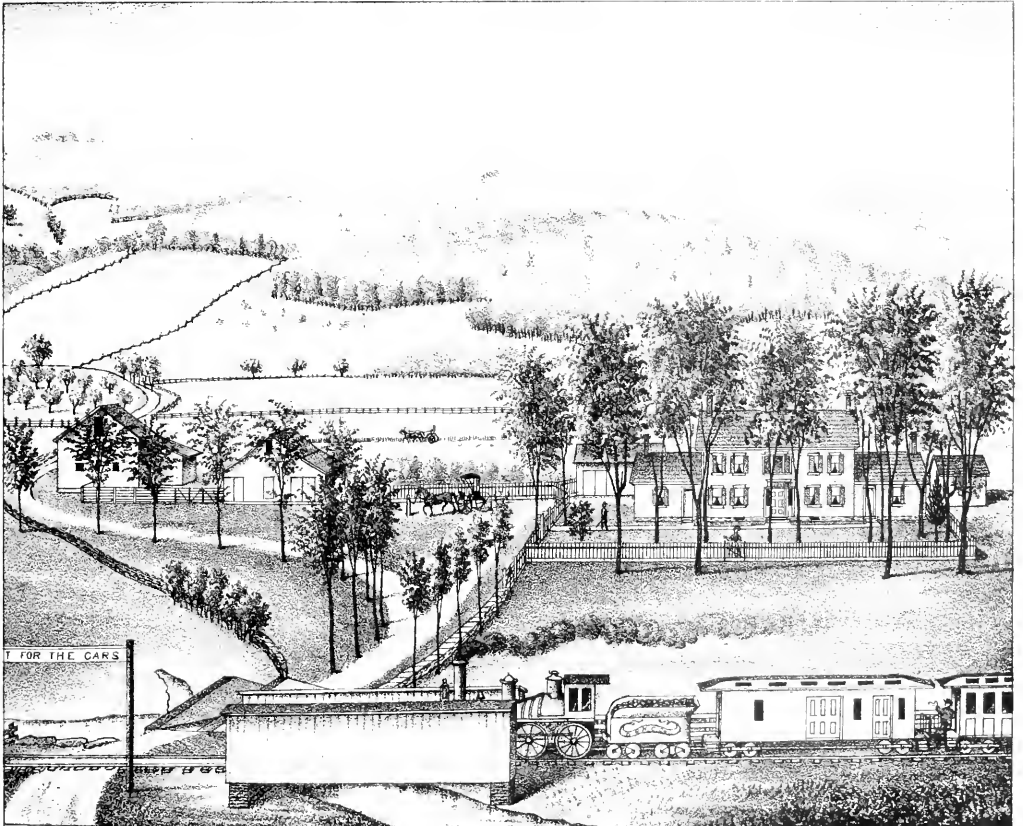
After Mr. Proudfit's settlement here the population began to increase rapidly, from fifty to one hundred persons annually settling in the town for a number of years. From records we learn that the old meeting-house contained thirty pews, and that in the year 1792 the gallery was finished, adding five more pews and a number of seats to the previous accommodations of the building. The names of those owning pews were William McDougal, John Williams, Matthew McWhorter, James Tomb, Abner Carswell, William McFarland, John McCrea, James Stevenson, John Rowan, John Hanna, John Tomb, William and Peter Cruickshank, John Crozier, Walter Stewart, Alex. McNish, John Steele, Andrew Lytle, Samuel Beatty,



H. Walker



Mary Walker



RESIDENCE OF THE LATE HIRAM WALKER, NOW OWNED AND OCCUPIED BY WILLIS H. & JOHN D. WALKER  
SALEM WASHINGTON CO. N. Y.

—ENG. BY L. R. EVERTS & CO. PHILA. Pa.



William and Samuel Graham, James Armstrong, Joshua Steele, Thomas Boyd, Andrew McMillan, Alex. Reid.

The house of worship was still too small for its large congregation, and it became necessary that a more commodious church edifice should be erected. The work was at once begun, and in the year 1797 the present church was completed, at a cost of four thousand dollars. This sum was expended mostly in the purchase of material, a considerable portion of the work being done by the people themselves. On the 1st of November of the same year the new house was occupied for the first time by the congregation.

For a time the site of the new church was a matter of contention among the people. One portion of the congregation was determined that it should be on the other side of the creek near the old church, and the other portion was just as determined that it should be on this side. This matter was, however, satisfactorily arranged and the present site chosen, through the influence and skillful management of General John Williams, who had been a member of the New England church, but who, after the marriage of his daughter with Mr. Proudfit's son, October 2, 1796, became an efficient member of this one. The wisdom of this choice of site for the church was afterwards acknowledged by those who at first opposed it, and is now apparent to all.

To meet the cost of building the new church the pews were sold at auction, subject to an annual rent for the support of a minister. Eighty-six persons purchased pews or slips, taking nearly all those in the body of the church and a number in the gallery. The sales amounted to four thousand three hundred and sixty-seven dollars. Thus the cost of building was more than met.

Two years before this (on May 13, 1795) the Rev. Alexander Proudfit had been installed as the colleague of his father.

From this time it was the custom of the father and son to divide the labors of the Sabbath, one conducting the forenoon and the other the afternoon services, until, in the summer of 1797, the father was, by a paralytic stroke, disqualified for active service. He died Oct. 22, 1802. In this year there were on the roll of membership three hundred names. At that date only two congregations in the body had a larger membership,—the one of which Dr. Clark had been pastor in South Carolina, which numbered five hundred and twenty members, and the congregation of Dr. Mason in New York, which numbered four hundred members.

Upon the death of the father the son became sole pastor of the congregation, in which relation he continued for over thirty-three years, having previously sustained that relation with his father seven years,—making in all a pastorate of over forty years. Years before "tract societies" were known he formed what was in reality a tract society in this congregation, called "The Female Society in Salem for Promoting Religious Knowledge." The word female was subsequently dropped. This society was for many years efficiently engaged in distributing religious tracts, not only in the neighborhood, but also in sending them to the distant settlements already referred to, whither many had gone from this community. This was, perhaps, the first tract society in America, being organized in the year 1800. Its first publication was

an eight-page tract bearing the following heading: "No. 1.—A Word to Mothers on the Religious Instruction of their Children. Published by Dodd and Ramsey for the Female Society in Salem for the Promotion of Religious Knowledge." Many other publications followed. Some of them are still in existence, and are in the hands of Dr. Asa Fitch.

In the year 1827 or 1828 the sounding-board (as it was called) was taken down and the inside of the church underwent some repairs. The pulpit, as originally constructed, was very lofty, with about room enough in it for the preacher,—in shape very much like a tumbler. This was removed, and a platform built at the same altitude; it was surrounded with a railing and a gate opening on either side, through which the occupant entered and by which he was shut in. It is said that the bell-shaped sounding-board, which was suspended from the ceiling some little distance above the preacher's head, looked as though it was intended as a lid for the tumbler-shaped pulpit, and that Dr. Proudfit, after a time, began to enter that pulpit with some misgivings, fearing lest the lid should suddenly drop and shut him in. His fears having been communicated to some of his friends, their cause was removed by the changes referred to.

Dr. Proudfit continued pastor of this congregation until June, 1835, when the relation was, at his own request, dissolved, in order that he might accept the secretaryship of the New York Colonization society. This position he held until the winter of 1841–42, when he resigned it. The latter part of the winter of 1843 he was confined to the house, and on April 17 of the same year, at the house of his son in "New Brunswick," after a ministry of almost forty-nine years, Dr. Proudfit "passed through the gates into the City." His remains were brought to Salem, and his dust now lies beside that of his father in our own beautiful cemetery.

After the dissolution of the pastoral relation between Dr. Proudfit and this congregation there was a vacancy of about eight months. A call was given to the Rev. James Lillie, D.D., and on Feb. 19, 1836, he was, by the Associated Reformed presbytery of Washington, installed the fourth pastor of the congregation. Dr. Lillie was a native of Kelso, Scotland, and a graduate of the University of Edinburgh. He is spoken of by such as remember him here as having been a most eloquent preacher. He was an earnest advocate of the cause of temperance. This question had been agitated here by Dr. Proudfit during the latter part of his ministry, and seems to have made some considerable progress. Dr. Lillie followed up the matter, and his voice was heard on the side of temperance. At a meeting held in this church the following resolution was introduced by Dr. Lillie, and was unanimously adopted:

*Resolved,* That total abstinence from all that can intoxicate as a beverage is, in the opinion of this meeting, the only course by which intemperance can be banished from our land, and we believe it essential that the sober and respectable portion of our citizens set the example."

Dr. Lillie remained in this place only a little more than one year. In June, 1837, he resigned this charge, and accepted a call from a congregation in Rhinebeck, N. Y., in connection with the Reformed Dutch church.

The congregation was without a pastor until September 3, 1838, a little over two years. At this time Dr. Halley, having been called, came, and was installed the fifth pastor of the congregation by the Associate Reformed presbytery of Washington.

Dr. Halley was born in Scotland in the year 1801, entered the University of Edinburgh in the year 1816, and from that institution graduated four years after. He took a five years' course of theological study in Glasgow under the celebrated Dr. John Dick. He was licensed to preach the gospel April 5, 1825, by the United Associate presbytery of Dumfrelinc.

His first charge was in the city of St. Andrew's. After serving this church three years, he was called to a church in Leith, where he remained ten years, when, to use his own words, "Owing to his admiration of the free institutions of this country, its rapidly-developing energies and its advantages as a field of usefulness," he came hither.

Soon after landing in America he came here to preach, with a view to settlement. His preaching was so acceptable to our people that they immediately called him. This call he accepted, and was at the time above stated installed pastor of this church.

This pastorate continued until the year 1848. Dr. Halley then accepted a call to become the pastor of the Second Presbyterian church in Troy. In this church he remained seven years. He was then called to the Third Presbyterian church in Albany, removed thither, and continued to be the pastor of that congregation for twenty years. At the close of this twenty years' pastorate, and after preaching the gospel for fifty years with great acceptance and with most satisfactory results, he retired from active service, and now resides in Albany. He is now serving on his third term as the loved and venerated chaplain of the Senate.

It was while Dr. Halley was here that the session-house, that stood in front of the church, was burned. This occurred in 1840. It was also while he was here that the present church building was enlarged and improved. In the year 1841 the front of the building was extended even with the tower. The square pews around the walls and on the sides of the galleries were changed into slips as at present. The wide aisle, in which the communion-table used to stand, was changed into its present dimensions. The galleries were lowered, and the pulpit was brought down from its lofty position, and the late pulpit and platform, the design and gift of Mr. John Williams, was erected. The plastering was taken from the walls, and the house was replastered. The church was remodeled and improved generally, at a cost of about five thousand dollars.

After the removal of Dr. Halley the congregation was again without a pastor for a little over two years, when the Rev. Thomas B. Farrington was called, and was by the Associate Reformed presbytery of Washington installed the sixth pastor in May, 1849. He remained eight years. The pastors since have been Rev. J. C. Forsythe, June, 1848, twelve years; and the present pastor, Rev. W. A. Mackenzie.

The following persons have served as elders in this con-

gregation, besides those who came with Dr. Clark, already named: There were ordained in Dr. Clark's time Robert McMurray, James Stevenson, John Rowan, William Matthews, William McFarland. In 1797, Matthew McWhorter, John Steele, Thomas Collins; and Walter Stewart, received by letter from another congregation. 1809, Abraham Savage, Richard Hoy, George Arnott, Isaac Getty, and Thomas Stevenson. 1819, Andrew Martin, John McMurray, John Beatty. 1831, George McWhorter, James B. Stevenson, David B. Thompson. The last named died in the spring of 1875, the only member of session who has died since I came to this church. 1840, Ira Carswell, Joseph Clark, and Hugh Thompson were ordained; and John McMillan was received by letter from another congregation. 1856, William C. Safford, Earl P. Wright, and William Edgar. 1876, William Chamberlain and Robert Stewart.

The session at present consists of six members: John McMillan, James B. Stevenson, William Edgar, Earl P. Wright, William Chamberlain, and Robert Stewart.

The trustees are Thomas Stevenson, John Edwards, James G. Gillis, William McFarland, William Chamberlain; superintendent of Sunday-school, James McDonald; librarian, Andrew Getty.

The first board of trustees was elected in 1784, to which was deeded the church property, which had heretofore been in the name of Dr. Thomas Clark. This consisted of three lots of land, which had been obtained from Oliver De Lancy and Peter Dubois for church and school purposes. This land was afterwards sold, and the proceeds otherwise invested. Part of the proceeds of these lots is in the parsonage and the grounds on which it now stands. From the rest the congregation has an income of between three and four hundred dollars annually.

The following persons composed this first board of trustees: John Harshaw, Joseph Tomb, Richard Hoy, Peter Sim, and William Thompson.

The Sabbath-school in connection with this church was organized during Dr. Halley's ministry, in the year 1841 or 1842. The first superintendents were Dr. Asa Fitch and Mrs. Maria Proudfit. The next was John McDonald; he was succeeded by John B. Fairly, he by John King; after his resignation Elder Earl P. Wright acted as superintendent until April 10, 1864, when James S. McDonald was called to the position, which position he has filled with great acceptance and efficiency down to the present time.

#### THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN SALEM.

The following sketch is taken from the historical discourse of Rev. Edward P. Sprague, delivered June 4, 1876:

This church has existed for more than a century, and has borne for over ninety years the same name, that of "The First Incorporated Presbyterian Congregation in Salem, County of Washington, and State of New York." The commencement of its history dates back to the very beginning of the settlement of this place and region.

The "New England colony," so called, came to Salem in 1764-66. The Scotch and Irish colony in 1766-67. The New Englanders from Pelham were of similar ancestry to

some extent with the colony led here by Dr. Clark, and there was at times some prospect of a formal union religiously; but though an excellent friendly spirit seems to have existed, each colony sharing the sympathy and the assistance of the other, and often worshipping together, yet they could not see eye to eye in all matters of faith and doctrine. Separate churches naturally grew up, and, besides, the numbers of the people to attend church sooner or later required two places of worship.

From a document preserved among the Williams Papers, Vol. 1, page 1, it is evident that as early as 1767 the New Englanders endeavored to secure a minister of their own faith and one formerly known by them. It is not certain that they succeeded, but on March 4, 1767, three of the town-lots originally assigned for religious purposes were pledged to them for the maintenance of a regular gospel minister.

The church was formally organized in 1769. It was composed at the outset of the goodly number of fifty-two members. A full list of their names cannot be obtained, although many of them may be inferred from various old records. Whether they immediately elected any trustees is also uncertain, but the first elders chosen to constitute the session appear to have been Alexander Turner, Edward Savage, and Daniel McCleary. The first communion season was held at the house of James Savage, which stood then on the top of the hill just north of the residence of the late Wm. McCollister. The exact date when this first communion was observed cannot now be determined; but it is thought that the Rev. John McDonald, of Albany, was probably the officiating minister.

Notwithstanding their organization into a distinct church, the New England people continued to worship very generally with the Scotch congregation; and even co-operated with them in the erection of a church edifice. The subscription-paper drawn up for this purpose is still extant. It is in the handwriting of Colonel Joseph McCracken, subsequently a trustee of this church, and one of the two to whom the subscriptions were to be paid. Of the twenty-nine signers, also, fully one-third are names which were afterwards identified with the New England congregation. This paper\* bears date Nov. 15, 1769. This was the subscription for the erection of the old meeting-house, still standing on the hill, which is said to be the oldest house but one in the entire county.

Five years later this church proceeded to erect for themselves their first house of worship. This house, which stood on the same lot that the present church occupies, was a long time in building, and in fact was never completed. The people were too poor to give much money, so they furnished materials as they were able, and freely contributed their labor. What money was given had to be expended almost wholly for nails and similar articles, which could be had only by purchase.

These materials were procured from Albany; and the method by which they were brought here well illustrates the difficulties under which the fathers labored, and the hardships they had to endure during the early years of the

settlement of this region. It was the custom, as the late Wm. McCollister—whose father procured them—used to relate, to bring these supplies up on the west side of the Hudson river as far as Schuylerville, where the crossing was effected in this perilous manner: the driver stood up above the wagon, with one foot on each of the sides, and drove his horses into the stream. The horses waded as far as they could, and then swam the remainder of the way across, drawing the floating wagon behind them, the driver from his precarious position directing their course, as best he could, by the reins.

The fact that this first church was never completed does not at all indicate that it was never used for the purpose for which it was intended. Directly the opposite was indeed the case. The fathers did not consider themselves obliged to wait until the edifice was finished, much less for anything like a dedication. Once at least, in the summertime, the people attended preaching there when only the roof was on, the sides being entirely open; and frequent services were held when it had been clapboarded but was still destitute of a floor, and of course of anything like permanent benches. It was either here, or perhaps in some barn in the place, that during the early part of the Revolutionary war a strange minister greatly offended many of the people by preaching from the text Hosea ii. 7, "I will go and return to my first husband; for then it was better with me than now." He made no direct reference to the political condition of the country, but the mere text was too suggestive for the zealous patriotism of the day to endure, and the preacher was indignantly denounced as a Jesuit and Tory in disguise.

After the outbreak of the Revolutionary war this uncompleted church building was taken by the patriot forces, and occupied by them, first as barracks, and then constructed into a fort. The building was put into better shape for defense, ovens were built for provisioning the troops, and a stockade was erected around it. This stockade ran around the church at a distance of about sixty feet from its walls, about ten feet from the line of the present lot on the east. It was constructed of contiguous logs, some ten inches in diameter, as many feet in length, sunk about three feet into the ground, and was completed July 26, 1777. The stumps of some of these pickets, burned and broken off nearly level with the ground, remained visible for a long number of years. One of the present members of the church says that he well remembers seeing them; and doubtless even now a slight excavation in the proper place would bring them again to light. This transformed church was called Fort Williams, in compliment to Dr.—or, as he was subsequently better known, General—John Williams, by whose influence and activities the interests of this place were so considerably advanced.

What perilous times those were may be judged from the many incidents handed down even to the present. The grandmother of one of the present members used frequently to relate her experience of a single night when she was alone with her children in her house, some two miles out of the village, the barn full of Indians, and her husband here in the fort. In still earlier days the men used frequently to bring their guns with them to church, so as to

be ready for any emergency, and even the dogs were sometimes taken with them, that their keen scent and hearing might be of use in sooner detecting the approach of an enemy.

Only a brief time did this half-church and half-fort remain to serve as a defense for the patriots. Early in the autumn following the completion of the stockade, the liberty-loving inhabitants of the place were compelled to flee from their homes before the advance of General Burgoyne. The village was almost entirely evacuated, at great loss to the people; and the fort itself was burned by the royalists on some day prior to the 25th of September, and probably during the very last days of August, 1777. The old records of the church, since destroyed, used to characterize it as done "by some domestic rather than foreign enemy," meaning evidently that it was the act of a Tory rather than of a soldier. Thus the first and original building erected by this church was destroyed within three years of its commencement; and there took place the earliest of the three fires by which, during the one hundred and seven years of their existence, they have been deprived for a time of a house of worship.

The officer in command of the troops, stationed for a time in the fort, was Colonel Joseph McCracken, who wrote the subscription paper drawn up in 1769. He was a most enthusiastic patriot and a most active laborer in behalf of this church, of which he was for several years a trustee. He lost an arm in the battle of Monmouth, and is still remembered by some of the older members as sitting during his later years in the pulpit on Sunday, so that he might, in spite of his deafness, still hear the words of the preacher. Of the many incidents still related by Colonel McCracken, there is one which serves to show how ardent his attachment was for the commander-in-chief, under whom he had served. The Rev. Mr. Tomb, who was his pastor at the time, was one day conversing with him and seeking to comfort him after the loss of his wife. During the conversation Mr. Tomb spoke of the heavy afflictions endured by men of old, and either in passing, or with an intent to draw out a response, characterized David as one of the greatest of warriors. Instantly the old soldier was all interest. He waited a moment, and then looked up into Mr. Tomb's face, and broke out, "Yes, Samuel, David was a great warrior; but he was not any greater than George Washington."

Consequent upon the heavy losses endured during the Revolutionary war, the people were too much impoverished to proceed at once upon the construction of a second church to take the place of the one destroyed. Just when the second church edifice was erected there is now probably no way of definitely determining. Certainly it was not done for some time, and perhaps not until 1783 or 1784.

The first trace of any plan for rebuilding consists of two petitions, addressed in the same year to the Legislature of New York, and asking their assistance in the matter.

The first of these, which bears date June 16, 1779, and is signed by Joseph McCracken, Edward Savage, Edward Long, John Gray, and Daniel McCleary, recounts how they had been a committee "to superintend the building of a meeting-house," and how this had been destroyed; and then asks that certain moneys, arising from the auction sale

of cattle and carriages confiscated from the Tories, and amounting to two hundred and ninety-three pounds, seven shillings, eleven pence, be ordered for the rebuilding of said meeting-house.

The second petition, which was dated Oct. 11, 1779, and signed by Joseph McCracken, Edward Savage, Hamilton McCollister, and Alexander Turner, as committee, is still more remarkable, especially in the way it proposes to obtain the needed money. They ask for "leave to erect a lottery for the raising a sum sufficient to build a new church and a parsonage house."

For reasons which can easily be inferred, neither of these petitions was ever granted.

Then followed a period of several years during which the people slowly recovered from the effects of the war, and started upon a new course of activity and prosperity. During this time this congregation had occasional preaching of their own, and the rest of the time worshiped with the other church. So far as extant records show, the years until 1787 were filled with ineffectual attempts at union between the two congregations, with temporary supplies by this church, and unsuccessful calls addressed to desired ministers. In all these movements one of the most prominent persons was General John Williams. He subsequently became one of the other church after the marriage of his daughter to the Rev. Alexander Prondit; but prior to this had been, for years, a devoted member of this church, one of its most active and efficient helpers, and for several years one of its board of trustees. It is from among his papers that many of the valuable documents which throw light upon this time have been derived.

One of the calls which finally failed was to the Rev. John McDonald, of Albany. This was signed by one hundred and thirty male persons, and promised to the minister a mansion-house, with parsonage of eighty-eight acres; also the sum of two hundred and fifty pounds settlement-money and an annual salary of one hundred and twenty pounds.

About twenty years had now elapsed since this church began its work, and eighteen since its actual organization. Previous failures and disappointments were at last to be rewarded by the installation of a pastor.

A call addressed Sept. 27, 1787, to Rev. John Warford was accepted.

The following are the names of the signers of the call: John Williams, Adam Martin, Abram Turner, Jr., Ebenezer Russel, Joseph McCracken, H. McCollister, Joseph Younglove, Allen Hunsdon, Wm. Brown, Nathaniel Gray, James Bothell, Robert Hopkins, Samuel Hopkins, Wm. McCracken, John McCracken, John McCrea, John McDonald, Francis Lammun, James Rogers, David Rood, John McCleary, James Gault, John Narrens, Samuel Safford, Joseph Wilson, Benjamin Harvey, John Gray, Jr., David Thomas, John Conkey, James Henderson, Joshua Conkey, — Honeywood, Wm. Henderson, Chris. Paige, Jonathan Hayford, Alex. Turner, Jr., James Long, Daniel McCleary, James Crow, Thomas McCleary, James Hopkins, George Hopkins, Samuel McCracken, Jr., David McCracken, Samuel McCracken, Sr., John Gault, Benjamin Cleveland, Job Cleveland, Abel Cleveland, Aaron Stone, Abner Stone, James Takles, Walter Martin, Edward Gray, Henry Shep-





*William McKie*

WILLIAM McKIE was born in the town of Cambridge, Washington Co., N. Y., in the year 1796. He was third son in a family of eleven children of James McKie and Elizabeth Wilson, the former a native of Scotland, who came to this country with his parents prior to the Revolutionary war, stopping first in New Jersey, but subsequently settling in the town of Cambridge, this county, and was one of the first families to settle in the county. The father, James McKie, was a soldier in the war for independence, and it is supposed was married and settled in this county about that time.

Mr. McKie spent his boyhood days at home on the farm, receiving the advantages of the meagre district schools of those days; but there he became impressed with a desire for knowledge of passing events, and during his whole life was a man of reading and study, and especially interested himself in the study of the Bible and secular literary research.

His father was a well-to-do farmer in the town of Cambridge, and consequently gave his children a fair competence to start them in life, William receiving a farm in that town. He afterwards purchased another in the town of Salem, which he sold, and purchased another near Salem village, where he resided until his death, in 1863.

For his first wife he married Miss Nancy, daughter of John Law, of Shushan, town of Salem, a man of prominence in that vicinity, and one of the pioneers of the town of Salem. Mrs. McKie was a model Christian woman,—a member of the United Presbyterian church. She died April 18, 1838. For his second wife, in the year 1847, he married Mrs. Julia, widow of the late Ira Smith, and



MRS. WILLIAM McKIE.

daughter of Josiah Austin and Mary Bush, of Suffield, Conn. Mrs. McKie, the second child in a family of six children of Josiah Austin, was born May 4, 1805, and traces her ancestry to England. She resides on the farm, and in the residence near Salem, where she came after her marriage, and desires to place the portrait of her husband in the history of the county in which the family have lived so long. She has no children.

Mr. McKie, although an active supporter of political interests, was not solicitous of either office or emolument arising from the same, and never consented to accept of office in his town or county. He was first a Whig, and subsequently a Republican.

His life was one of great activity, and besides being a farmer in his later years, he engaged largely in buying and selling wood, which business he carried on for several years in Salem. He invested quite largely in timber lands in other parts of the State. He was one of the directors of the old State Bank of Salem during its existence. In his business operations he was successful; a man possessed of much shrewdness and sagacity; a warm supporter of church interests, although not identified as a member. To Mr. McKie the village of Salem is largely indebted for their fine cemetery, second to none in the county, and, perhaps, in the State, outside the cities. He was the principal mover in founding the cemetery, and was president of the Cemetery Association until the time of his death. He was interested in all enterprises tending to advance the best interests of society, and a liberal supporter of church and school interests. Although passed away, his influence still remains. He was respected and honored by all who knew him.



ard, Archibald McCollister, James Bowen, James Thompson, Wm. Adams, Ezra Dyer, Peter Rowell, John Adams, Daniel Faulkner, John Faulkner, Samuel Faulkner, James McKillip, Dan Rude, Moses Bartlett, John Savage, Matthew Claughry, Robert Pennel, John McMickil, Abraham Turner, Isaac Lindsay, Jesse Durky, Alexander McNitt, Isaac Mitchel, Daniel McNitt, Nathan Morgan, Alexander Gault, Joseph Sllarrow, Moses Martin, Reuben Cheney, Lemuel Clapp, Abner Dwelle, Stephen Clap, Alexander Turner, Aaron Taft, Benjamin Wilson, Robert Pennel, Thomas Baker.

His formal installation was in July, 1789, though he had labored here for a year or more before that date.

The interval between this call and Mr. Warford's installation was occupied in putting the financial affairs of the congregation into better condition. The church building had probably been finished several years, and on Nov. 14, 1788, a deed was executed by Savage & Conkey, attorneys for the "proprietors," by which, according to the promise made twenty-one years before, the three lots, Nos. 91, 192, and 188, extending from the present carriage-shop in South Salem southward over the hill to Juniper swamp, were conveyed to the trustees of this congregation, "in consideration and for the sole use of supporting a regular gospel minister of the Presbyterian persuasion, belonging to the synod of New York and Philadelphia, in and over said congregation in Salem."

There is no connection between the way these three lots were conveyed and the possession of that one occupied by the successive church edifices. These three were the part of the "proprietors'" portion originally set apart for religious purposes. This one was part probably of Hamilton McCollister's original tract, and by him appropriated for the site of the New England church. No formal deed, however, appears to have been given at the time, and accordingly when General Williams purchased McCollister's lands the title to the church-site became vested in him, and remained thus for several years. On Oct. 25, 1797, about the time of his becoming a member of the other congregation, there was executed by General Williams and Susanna, his wife, what might be termed a "deed of confirmation," by which this lot was for the sum of one dollar conveyed to the trustees of the church.

Mr. Warford remained pastor of the church until his death, May 19, 1802.

He appears to have been a man of earnest devotion for the cause to which he had consecrated himself, a scholarly man and able. He took a deep interest in the founding of the academy here, and was one of the original twenty-five trustees. Perhaps no more correct estimate can be given of him than that furnished by the inscription on his tombstone: "He was an affectionate pastor, husband, parent, and friend; an evangelical preacher, meek in his disposition, and grave in his address."

The old frame church, in which Mr. Warford preached, and which remained practically unchanged during the pastorate of Mr. Tomb, is deserving of something more than a passing notice. It was a large wooden building, about seventy-five feet long by sixty deep, and stood with its length towards the front of the lot. It probably covered

some portion of the ground occupied by the present church, but, while running in the other direction lengthwise, it also stood back from the street, on a line with the buildings on the east. It had two rows of large windows, and three different entrances, one on each side except the north. Of the interior arrangements of the old church one can form quite a clear idea from the descriptions still given by older persons, and from a plan of the pews, drawn earlier than 1808, giving the names of the different occupants at the time, with the amounts of the several assessments, which has been recently discovered, and is now among the papers of the trustees.

On the middle of the north side, facing therefore the breadth, not the length, of the building, was the pulpit, high up against the wall, and surmounted by its immense "sounding-board," the possibility of whose falling and crushing the minister always afforded so large a field for the wondering interest of the children.

The pews in the body of the church, and along the sides, as well as some in the galleries, were the great, high, square boxes of the day, varying in size, some of them nearly or quite eight by nine feet, with a seat running around three of the sides, so that the congregation sat faced every way, with doors that closed and fastened, and backs so high that a small person was almost completely hidden from view when seated. The principal aisle, which was probably fully five feet wide, ran from the main door, on the south side of the church, to the front of the pulpit. Parallel to this were two narrower aisles, also running north and south, and about two-thirds of the way from the centre to the walls. The church was likewise crossed by three other narrow aisles, extending east and west, one through the middle of the building, connecting thus the two end entrances, one just in front of the pulpit, and one near the south side. This arrangement gave four solid squares of pews, with six pews in each, making twenty-four in all, in the body of the church, and a row of pews all around the four walls, continuous, except as broken by the pulpit, the three doors, and the two gallery stairs in the southeast and southwest corners. This made forty-six pews on the floor of the church, besides those in the galleries; and to these forty-six another was added in 1809. At that time the trustees executed what might be termed a ground-rent for the term of nine hundred and ninety-nine years to Judge Blanchard, allowing him to erect at his own expense a square pew in the vacant place at the east door, and for which he was to pay the annual rent of eleven dollars during the time there was a settled pastor over the congregation.

Wide galleries surrounded the church on three sides, and at each corner of the southern one there was a large square pew, raised higher than the rest, and appropriated exclusively for the use of colored persons. What the object was of this greater altitude, whether necessitated by the structure of the stairs, whether it was designed that their behavior might be scrutinized more easily, or whether there was any poetic idea of dispensing to them some peculiar advantages, no one seems now able to decide. The large choir, which in those days led the singing of the congregation, usually occupied and almost filled the main gal-

lery; but there must have been, occasionally at least, some variation, for on January 22, 1822, in connection with the appointment of Leonard Church, chorister (and the choosing a chorister was one of the items of business at the annual meeting), it was voted, "that he sit below stairs in front of the pulpit to lead the singing," and that an alteration in the deacons' seat be allowed, so as to make it more convenient for this purpose.

All the extensive amount of wood-work in these large pews was left wholly unpainted, and many are the stories told even now of the experiences of the younger ladies of the congregation who attempted to make them as bright and clean as their sense of propriety required.

Admirable places those great square pews were for holding a large family, but not very convenient for looking at or listening to the minister; nor, if we may trust tradition, was the utmost devoutness of manner always maintained behind their high backs. It is said to have been a necessity of those times, happily past now, to have certain persons in the congregation whose duty it was to see that the older ones did not sleep nor the younger play within these pews. How early this usage may have prevailed here is unknown; but we find that on January 25, 1820, Seth Brown and James H. Seymour were by vote appointed, to quote the words, "Tything men for the purpose of keeping good order and good conduct amongst the hearers while at church;" and although the name is not repeated, the records for the next eighteen years show the election of men for this duty.

Following Mr. Warford's decease in 1802, there succeeds a space of nearly four years during which the church was without any settled pastor. The people were divided between two ministers, one the Rev. Samuel Tomb, who subsequently became their much-loved pastor, and the Rev. Walter Fallerton.

There was, however, due submission to the will of the majority. Mr. Tomb was installed Feb. 9, 1806. His pastorate lasted twenty-six years.

For the first twenty-five years of its existence there were no heating arrangements in the old frame church, except such as the people brought with them in the shape of the old-fashioned foot-stoves, now almost forgotten. In 1808 this deficiency was met, and a stove was obtained, for the procuring of which John Gray, Nathaniel Wilson, and Rev. Mr. Tomb were appointed a special committee. This stove, which was a large one, over three feet long, was placed, when obtained, on a high bench, as high as the backs of the pews, in the broad aisle and immediately in front of the main door; the congregation coming in for the time through the side entrances. Subsequently two stoves were obtained in place of this one. These were placed one in front of each of the end doors, the people coming in then by the front.

During the War of 1812 the members of this congregation were fully enlisted upon the side of the country, and the company which started from here took almost every able-bodied man from among our people. It is affirmed that on the Sunday after their departure there was but one man in the whole church besides the pastor; and persons still living recall most vividly the earnest prayer Mr. Tomb

offered on that day, that the blessing of God might follow the fathers and brothers and sons who had gone, and that, if possible, they might all be returned in safety. He was, in fact, unable to finish his sermon that day. After preaching awhile he stopped, exclaiming, "I cannot go on! I am thinking so constantly of the ones that have left us that I cannot keep my mind on my sermon. And if God will spare my life, and Providence direct my way, I shall this week be with them." And but for the news that the company was to return at once, he would have gone.

In connection with this church, it may be the proper place to mention the great historic revival in Salem during the year 1821. It was general throughout the town. And the two churches were united harmoniously in the great work.

At the preparatory lecture only just previous, Mr. Tomb had spoken in the most despondent manner, saying that none were uniting with the church to take the places made vacant by death, and that he felt as if the church was almost ready to die out. Little did he foresee then how quickly the light was to dispel the gloom.

As Mr. Tomb was on his way to church one Sunday morning he was told that there was a stranger at the hotel who desired to see him. Going there he found a minister who had come on to this place the night before, out of his way, because there were no religious services in the place where he would otherwise have stopped. Mr. Tomb invited the brother to preach for him, which he did, taking as his text in the morning the verses which enumerate Job's substance of "seven thousand sheep and three thousand camels, and five hundred yoke of oxen and five hundred she asses and a very great household." The novelty of the text and sermon drew a large number of persons to the social meeting in the evening. At its close the preacher requested the elders of the church to remain, and began addressing them a series of most pointed questions, asking each in turn how long he had been a church member and how long an elder, what his own religious state was, what work he was doing for the Master, what the condition was of religion in his neighborhood, what prayer-meetings were held, and what Christian work performed. To several ladies, who had not yet left the church, he addressed similar inquiries; and then exacted from each a solemn promise to visit his neighbors immediately and converse with them on the subject of personal religion.

So the evening meeting closed. The next morning the strange minister went his way. Neither record nor tradition tells us anything about him; even his name is not remembered; but only eternity can reveal the amount of good that resulted from the influences he was the agent for setting in motion.

A prayer-meeting was commenced in the school-house a mile east of the village, and a large attendance immediately secured. From there the religious interest spread into the village, and then into the districts around. Prayer-meetings were quickly started in every direction; and, before men were aware of it, a mighty revival was in full progress. Mr. Tomb himself seems not to have recognized the movement at the outset. Coming on Sunday evening, contrary to his custom, to the prayer-meeting held in what was

termed the "session-house," he was completely surprised, exclaiming, "Surely the Lord is in this place, and I knew it not."

For two months the revival lost none of its power. Meetings were held mornings and evenings. The two pastors worked harmoniously together. The element of singing entered very largely into the meetings. Little sheets were printed containing special hymns to be used, and although some objected strongly to such an innovation, the mass of the people sung them gladly, and testified to the power they exerted.

When it came to the examination of persons asking to be received into the church, the session were obliged to hold meetings on successive days in the different school-houses. The communion season followed, and presented such a scene as those who witnessed it never ceased to remember. Over one hundred persons were baptized,—persons of all ages and former character. Whole families presented themselves in the broad aisle before the pulpit, and among them a man who was accompanied by his children and grandchildren. As the result of this revival one hundred and seventy-five persons united with this church, and one hundred and twenty-five persons were added to Dr. Proudfit's church.

The revival of 1831 was almost equally remarkable. This did not have so striking a commencement as its predecessor; yet in the additions to this church it was even larger than the first. It seems to have originated in "a four-days' meeting," such as were not uncommon then, when several of the neighboring ministers came and labored together. One of its peculiarities was the holding a meeting at five o'clock in the morning. To this persons came from distances of three or four miles around, returning home at its close, getting their breakfast, and then coming to the village again for the next meeting. There would be, besides the five o'clock service, preaching in the church in the forenoon, and again in the afternoon, and prayer-meetings in the houses and school-houses in the evening. To these last meetings ladies of the village rode and walked through the mud—for it was spring—one, and even two miles.

It is related, as illustrating the depth of feeling that pervaded the congregations assembled, that one evening Rev. Mr. Kinney, coming to the church a little late, found it too crowded for him to get a seat below, and so went into the gallery, where he sat through the service, unnoticed. At the close of the meeting the benediction was pronounced, the congregation standing; but no one seemed inclined to leave the house. Mr. Kinney, noticing from his position the evident waiting of the people, and realizing how opportune the moment was for deepening the impression already made, stepped up on the back of his seat, and in a clear, strong voice and solemn tones, began to sing—

"Sinner, stop—Oh stop and think,  
Before you farther go;  
Will you sport upon the brink  
Of everlasting woe?"

The effect was marvelous. The whole congregation was melted by it and sat down in a body, waiting for the service to be continued.

As the fruit of this revival two hundred and twelve per-

sons were added to this church on examination; and of these one hundred and fifty-four united, and seventy-four were baptized, at the same time, the communion in July, 1831.

Within three weeks after Mr. Tomb's resignation this congregation, at a meeting held February, 21, 1832, voted to invite the Rev. John Whiton, of Middle Granville. This call was accepted, and Mr. Whiton installed the 21st of March.

During the summer following his installation the old frame church, which had remained the same, with the exception of the addition of the steeple, for nearly fifty years, was thoroughly repaired. The whole interior arrangements of the church were changed. The old-fashioned great square pews were removed, and ordinary slips substituted. The high pulpit, with its immense sounding-board, was taken down from the wall on the north side and placed lower down, probably, and without the sounding-board, at the east end. The galleries were modernized, and the entrance made through the west door alone. These repairs were made at an expense of about three thousand dollars, and were probably completed by December, 1832, for then the building was insured, the first time apparently, for two thousand five hundred dollars.

The remodeled church was destined to stand but a brief time. On the morning of Feb. 28, 1836, occurred its destruction by fire. The flames, which probably caught from the stove-pipe, and in a partition through which it passed, consumed the building completely. The congregation was still in debt for the repairs of three and a half years before; the insurance had been allowed to expire unrenewed just five days previous. Still, with undaunted courage, the people set themselves at once to repairing their loss. The very next day, with admirable spirit, it was resolved to rebuild at once, as large as before, of brick instead of wood; and the sum of three thousand dollars was then subscribed on the spot.

The work of rebuilding was commenced at once; the foundations and walls then constructed are those on the present edifice. The stone for the foundation was obtained at a cost of three hundred dollars, from the old quarry west of the village, and the brick were manufactured in the place. The house was first built with the intention of using the basement as a Sunday-school and lecture-room, but this was early abandoned because of the peculiarity of the soil.

The change that was made in location was perhaps of questionable advantage. The old church stood with its side to the street, and back from it on a line with the buildings on the east. In building the new one they very properly made it front the street, but also crowded it clear forward, almost to the fence. This was contrary to the wishes of many, and especially of Judge Blanchard, who kindly offered, if they would not do this, to give them all the land they might need in the rear. This offer was refused, and we have now no chance for a lawn in front of the church, that might add greatly to the beauty of its location.

Two items, with reference to the rebuilding, serve to show that this church early took a decided attitude upon the temperance question. The articles of agreement with the contractor for the mason work, which are still extant, signed by Marvin Freeman, Alonzo Gray, and James Y.

Watson, contain this specification, "that no ardent spirits or strong drink shall be brought upon the premises by any person in employment on the job, and that he shall in all reasonable ways discountenance his workmen from the use of intoxicating drinks." The trustees' book also bears this note, in the handwriting of the clerk, Mr. Joseph Hawley: "It may be proper to record that the roof of the church was raised on the 22d of September, 1836, without accident and injury to any one, and without using any ardent spirits." That shows a decided advance upon the state of things indicated by an old paper, which bears date June, 1808, and is still extant. This is a bill rendered by Mr. Joseph Hawley for entertainment of presbytery, and one of the items in it is "one quart of brandy, six shillings."

The new church was completed in the spring following, and was dedicated, probably, on June 1, 1837. It is of interest to note that the metal which formed the first bell in the old frame house, does, after passing through two successive fires, and after receiving needful additions to its amount, still ring forth its calls to the house of God.

In June of the year succeeding this fire the Rev. Mr. Whiton presented to this people his resignation of the pastorate.

Rev. A. B. Lambert succeeded him, and was installed Nov. 7, 1837. His pastorate continued to Oct. 12, 1865. He was succeeded by Rev. John Henry Brodt for a part of two years, and the present pastor, Rev. Edward P. Sprague, was installed April 9, 1868.

During the pastorate of Dr. Lambert there were several critical exigencies which, with rare ability, sustained by a judicious board of elders, he was enabled to lead the congregation safely through. The division of the Presbyterian church into old and new in the United States compelled this church to decide its relations. The loss by fire, and the resulting debt,—the church having been destroyed April 12, 1840, and rebuilt within a year,—also called for courage, faith, and sacrifices by both pastor and people.

The loss of two volumes of church records by the burning of the houses of the pastor and clerk, is severely felt, as they were carefully written up, and contained very valuable material.

The elders of this church have been the following:

Edward Savage, from 1789 to October, 1833.  
 Daniel McCleary, " " " July, 1797.  
 Alexander Turner, " " " April, 1802.  
 Daniel McNitt, before October, 1804, to November, 1829.  
 William Harkness, before January, 1798, to June, 1801.  
 Job Cleveland, " " " 1801, to April, 1826.  
 Seth Brown, M.D., " " " 1809, to May, 1840.  
 Thomas McClaughny, before January, 1811, to September, 1842.  
 James Bell, to February, 1813.  
 James Stevenson, from June, 1815, to September, 1818.  
 James Harkness, " " " to May, 1834.  
 Asa Fitch, M.D., from February, 1819, to August, 1843.  
 Daniel Harkness, " " " to July, 1857.  
 James H. Seymour, " " " to July, 1842.  
 Marvin Freeman, " " " 1834, to June, 1869.

David Cleveland, from February, 1834, to August, 1851.  
 Lyman Sanderson, " " " September, 1841, to May, 1845.  
 Joseph Hawley, " " " to September, 1858.

David Gray, from January, 1848, to August, 1852.  
 Benjamin Cleveland, from January, 1848, to August, 1852.  
 Levi H. Cleveland, from January, 1848.  
 Levi Hall, from June, 1859, to March, 1863.  
 John Lambert, M.D., from June, 1859.  
 Clark Oviato, from June, 1859, to November, 1862.  
 Elijah G. Atwood, from March, 1866.  
 John Liddle, " " " to January, 1875.  
 Seth Clark, " " " to April, 1876.  
 William C. Shaler, from March, 1866, to September, 1877.

The present officers of the church (1878) are: pastor, Rev. Edward P. Sprague; Session, Benjamin Cleveland, Levi H. Cleveland, John Lambert, M.D., Elijah G. Atwood; trustees, Cornelius L. Allen, Norman H. Beebe, Leonard M. Liddle, Bernard Blair, James Clark, Franklin Stevens, William McCleary, James H. Cleveland, William Walker.

#### FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH OF SALEM.\*

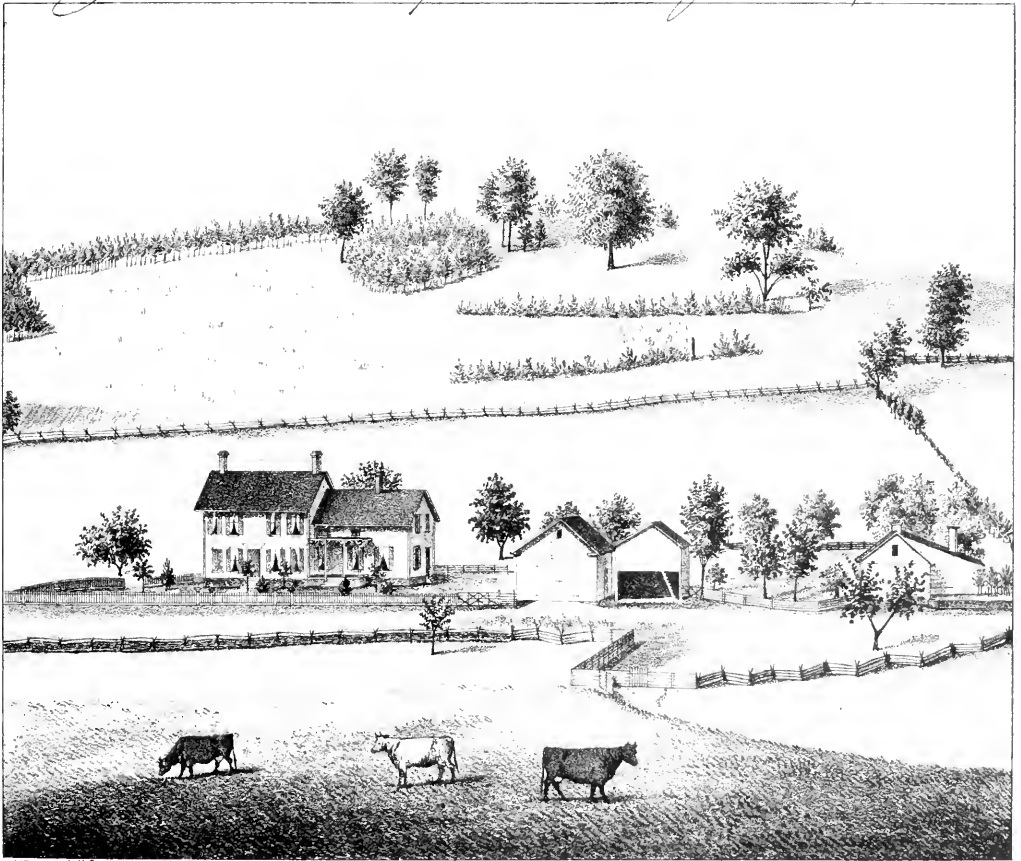
This church, located at Shushan, was organized June 19, 1790. The first book of records having been lost, we are unable to give a full list of the constituent members, but have gathered a few names, as follows: Asa Estee, Silas Estee, Oliver Brown, and Sarah Huff. We also find some others who united with this church from 1792 to 1808, as follows: James Wolden, Esther Valentine, Rev. Obed Warren (who united with the church by letter May 28, 1792, although he was with the church when it was organized and continued with it and subsequently became the first pastor), Sarah Lake, Bathsheba Beers, Sarah Washburn, Deborah Wheeler, Sarah Bruce, John Herrington, John Arnold, Stephen Estee, Charles Ford, Amos Terry, Josiah Goodale, Gideon Church, James Hastings, Aaron Grover, Nathaniel Winslow, James Lake, William Eager, Eleazer Harmon, David Reuben, John Estee, Ephraim Wheeler, James Husted, Reuben Wait, John Magahan, Oliver Colleigh, Ansel Estee, Asa Handol, Ebenezer Eldredge, Daniel Little, Loton Lawson, Theodore Hastings, Lewis Brown, Thomas Stevens, James McKee, Anna Herrington, Elizabeth Brown, Sarah Estee, Abigail Estee, Polly Lotts, Betsy Ford, Anna Younglove, Tabitha Warren, Abijah Wyman, Persis Goodale, Rachel Terry, Gerusha Cleveland, Marilla Grover, Submit Estee, Anna Heath, Amarilla Heath, Polly Winslow, Lydia Eager, Mary Fuller, Polly Allen, Sally Terry, Anna Drake, Ruth Church, Margaret Hurd, Hannah Babcock, Sally Lawson, Lydia Lawson, Barhiel Magahan, Betsy Colleigh, Polly Little, Peggy Randall, Sarah Blowers, Nancy Valentine, Polly Church, Leviab Eldredge, Mrs. James Husted, Eunice Hixon, Lucy Lake, Caroline Dirnabue, Mrs. James McKee, and Nancy Simpson.

The house of worship was commenced in the year 1800.

\* Prepared by D. V. T. Qua, March, 1878.



*James M. Thompson Sarah G. Thompson*







Previous to this, and during the building, they held their meetings in a dwelling-house situated a little east of the present railroad, near the dwelling of the late Lucy McMillin. That house was at that time used as a parsonage. The Rev. Obed Warren helped organize the church, and we presume the council was composed of delegates from the Greenwich Baptist church, organized in 1766; Shaftsbury, Vt., in 1768; White Creek, 1772; Hartford, 1783; and North Granville, 1784. The Rev. Obed Warren supplied this church until May 28, 1792, when he became their settled pastor, and continued as such until 1812, when the Rev. Samuel Plumb was called, and remained with the church until 1814. The Rev. Thomas Baker became pastor July 1, 1815, and remained until August 28, 1819. November 13, 1819, the Rev. William McCuller was recognized as pastor, and continued until April 28, 1828. May 3, 1828, the Rev. Burton Carpenter commenced his labors, and remained until March 31, 1832. On October 21, 1832, the Rev. Anthony Case was called to the pastoral charge, and remained one year. From this time the church was without a settled pastor, and was supplied in part by A. M. Swan and R. D. Harrington, licentiates. July 2, 1836, the Rev. Archibald Kenyon became pastor, and remained until May 5, 1838. The same day he resigned the Rev. Sydney A. Estee became pastor, and remained with the church until April 11, 1840. Immediately on his resignation the Rev. William Brand assumed the pastorate of the church, and continued as such until March 7, 1842, when he was succeeded by the Rev. Perrin B. Fisk, April 1, 1842. He remained but one year. On the 1st of May, 1843, the church called the Rev. Edwin Westcott, and he continued pastor until April 1, 1846. He was succeeded by the Rev. James J. Peck, who officiated until April 1, 1849. On the 5th of January, 1850, Rev. Winthrop Morse was called to the pastorate, and continued his labors until April 1, 1852. On the 1st of May, 1852, the church extended a call to the Rev. Oscar F. A. Spinning, who served the church until October 15, 1854.

The church then recalled the Rev. James J. Peck, who entered on his second pastorate Dec. 17, 1854, and served the church until Dec. 27, 1856. On the 2d of September, 1857, the Rev. Edwin P. Brigham was ordained, and continued as pastor until Nov. 27, 1859. Jan. 1, 1860, the Rev. Philander Perry was ordained, and remained until Sept. 22, 1861. The church was then without a pastor until April 13, 1862, when a call was given to the Rev. Israel C. Carpenter, who ministered to the church until Jan. 1, 1865. The church then called the Rev. Erastus Willard, who commenced his labors March 19, 1865, and continued a faithful minister of the gospel for nearly seven years, when the Master called him to his eternal rest. He died Dec. 29, 1871, and rests on that beautiful island (Rhode Island) in the sea, while old ocean chants his requiem. During his sickness the church was supplied by the Rev. Samuel C. Chandler, who was subsequently settled as pastor. He closed his pastorate June 1, 1872. Oct. 2, 1872, the Rev. Eliphalel Owen was called to the pastorate, and ministered acceptably to the church until Oct. 17, 1875. May 21, 1876, the Rev. William W. Moore accepted a call and entered on his labors.

Owing to sickness, Mr. Moore resigned his charge April 22, 1877. Stated preaching was had by supplies until July 1, 1877, when the church extended a call to the Rev. Joseph B. Lewis, who, at this writing (March, 1878), is officiating in that capacity. This church, during nearly eighty-eight years of its existence, has had twenty-two pastors.

The erection of their house of worship was commenced in the year 1800, but not completed until some time in the month of June, 1803, as may be seen from the church records. The book commences as follows:

"BOOK OF RECORDS.

"Recorded in this book the proceedings of those who, on the 28th day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred, did mutually enter into compact and covenant to each other, thereby forming a society denominated the Baptist Society, for the purpose of building a meeting house for public worship, and for other religious and moral purposes agreeable to their articles of faith and religious profession."

Then follow the proceedings of the first meeting of the society for this purpose:

"Tuesday, Oct. 28, 1800,

"SOCIETY-MEETING.

"Meeting opened and proceeded to business in due form. Rev. Obed Warren, moderator, and Lucius Gunn, clerk. Voted to build a meeting-house, forty feet by fifty, on a certain piece of ground furnished by Theodorus Stevens. Also,

"Resolved, To give said Stevens thirty dollars in the house for said lot of ground.

"Resolved, To build the house, cover and close it; then have the ground pews sold to defray the expense of building.

"Those five trustees, Lucius Gunn, Israel Hodge, Stephen Estee, Charles Ford, and Theodorus Stevens."

After which follows the subscription, with the names and the amount each subscribed. The latter we give:

Stephen Estee, \$100; L. and W. Gunn, \$50; Israel Hodge, \$50; Charles Ford, \$50; Nathan Thompson, \$40; Josiah Goodale, \$50; Silas Estee, \$70; William H. Church, \$40; Benjamin Wymam, \$50; Samuel Cooper, \$20; Elisha Smith, \$5; Asa Estee, \$30; Rufus Church, \$20; Theodorus Stevens, \$50; William Fuller, \$15; Bethnel Church, \$75; Jonathan Dunham, \$15; Samuel Pitts, \$25; Oliver Brown, \$20; Samuel Lewison, \$5; Windham Hastings, \$22; Philip Pitts, \$10; Jabez Hamilton, \$16; John Hatch, \$25; Moses Bartlett, \$20; William Henderson, \$20; Elisha Phillips, \$4; Caleb Randall, \$30; Clark Rice, \$10; James Prouty, \$5; Thomas McKillip, \$10; Gould Styles, \$25. Total, \$1007.

Further entries show the progress of the work during the remainder of the year 1800, and until Nov. 2, 1801, when the pews were sold as follows:

	No. Pews.	Amounts.
Theodorus Stevens.....	1	\$101.00
Lucius Gunn.....	14	91.00
Silas Estee.....	28	81.00
Rufus Church.....	3	78.00
Caleb Randall.....	34	51.00
Benjamin Wymam.....	13	79.00
Charles Ford.....	6	66.00
Josiah and Wm. Fuller.....	4	67.00
Jonathan Dunham.....	2	51.00
Israel Hodge.....	30	63.00
William H. Church.....	17	37.00
Philonen Allen.....	21	52.00
Elisha Phillips.....	31	31.00
Silas Peets.....	32	10.00
William Henderson.....	35	28.00

No. Pew.	Amounts.
E. Austin and M. Bartlett.....	26 \$54.00
Stephen Estee.....	27 81.00
Warham Hastings.....	22 51.00
Ass Estee.....	26 50.00
Goald Styles.....	25 49.00
Bethuel Church.....	29 84.00
Warham Hastings.....	5 40.00
Ibez Hamilton.....	15 42.00
Josiah Goodale.....	23 44.00
John Bartel.....	24 30.00
Oliver Brown.....	18 37.00
Rufus Towns.....	33 27.00
Jonathan Holford.....	16 40.00
Nathaniel Haskin.....	7 30.00
Samuel Barr.....	18 48.00
Theodore Stevens.....	10 22.75
Benjamin Carter.....	9 19.27
James Bowker.....	12 15.00
Daniel Heath.....	20 15.00
Reserved for the minister.....	19

[PEWS IN GALLERY.]

Silas Church.....	3 25.00
Elezar Harmon.....	2 22.00
Aaron Goodale.....	6 24.00
William Gunn.....	10 35.00
Nathaniel Winslow.....	18 20.00
Silas Estee.....	17 22.00
Daniel and Elias S. Valentine.....	14 20.00
Ebenezer Noble.....	15 16.00
Stephen Estee.....	9 16.00
Ebenezer Moore.....	5 16.00
James Norton.....	16 16.00
David Wright.....	14 14.62
Benjamin Collins.....	19 13.62
Moses Bartlett.....	1 10.50
Increase Wyman.....	7 13.25
Hugh Moore, Jr.....	4 15.00

Mr. Reuben Fields performed the work, and completed the inside of the house ready for plastering for the sum of two hundred and sixty dollars, and Mr. Smith did the plastering.

The following excerpts from the records need no comments:

"January 1, 1803.—Trustees report that they have completed said house agreeable to their engagement, settled with their workmen, and were ready to give a certificate to each proprietor for his pew. Delivered said certificate and made report of other matters.

"April 18, 1803.—Made choice of Mr. Stephen Estee, moderator, and Elisha Wilson as clerk, of said societies: and it was

*Resolved*, That the inside work of this house in part—namely, front of the gallery—pillars, the desk and its stairs—be painted with Prussian blue, and also that of the ornamental part of the work, viz., the pine-apple and the two lilies over the desk, be overlaid with gold leaf.

"It was further *Resolved*, That the trustees collect and present to Mr. Reuben Field fifty dollars, an extra compensation from this society, thereby expressing their approbation of his faithful performance of the work, and further indemnifying him for his services.

"Dec. 26, 1803.—Made choice of Bethuel Church, moderator, and Elisha Wilson, clerk, for the ensuing year. Trustees reported that they have painted and completed the business proposed to them. That there is from the sales of pews an overplus of money (when collected), besides finishing the house.

"The overplus was appropriated to Rev. Obed Warren's use.

"Monday, June 18, 1804.—Society met: Bethuel Church, moderator. *Resolved*, That James Shay take charge of the meeting house, open and shut doors and windows, carry the key, and sweep the house or cause it to be swept six times before the 18th of April, 1805, viz., four times in summer time and two in winter seasons. The service bid off by him at two dollars thirty-seven and a half cents."

It will be seen by the foregoing record that the meeting-house was completed about the 18th of June, 1804, and must have been dedicated about this time.

We are unable to give the exact statistics of this church through these many years, but its membership has never

been large, averaging about *one hundred*, as may be seen from the following figures:

In June, 1835, there were 105 members; 1836, 102; 1837, 70; 1838, 92; 1839, 87; 1840, 60; 1841, 55; 1842, 48; 1843, 61; 1844, 91; 1845, 93; 1846, 81; 1847, 81; 1848, 93; 1849, 97; 1850, 98; 1851, 99; 1852, 117; 1853, 122; 1854, 129; 1855, 121; 1856, 118; 1857, 110; 1858, 100; 1859, 109; 1860, 106; 1861, 109; 1862, 110; 1863, 105; 1864, 107; 1865, 104; 1866, 105; 1867, 84; 1868, 78; 1869, 89; 1870, 87; 1871, 89; 1872, 86; 1873, 85; 1874, 86; 1875, 83; 1876, 79; 1877, 98; 1878, 105.

We are unable to give the yearly membership previous to 1835, as no record was made before that year. The first Sabbath-school was organized in 1826, but the name of the superintendent is not given. Aug. 6, 1831, is the first record given of the election of a superintendent, at which time Thomas Stevens, Jr., was chosen. In 1843 the Sabbath-school was reorganized and Daniel Valentine chosen superintendent, and served as such until 1850, when S. D. W. Simpson was chosen superintendent, and has continued faithfully to discharge the duties of that position until the present time (1878), and still occupies that position.

The church was first incorporated Feb. 26, 1836, as "The First Regular Baptist Church of Salem." The first trustees chosen under this incorporation were Thomas Stevens, Joseph Rose, Cyrus Johnson, Elijah Eldredge, Arza Brown, and Luman Stevens. The State laws having been somewhat changed in regard to church property, a reorganization took place June 7, 1856. Samuel Gilbert and Dewitt C. Brown were chosen as chairmen, and Wm. Lawrence as clerk. The following trustees were chosen: Wm. Lawrence, Joel Valentine, Dewitt C. Brown, Martin Williams, Simeon D. W. Simpson, and Milton B. Stevens.

The "Washington Association" held its fourth anniversary with this church in 1830. After the "Washington Association" was changed to the "Washington Union Baptist Association," the nineteenth anniversary was held with this church in 1853.

In 1845 the church edifice was thoroughly repaired and modernized. A tower was placed on the south end of the building, in which was placed a fine bell that continues to call the congregation to their stated worship.

In 1815 a house and garden were purchased as a parsonage for the sum of \$300. This house and lot are now owned by Oliver Shedd, and the house is still standing, used as a tenant-house. In 1847 this parsonage was sold, and a lot was purchased in the village and a neat and commodious parsonage erected thereon, which is still in use by the pastor.

The following have been licensed to preach by this church, viz.: Daniel Eldredge, Sept. 18, 1824; Sidney A. Estee and James Eldredge, March 5, 1831; William W. Moore, June 1, 1833; and James C. Stevens, May 1, 1852.

The following have served as deacons of the church since its organization, with the time of their election: Stephen Estee and Charles Ford, Nov. 2, 1805; James Lake, April 30, 1808; Thomas Stevens, Oct. 3, 1828; Joseph Rose and Clark K. Estee, Aug. 6, 1831; Samuel Gilbert, April

7, 1838; Lyman Bartlett, Feb. 1, 1810; Simeon D. W. Simpson, May 4, 1844; Elijah Eldredge, July 5, 1845; Dewitt C. Brown, March 10, 1856; D. V. T. Qua, Paul Weisbach, and James Williams, Aug. 2, 1873. The present deacons are S. D. W. Simpson, D. V. T. Qua, Paul Weisbach, and James Williams (1878).

The following have served the church as clerks since its organization, viz.: Rev. Obed Warren, from June 19, 1790, to Jan. 4, 1812; Aaron Grover, from Jan. 4, 1812, to May 21, 1815; Ezra King, from May 21, 1815, to Nov. 13, 1824; Clark K. Estee, from Nov. 13, 1824, to July 2, 1836; Thomas Stevens, Jr., from July 2, 1836, to Feb. 2, 1844; Daniel Volentine (2d), from Feb. 2, 1844, to April 29, 1851; James C. Stevens, from April 29, 1851, to May 2, 1852; William Lawrence, from May 2, 1852, to June 4, 1859; D. V. T. Qua, from June 4, 1859, and is still officiating in that capacity (March, 1878).

The present trustees are S. D. W. Simpson, D. V. T. Qua, Paul Weisbach, James Williams, Fletcher M. Smalley, and Almond Sweet.

In the year 1876 many improvements were made, as follows: An addition twenty-four feet square, built on the north end of the church edifice, for prayer, social, and other meetings. The main or original building was repainted both outside and in, the walls of the inside beautifully frescoed, the main audience-room carpeted, and the seats cushioned; a baptistery put in, together with chandelier, pulpit-chairs, lamps, etc., and the congregation now has a neat and commodious house of worship.

This church as a whole has been attended with a good degree of prosperity. There have been times of depression "when Zion has languished and but few came to her solemn feasts," but these seasons of discouragement have been closely followed by glad tokens of Divine approval. There has never been serious dissension nor prevailing heresy. The church has always been fully loyal to the faith of our fathers, baptizing none but professed believers, and admitting none to the Lord's table but those they deemed Scripturally baptized. Reviewing all the past with deep thanksgiving, we can say to-day, "Hitherto the Lord has helped us." This church is in harmony with the triumphal march of civil and religious liberty. In these centennial years of our national existence, it may well be asked, From whence have sprung these grand principles which are the distinctive features of our civilization? The response must be, From the Bible: they were taught by Christ and his apostles, by martyrs and confessors in all ages.

"With malice towards none, and charity for all," this venerable church, for nearly eighty-eight years, has held these distinctive principles; and its colors are still nailed to the mast, and the old banner still floats on the breeze, and on its ample folds are still inscribed, "One Lord, one faith, one baptism,"—"for other foundation can no man lay than that is laid, which is Jesus Christ."

#### THE MORAVIAN CHURCH IN SALEM.\*

A mission of this church was nearly coincident in its establishment with the first settlement of that part of the

town called the "valley of Camden," and its first missionary was the Rev. Father Abraham Bininger, the epitaph on whose monument is given in connection with the ancient grave-yard in that valley. He seems to have been the only minister of that church from his coming here, in or about 1770, till his death. Many years elapsed before another came.

The second was the Rev. Charles A. Block, coming in November, 1832. In the course of the year 1834, a commodious though small church edifice was erected. This was followed by a parsonage in 1835. Mr. Block left in October, 1838.

The third was the Rev. Emanuel Rondthaler, who came in June, 1839, and remained till November, 1844. During his ministry, in 1843, there was a revival of religious interest, and thereby over forty members were added to the congregation.

The fourth was the Rev. Ambrose Rondthaler, who was a brother of Emanuel; came in November, 1844, and remained till the autumn of 1846.

The fifth was the Rev. Christian L. Thaler, who came shortly after, but only remained till November, 1848.

The sixth was Rev. Edward H. Reichel, who came in the spring of 1849, and labored in that field for five years, leaving in the summer of 1854.

The seventh was the Rev. Charles Barstow, who came in the fall of 1854, remained two years, leaving in September, 1856.

The eighth was the Rev. Benjamin Riecksecker, who came in the summer of 1859, and remained nearly ten years, leaving in the spring of 1869.

The Moravian mission in Camden valley ceased on his departure, and has never been revived.

The society was thus virtually dissolved, but there are some left who remember with affection the solemn services of this society,—a branch of the earliest, and in some respects the most noted, missionary church of the world. Rev. Mr. Sprague relates the incident that, being called to attend a funeral in the Camden valley, he procured the old Moravian book and read their funeral service. As the words of the ritual fell upon the audience many tearful eyes told of the tender, loving memories of the past,—the sweet Moravian hymns, the holy Christian faith of the fathers, the solemn dirge of the old burial customs, the inspiring hope of a better, brighter life.

#### THE UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF EAST SALEM.

This society was organized in 1820 as the associate congregation of Salem. The first elders were Thomas Law, James I. Robertson. At its organization there were eleven male members. Their names, with those of the female members, were as follows: Robert I. Law, Anna Law, John Law, Elizabeth Law, Ephraim Edie, Jennette Edie, Thomas Law, Mary Law, David French, Elizabeth French, Robert Irvine and wife, William Fenwick, Jennette Fenwick, John Graham and wife, Robert T. Law, John T. Law, Mary McCulloch, and Alexander Wright; in all twenty members.

In 1822 the congregation erected a church edifice one mile east of Shushan, and in 1827 they built a suitable parsonage near the church.

\* By Hon. James Gibson.

The first pastor called was Rev. James Whyte, who was licensed to preach by the associate presbytery of Stirling, Scotland, in 1819. He came to America in October, 1824, and was ordained pastor of this church July 6, 1825, and died Dec. 12, 1827, aged thirty-one. At the time he accepted the call from the East Salem congregation he had two other calls, one from Baltimore and the other from South Argyle, both of which were much larger and wealthier congregations, and offering larger salaries. At the time of his emigration to this country there were pending seven calls for him in his native land, one of which was from Dumfermline, where the celebrated Ralph Erskine once preached, which shows the estimation in which he was held by those who had listened to his eloquence. After his death a volume of his sermons was printed. His remains lie in the old burying-ground near the village of Salem. Mr. White left a widow and five children,—four daughters, and one son. The latter, after graduating and giving promise of great usefulness, was cut down by consumption. One daughter died in Scotland. Of the other daughters, one was married to James Thompson, another to Mr. Thompson's brother, and the third to Rev. J. Lusk. They are all dead. The widow still lives with her son-in-law, James Thompson.

The second pastor was David Gordon, a licentiate, who was ordained and installed on the 24 day of May, 1832, and resigned his charge June 20, 1843, to accept an appointment by the associate synod as missionary to the island of Trinidad, to which place he went. He died there, and his remains are buried upon that island.

The third pastor was David Wishart French, a licentiate, who was ordained and installed Sept. 8, 1847, and resigned his charge in the spring of 1855. Dr. French was a grandson of David French mentioned in the list of the first members of this church, and son of the Rev. David French, of Washington Co., Pa. His death occurred March 16, 1875, in Mercer, Pa., where he settled after leaving this congregation.

The fourth pastor was the Rev. Hugh Brown, who was installed May 4, 1858, and resigned May 7, 1867, making a pastorate of nine years and three months, having done pastoral duty from February, 1858. Mr. Brown received his theological education in Scotland and Ireland. He is still living.

The fifth pastor settled here was J. B. Clapperton, a licentiate, who began his pastoral work May 1, 1869, and was ordained and installed June 22, 1869, and resigned his charge Feb. 8, 1876, having been pastor a little over six years. Mr. Clapperton is a native of Delaware Co., N. Y.

The sixth and present pastor, Rev. J. B. Cunningham, was called by the action of the congregation, June 8, 1876. He was ordained and installed in August of the same year. His services began in May preceding the call. His native place is Allegheny Co., Pa.

The first elders, as already stated, were Thomas Law and James I. Robertson. Thomas Law died March 4, 1830, aged sixty-two. James I. Robertson is still living in the town of Greenwich, N. Y. March 14, 1826, Andrew Martin and William Dobbin were elected ruling elders, and installed on the following Sabbath. William Dobbin died

June 24, 1858. Andrew Martin also died in office. John Dobbin, who had been an elder in the associate congregation of Cambridge, was called to that office in East Salem church October, 1845. Mr. Dobbin died March 22, 1861. Aug. 25, 1832, Robert T. Law and John T. Law were chosen elders, and ordained September 6 of the same year, and are the only persons living out of the twenty members at the organization of the church. James Thompson was elected elder, and ordained Sept. 12, 1859. He removed, July 31, 1859, to Cambridge, and is now an elder in the congregation of Rev. W. B. Short. May 2, 1869, George McGeoch and William T. Foster were chosen elders, and were inducted into office June 5, 1869. Mr. McGeoch is now an elder at Cambridge. On the 15th of December, 1870, Anderson S. Foster was chosen elder, and ordained June 5, 1871. In the summer of 1876, David Dobbin and William J. McCollum were chosen and ordained elders, making the present session (1878) consist of Robert T. Law, John T. Law, William T. Foster, Anderson S. Foster, David Dobbin, and William John McCollum.

This society was first incorporated under the laws of the State Dec. 3, 1838, by the name of "The First Associate Congregation of Salem." The first trustees were Robert T. Law, John Dobbin, and James Thompson. The present trustees (1878) are Alexander B. Law, William T. Foster, and William J. McCollum. The first treasurer was Robert T. Law. The second treasurer and clerk was James Thompson. The third and present treasurer is Robert L. Foster. The society still worship in the house first built, it having been repaired in 1848.

According to the session records, since the organization of the society there have been admitted to membership two hundred and sixty-four, of whom seventy have died and one hundred and eighty-seven have removed, showing an unusual number gone forth to found churches in other places. A Sunday-school was commenced about 1832, and has been continued ever since. The present superintendent is Robert L. Foster. There is a library of nearly five hundred volumes, conducted by William Law. Present membership of the church may be stated at eighty.

#### THE WELSH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

was organized by Griffith Jones and John Edwards, in 1868. The church edifice is a neat chapel, which will comfortably seat one hundred and fifty persons, and valued at about two thousand dollars when built. The enterprise grew up in connection with the slate-works in the north part of the town, the Welsh people with their accustomed promptness seeking immediately to found a church and enjoy religious services in their own language and according to their own faith.

With the varying success of the slate-works the prosperity of the church has varied, and its pulpit has not always been supplied.

#### METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF SHUSHAN.

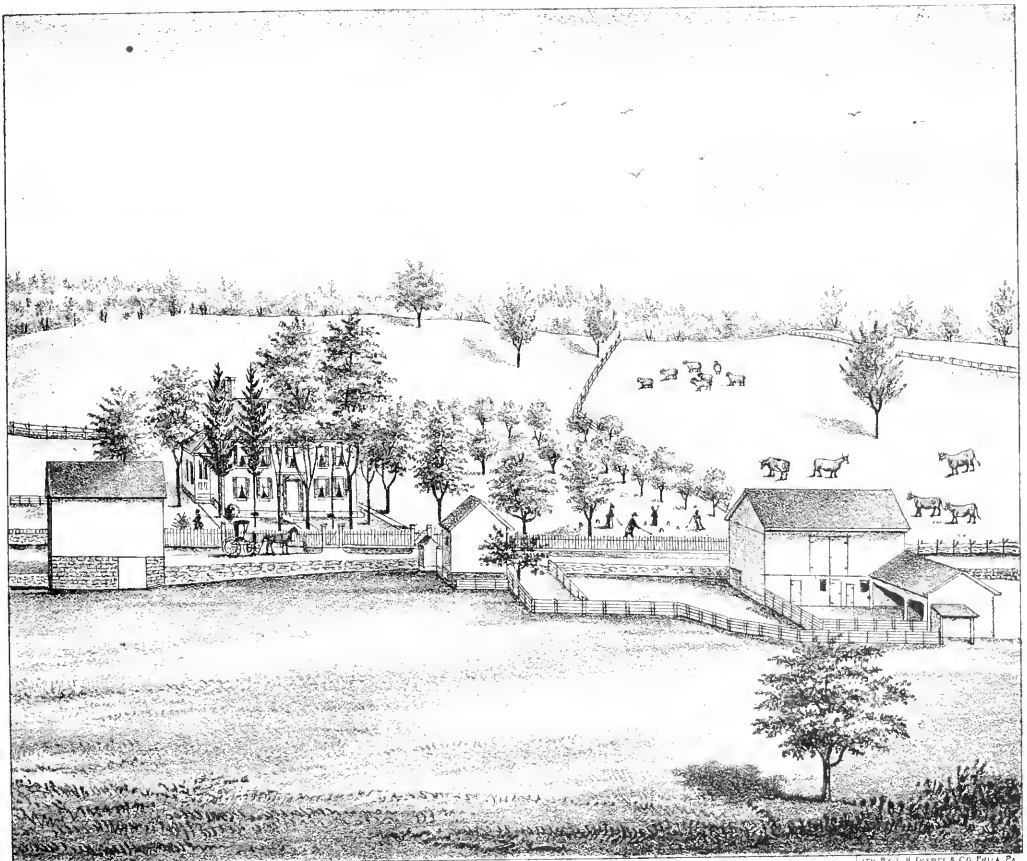
Philip Embury preached in the south part of Salem from 1770 to 1775, and the Shushan church is the nearest existing Methodist society to his old homestead. Following him were early circuit-riders for fifty years, perhaps, preach-



HUGH FAIRLEY



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ing from house to house in various neighborhoods at regular intervals. Rev. Mr. Spicer and Lorenzo Dow are remembered in connection with this work. Special places of preaching in those early years were at the house of Edward Gainer, over the line in Jackson, and the old homestead of William Law, now owned by J. S. Skinner. Ebenezer Harris was a local preacher, settled in Camden valley, where Elijah Harris now lives. It is the recollection of Rev. Charles Conkey that an early class was at Eagleville, the place of meeting being Warren Norton's, and he the leader. Methodist services continued to be maintained at school-houses and private houses down to the beginning of more definite work at Shushan.

There was preaching here for several years before an organization occurred, sometimes in the Baptist church. The church was formed in 1846, with Rev. Edward Noble first pastor, and consisted of fifteen members. Gideon S. Potter, David Hanson, Peter Brewer, and Edie Bowen were the prominent men in the organization,—the latter class-leader, the others stewards.

The house of worship was built in 1847, at an expense of less than one thousand dollars. It was dedicated in September, 1847, Peter Hitchcock preaching the sermon, and Rev. Mr. Beman offering the dedicatory prayer. The house was improved about ten years later, and has been estimated as worth three thousand dollars. The society have no parsonage. The present officers are Warren Kinyon, G. H. Stevens, Samuel Buck, James S. Campbell, B. F. Cowen, Charles Lyon, and L. C. Piser, trustees; Samuel Buck, G. H. Stevens, William Fleming, Simon Lyon, S. Foster, Warren Kinyon, James Campbell, and E. R. Bailey, stewards; Lee Wait, class-leader; G. H. Stevens, recording steward. There has always been a Sunday-school in connection with the church. Present superintendent (1878), Samuel Buck; Lee Wait, assistant. One hundred volumes in the library. One hundred and thirty scholars. One hundred and four church members.

The connection of Rev. Philip Embury with the settlement of this town, and his general work in connection with the establishment of the Methodist church in the United States, render proper this additional note:

Philip Embury was one of a company of Palatines (Methodists) from Balligarrane, Ireland, who sailed for New York in the spring of 1760. He had been licensed as a local preacher. The company consisted of Philip Embury and his wife, whose maiden name was Mary Switzer; two brothers, John Embury and David Embury; one brother-in-law, Peter Switzer; Paul Heck, with his wife, Barbara Heck; Valer Detlor (the name seems to be *Detlor* afterwards in Salem); and one Dulmage. They landed in August, 1760. In 1765 a few more of the same people, and partly of the same family connection, came over and joined them,—Paul Ruckle, Luke Rose, Jacob Heck, Peter Barkuan, Henry Williams, and their families. From 1760 to 1765 it seems young Embury had not exercised his gifts as a preacher. It was not till the arrival of this second company, and the awakened feelings of Mrs. Heck at seeing a general decline of their religious zeal, that Philip Embury was induced by her entreaties to open services in his own house. This he did, preaching at first to

only five persons besides his own family. The little movement however, was the planting of the Wesleyan faith upon this continent,—the erection of an altar upon which the sacred fire of devotion has burned brightly ever since. The work in a few months required the hiring of a room for services, and developed rapidly until John Street church was built, which Philip Embury dedicated by a sermon preached in a pulpit he had built with his own hands. This was Oct. 30, 1768. Meanwhile, Captain Thomas Webb, a veteran of the old French wars, and no less a veteran of the Christian warfare, had joined them from Albany. He had preached at Albany, but there is no record that he formed a society nor even a preliminary class. If he had it would antedate Ashgrove church in this county; yet Albany must, according to Stevens' history, have had Methodist meetings, under this brave old soldier, earlier than any other place north of New York. Missionaries sent over by Mr. Wesley reached New York in 1769. Philip Embury transferred his work to them and came to Salem, it is presumed, about 1770, and with him most of the associates who came over from Ireland. In the lease from Duane to Embury and in the various agreements between the parties, and in certain military documents elsewhere given, there appear the names of Paul Heck, John Dulmage, John Embury, David Embury, Valentine Detlor, Philip Switzer, Peter Switzer. It might be supposed that this company of Methodists thus transferred to Salem, in the vicinity of the present village of Eagleville, would have immediately formed a class among themselves and had at once the nucleus of a future church. Some study given to that point has not availed to find records of any such work, and the company of Irish Methodists coming in about the same time in White Creek, no doubt led Embury to assist at that place in the formation of Ashgrove church.

As these names have all become somewhat historic in the Methodist church, it may be interesting to state something further of them. Philip Embury himself died in the summer of 1773, injured by being overheated while at work haying. The company adhered generally to the crown in the opening of the Revolutionary struggle, and as a consequence were involved in trouble with the local authorities and the war committees of the patriot forces.

On the roll of the loyalist company may be noticed the names of Dana Dulmage, Paul Heck, Andrew Embury, Philip Switzer, Valentine Detlor, Peter Detlor. In a later document, the "bond of allegiance," April 22, 1776, appear the names of John Embury, John Dulmage, Paul Heck, Peter Switzer, and Philip Switzer, showing that they submitted to the authority of Congress and promised to defend the rights and liberties of America.

#### METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, SALEM.

Methodist meetings were held in the central portion of the town as early as 1821, and probably earlier than that. The place was at Thomas Millman's, two miles from the village, and at the school-house in that neighborhood. A society was formed there as early as 1825, though it seems that services were held at the court-house in the village not long after. Preaching was maintained regularly by circuit ap-

pointment for several years,—down to about 1839. The society was then so weakened by deaths and removals that it virtually became extinct. In 1841 three young men of Troy, formerly from Salem, returned to visit their friends in the neighborhood of William McCollister. Very much engaged in religion, they held some meetings at the school-house. Some were awakened; the interest deepened; conversions took place. The young men returned to Troy. At the last meeting one of the Presbyterian ministers spoke, but no appointment was given out for any more meetings. At the close of the service several came to Charles Conkey, then an exhorter in the Methodist church, and urged him to go on with the work; that the interest was too great and the work too important to be allowed to stop. He consented, arranged for another meeting the next night, and this was the beginning of a six weeks' effort in which Mr. Conkey spoke nearly every night. No ministerial help from abroad, with only one or two exceptions. Rev. Elijah Hubbard, from East Greenwich, came over and helped establish the church, leaving Mr. Conkey in charge, with authority to receive members and complete the organization. As the result of this effort sixty-one names were enrolled, and it is believed there were a hundred conversions. Mr. Conkey was licensed as a local preacher. He is still living in the south part of the town, and from him these facts have been derived. The class then formed was the nucleus of the present Methodist church of Salem. Records show that in 1844 there was appointed, by the bishop presiding over the Troy conference, a preacher to the Salem mission. That preacher was the Rev. John Fassett, who labored for one year, holding service mainly in the White school-house in the south part of Salem village. This building is now a dwelling-house, occupied by Miss Esther Bassett and Miss Mary Johnson.

He was succeeded by the Rev. E. Noble, who, on the 15th of September, 1845, called a meeting at the White school-house to elect trustees and organize according to law. The first trustees then elected were Thomas Milliman, Sylvanus Dickinson, Warren Martin, Hugh Moncrief, and Timothy B. Wilds.

The first property purchased was the lot upon which the present church and parsonage now stand; the conveyance being made on the 23d of March, 1846, by J. Stevenson, for the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars.

In the same year the first house of worship was erected, being fifty feet long, thirty-five feet wide, surmounted by a small tower, and finished with one room, having a seating capacity of nearly two hundred. It was dedicated by the Rev. J. T. Peck, then principal of the Troy Conference Seminary, and now one of the bishops of the Methodist church. This house was used for thirty years, when it was taken down and a large portion of the materials used in the new structure. The present edifice was commenced in the spring of 1876, and is not yet completed. The extreme length is  $97\frac{1}{2}$  feet, with a width of 58 feet front, including towers, while the main building is  $44\frac{1}{2}$  feet wide. It is two-story, has a chapel 39 by 44, seated with 218 chairs, two class-rooms, each 26 by 17, opening with folding doors into the lecture-room. The audience-room is 64 by 44, and when finished will afford 400 sittings. The whole

edifice when completed will be a beautiful and imposing structure. The present membership, including East Greenwich, numbers 140, having a good Sabbath-school, an active corps of teachers, and a large library. The following ministers have served the church as pastors during the thirty-three years of its varied history: Revs. John Fassett, one year; Edward Noble, two years; Joseph Harris, two years; P. M. Hitchcock, one year; A. Campbell, two years; J. Phillips, one year; George Losee, two years; J. L. Cask, two years; T. W. Harwood, two years; C. Edgerton, one year; S. Stillman, two years; C. Bedell, one year; T. W. Harwood, three years; J. J. Noc, three years; C. Hawley, three years; J. Phillips, three years; J. W. Thompson, two years; and T. W. Harwood, the present pastor, now returned a third term to the same pastorate.

The present board of trustees (1878) are Levi Copeland, Joseph Kelly, Sylvanus Dickinson, William Dillon, Rufus Shaw, George Teft, James Blashfield. The officers of the church have given nobly and planned largely for the future, and have had a vigorous support in the membership. If the congregation, now being tested to its utmost financial ability, can hold steadily against the pressure of the times, it will achieve a noble victory.

#### ST. PAUL'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH.\*

In the latter part of the year 1859 a number of the residents of this town, many of whom had been brought up in the Episcopal church, being desirous of establishing a society in this village, made arrangements for religious services, to be held at the old court-house. The first public service, we believe, was held on Sunday, Feb. 5, 1860, at which Rev. H. C. Potter, then rector of St. John's church, Troy, officiated. On the following Sunday (Feb. 12), Rev. J. Scarborough, then rector of St. Paul's church, Troy (now bishop of New Jersey), preached at the same place. Notice was given on each of these Sundays that on Feb. 18 "the persons belonging to this congregation would meet for the purpose of incorporating themselves into a church and electing two wardens and eight vestrymen." The meeting was held Feb. 18, 1860, at which time wardens and vestrymen were elected, and the society incorporated under the name of "the rector, churchwardens, and vestrymen of St. Paul's church. From February to July, there being no settled pastor, the pulpit was supplied by Rev. T. W. Coit, of Troy; Rev. Dr. Manser, Bennington; Rev. Dr. Babcock, Rev. Mr. Twing, of Lansingburg; Rev. Mr. Lord, and Rev. Mr. Adams, of Whitehall. On May 9, 1860, the sacrament of baptism and rite of confirmation were administered at the court-house, by Right Rev. Bishop Potter, of the diocese of New York, on which occasion ten persons were confirmed. Bishop Potter was assisted by Rev. Mr. Twing and Rev. Mr. Potter. The bishop's text was taken from Acts ix. 6. In March, 1860, a committee was appointed to solicit subscriptions to build a house of worship. The committee entered at once upon the discharge of that duty. Soon after a plan was adopted, a building committee appointed, and the work commenced. On July 8, 1860, the wardens and vestry issued a call to

\* By James Gibson, Jr.



the Rev. Charles Purviance to accept the charge of the parish as rector. The call was accepted, and on July 22, Rev. Mr. Purviance preached for the first time at the court-house. The corner-stone of the church was laid Sept. 10, 1860. Rev. Dr. Coit, of Troy, officiating. Rev. Mr. Purviance remained rector but a few months, and was succeeded by Rev. Francis Mansfield, to whom a call was issued Dec. 1, 1860. Soon after the completion of the church, and on Dec. 13, 1860, it was consecrated by Bishop Potter. On March 31, 1861, after a pastorate of only four months, Rev. Mr. Mansfield delivered his farewell discourse. He was succeeded by Rev. Francis C. Wainwright, a few months later, who continued as rector till Aug. 1, 1862. A call was extended to the Rev. Henry M. Davis to become rector of the parish on Feb. 28, 1864, who accepted the rectorship on that day. He continued as rector till his decease. After his death, Rev. John H. Houghton succeeded, and remains rector at the present time (1878).

Since the church was organized, in 1860, there have been baptized, 235; confirmed, 83; number admitted to communion, 121; number of marriages, 39; burials, 76; average offerings for church purposes per year, \$1500; number of families, 40; individuals, 200; adults, 100; children, 100; Sunday-school scholars, 80; teachers, 7; average offerings in Sunday-school per year, \$100; value of church property, \$6000. The additions and improvements made the centennial year amounted to at least \$1800.

At the first election of officers, held at the old court-house, Feb. 18, 1860, the following were chosen: senior warden, Geo. B. McCartee; junior warden, James Gibson; vestrymen, Horace S. Smith, Charles H. Allen, James A. Fairley, William B. Bool, James Williamson, Orville P. Gilman, William W. Hill, Myrtle H. Lockwood.

The following are the present officers: senior warden, James Gibson; junior warden, George B. McCartee; vestrymen, John M. Williams, Frederick Kegler, Daniel B. Cole, S. W. Russell, James Gibson, Jr., Frederick Linsenbarth, Albert K. Broughton, John D. Faxon.

#### ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH OF SALEM.\*

This church was erected in the summer of 1859. Previous to such erection, for a number of years services were held at the court-house and at private residences. After the completion of the church the congregation was under the charge of Rev. John McDermott, pastor of St. Patrick's church, Cambridge. He had charge of the Salem mission from the time of the church's establishment until October, 1863. The church was dedicated, under the name of Holy Cross church, by Bishop McCloskey (now cardinal), Nov. 6, 1861. At that time a large number were confirmed. This was the bishop's first visitation. At the conclusion of Rev. Mr. McDermott's pastorate (October, 1863) the church was placed under the charge of the St. Augustine fathers by the bishop of the diocese, and so continued for nearly ten years. Rev. James A. Darragh succeeded Rev. Mr. McDermott, and had charge of the mission till April, 1865. Rev. Edward A. Dailey succeeded him, taking charge in August, 1865, and con-

tinuing till September, 1866. Rev. Edward C. Donnelly, assistant of Rev. Mr. Waldron, of St. Patrick's church, Cambridge, followed Rev. Mr. Dailey, and had charge until November, 1869. Rev. J. J. Fedigan took charge in December, 1869, and continued in such charge until February, 1873, when the church was taken from under the control of the St. Augustine order. Up to this time (February, 1863) the church had been supplied from St. Patrick's, Cambridge; but the congregation having grown in size and wealth, the bishop of the diocese sent Rev. James S. O'Sullivan, the first resident pastor, who is still here.

The cemetery connected with the Catholic church was dedicated, Sept. 3, 1869, by Rt. Rev. Dr. Lynch, bishop of Charleston. On this occasion one hundred and thirty-eight persons were confirmed by him.

Father McDermott, the first pastor, was educated in Ireland, and was for some time a missionary in England. He came to this country in 1848. He died a few years since.

#### GRAVE-YARDS IN SALEM.†

The oldest is the one situated in the village, which was set apart for the burial of the dead, on the lands donated to the congregation of which the Rev. Thomas Clark, M.D., was pastor. The dedication of this lot as a place for the burial of the dead was very soon after the first settlement of the town. The first burial in it was that of an Indian, whose grave was nearly at the present southwest corner. The first white man buried there was Solomon Barr. Neither of these graves are marked by any grave-stone, and few of the early graves were so marked.

During the space of a century after the first burial this grave-yard had received the remains of an immense number, so that it might well be said "there was no place" for any more. This made it absolutely necessary to seek a new location, and this caused the selection of what is known as the *Evergreen Cemetery*, situated on an elevated plateau of land about a mile southwest from the village. The location is one of exceeding beauty naturally, and all that art could do to aid in making it beautiful has been done. For this result much credit is due to the energetic efforts and labors of the first president of the association, William McKie, ably and artistically continued by his successor, Asa Fitch, M.D.

This cemetery has done a noble work, not only in itself, but it has educated public taste till the people in the vicinity have made the improvement of their burial-places a subject for study and labor. The skull and cross-bones, and other deathly and deathlike memorials, are now rarely used to make the grave repulsive and hideous; but the monuments erected show that the people believe in the resurrection, and that the graveyard is, what the Jews call it, "the place of the living;" or, better, as the German names it, "God's acre,"—only the gate to a new, and, to all who trust in God, a brighter and happier, state, eternal in the heavens.

The grave-yard in the valley of Camden, in the east part

\* By James Gibson, Jr.

† By Hon. James Gibson.

of the town, is beautifully located. It was dedicated to use as a grave-yard by being made the place of repose for the remains of that noted servant of God, Philip Embury, who died in Camden in 1773. All that was mortal of him here rested for over half a century, and then a removal was sought to the grave yard at Ashgrove, in a neighboring town, and from thence another movement was made to the cemetery at Cambridge.

In this ancient grave-yard at Camden still repose the remains of the earliest Moravian missionary to this town. His grave is marked by a suitable monument, still standing in excellent preservation, informing the visitor that "Here repose the mortal remains of the venerable father in Christ, Abraham Bininger, missionary of the United Brethren's Church, commonly called Moravians." . . . He was born at Bulach, Canton Zurich, Switzerland, Jan. 18, 1720. Departed this life at Camden, March 26, 1811, at the age of ninety-one years, two months, and eight days.

This grave-yard is secured from intrusion by a substantial inclosure, suitably maintained, and in location and condition, and indeed in all other respects, is creditable to the people among whom it is placed.

There is a more modern grave-yard about midway between Slushan and Eagleville, and adjacent to the residence of General Isaac Bininger. It was probably dedicated to use as a grave-yard about 1790, though the earliest monument noticed in it was that of Harvey Church, a son of Bethuel Church and his wife Diadema, who died March 26, 1795, aged one year.

This cemetery is well maintained, but as the fence about it is of wood, it is only a question of time when its desecration may be looked for with reasonable certainty. Stone or iron should be used, instead of perishable wood, for the inclosure of such sacred places.

These are all the public grave-yards in the town.

There are two places of burial situated on farms, and it is a subject of congratulation that there are no more. One of these is on the Cleveland farm, adjacent to the Hebron line, and on the west side of the old turnpike on the north side of the town. It is inclosed by a substantial stone wall, and is well maintained. The burials in it are mainly of the Cleveland family, or of persons connected with that family. The other private grave-yard is on the McNitt farm, in the northwest part of the town, and contains mainly members of that family.

#### SOCIETIES.

*Salem Lodge, I. O. O. F., No. 45.*—The history of this lodge is of an interesting character. It was chartered by the Grand Lodge Sept. 14, 1846. Upon the division of the Grand Lodge it surrendered its then charter and accepted one from the Northern Grand Lodge, dated Dec. 1, 1850. The petitioners for the first charter were Hon. Charles R. Ingalls, now justice of the Supreme Court, J. B. Crosby, Hon. James Gibson, J. R. Lytle, Esq., and C. V. B. Martin. On the evening of Sept. 29, 1846, D. D. G. M. Peter L. Barker instituted the lodge and installed James Gibson as N. G., and C. R. Ingalls as V. G., and other officers. Of the eleven persons who joined the lodge by initiation at its first meeting, W. W. Hill is the only one

now connected with this lodge. Nearly all the others have since deceased. The lodge worked faithfully until the summer of 1851, when, owing to the heavy dues and assessments they were obliged to pay under the benefit system, they were forced to suspend labor, and did not resume work until 1856. From that time the lodge worked until the fall of 1859. From this time, for nine years, the more devoted members met only once every six months, made out the semi-annual reports, paid the Grand Lodge assessments, and elected officers, thereby keeping the lodge alive and saving the charter from being called in. This brings us to December, 1867, when meetings of the "tried and true" were held at various places until a revival was effected, and on Jan. 25, 1868, the first regular meeting was held at Masonic hall, with brother W. H. Lakin in the chair. From that time down to the present this lodge has prospered, and will, it is believed, continue to prosper.

March 29, 1876, the lodge dedicated a new and beautiful hall,—D. D. G. M. James Gibson, Jr., presiding and delivering the dedicatory address.

Present officers of the lodge: James Gibson, Jr., N. G.; Henry D. Wicks, V. G.; Abner Robertson, Sec.; John D. Faxon, Per. Sec.; David Mahaffy, Treas.; Christopher M. Wolff, S. P. G.; W. H. Laken, R. S. N. G.; Don C. Brown, L. S. N. G.; Edgar Ladd, R. S. V. G.; Mark Bromley, L. S. V. G.; Henry V. Brown, Warden; Joseph Heofert, Conductor; Elliot Allen, O. G.; John Y. Jones, I. G.; William W. Hill, R. S. S.; Sylvanus Dickinson, L. S. S.

Masonic lodges are fully treated of in a paper by Judge Gibson, appearing in the county history in this volume.

#### BANK OF SALEM.

The Bank of Salem was organized in 1853, with a capital of one hundred and ten thousand dollars. The first election of directors and officers was on the 11th day of January, 1853. The following-named were elected:

Directors, Bernard Blair, Benjamin F. Bancroft, Cornelius L. Allen, Marvin Freeman, Abram C. Lansing, Isaac W. Bishop, H. Newcomb Graves, Franklin Stevens, James Cleveland, Andrew Houghton, Alfred Ward, A. L. McDougall, George N. Bates. Bernard Blair was elected president; Isaac W. Bishop, vice-president; Benj. F. Bancroft, cashier; A. L. McDougall, attorney.

The bank started off doing a small business, which increased from year to year and proved a success, always earning fair and satisfactory dividends for the stockholders, and having the confidence of the community, to whom it was a very great convenience.

In February, 1858, John Williams was elected president. In the early days of the Rebellion (April 23, 1861) the following resolution was passed:

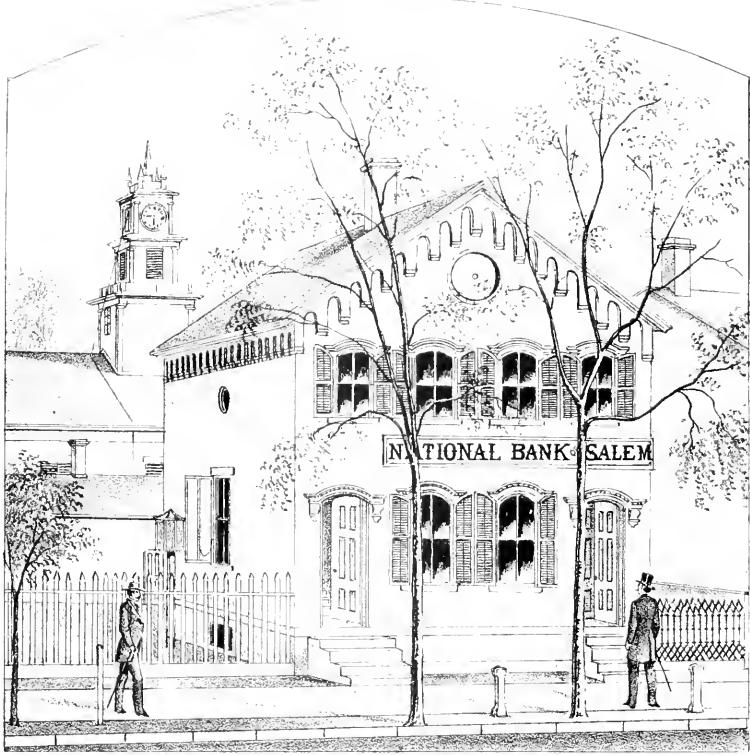
*Resolved,* That the Bank of Salem hereby tender to the State of New York their share of the three million five hundred thousand dollar loan, for arming and equipping the military forces of the State, which is subject to the order of the State when required.

The bank aided largely in advancing funds to the town and county in forwarding the raising and equipping of the volunteers of the war; the One Hundred and Twenty-third



Officers and Directors  
of the  
NATIONAL BANK OF  
SALEM, N. Y.,  
JUNE 1, 1878.

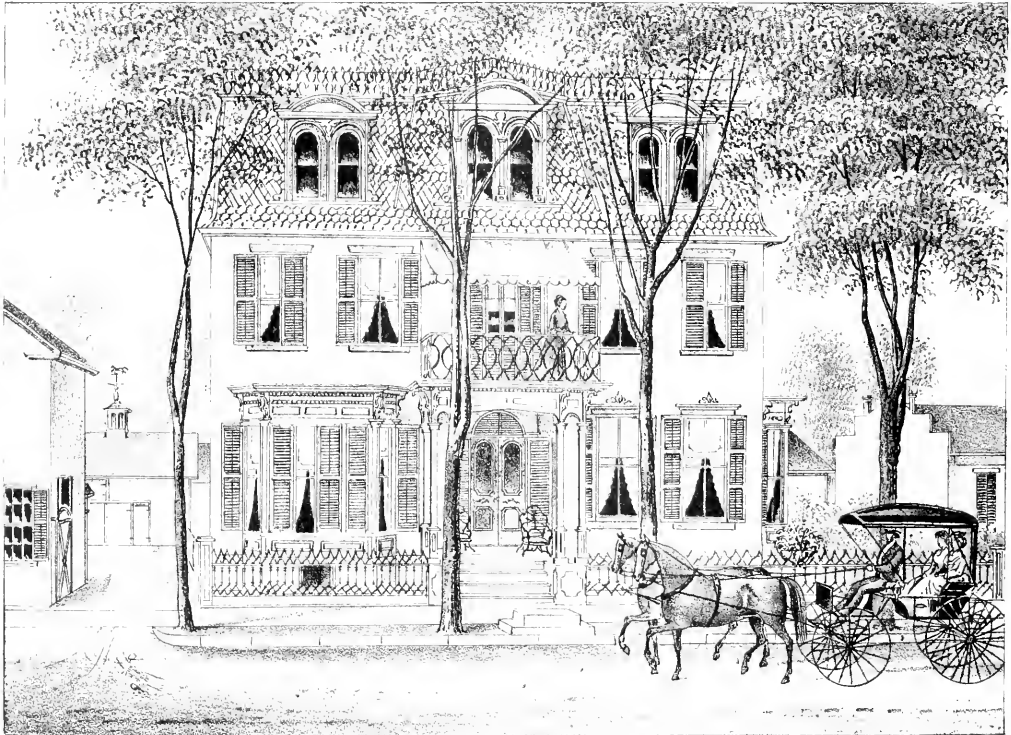
President,  
BENJ. F. BANCROFT.  
Vice-President,  
WILLIAM M. FARLAND.  
Cashier,  
MAER L. SHELDON.  
Teller,  
ADDISON GETTY.



DIRECTORS:

JAMES GIBSON,  
BENJ. CLEVELAND,  
OTIS DILLINGHAM,  
JOHN M. WILLIAMS,  
BENJ. F. BANCROFT,  
WM. M. FARLAND,  
JAMES McNAUGHTON,  
LEONARD M. LITTLE,  
WILLIAM J. FITCH

NATIONAL BANK OF SALEM, SALEM, WASHINGTON CO. N. Y.



RESIDENCE OF B. F. BANCROFT, SALEM, NEW YORK

ESTD BY L. H. EVERTS & CO PHILA PA

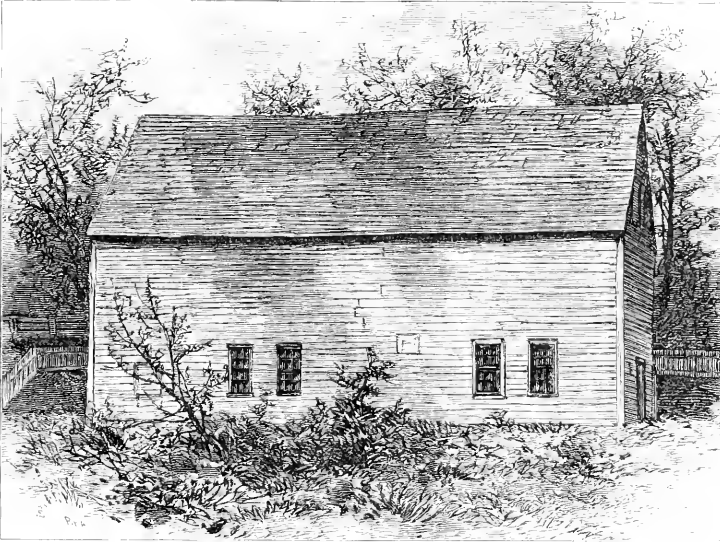
Regiment New York State Volunteers being wholly from this county, and were mustered in and for some time encamped in this place.

This bank continued business until 1865 (having always paid its semi-annual dividend of never less than four per cent.), closing up in July of that year with a large surplus.

The present National Bank of Salem was organized the same year (1865), with a capital of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. The following named were the first directors: Bernard Blair, Benj. F. Bancroft, John M. Williams, Marvin Freeman, James Gibson, Cornelius L. Allen, James Cleveland, Alexander Cherry, Daniel Woodard, Jr., Benj. Cleveland, Otis Dillingham, Francis H. Arnott, Charles H. Allen, Robert Beattie, Sylvester S. Crandall. The officers were C. L. Allen, president; D. Woodard, Jr., vice-president; B. F. Bancroft, cashier.

In June, 1875, the capital stock was reduced from one

"There is hanging in the National Bank of Salem a lieutenant's commission, issued by the colony of Massachusetts Bay, in New England, to Samuel Bancroft, Jr., gentleman, April 26, 1776, signed by the council of that colony, James Otis, W. Spooner, Caleb Cushing, J. Winthrop, J. W. Chadbourn, T. Cushing, John Whitecomb, Jed. Foster, James Prescott, Moses Gill, Michael Farley, J. Palmer, S. Hotten, Ebbal Taylor, and B. White, and by Perez Morton, D. secretary. The signatures are as plain and distinct as when written, a hundred years ago. In the same frame are two other commissions issued to Jonathan B. Bancroft, son of the above Samuel Bancroft, the first dated August 1, 1805, the second dated 24th day of April, 1811, and is signed by Elbridge Gerry, then governor of Massachusetts, and one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. These soldiers of the olden time were the grandfather and father of Benjamin F. Bancroft of this place."



THE OLD MEETING HOUSE IN SALEM.

hundred and fifty thousand dollars to one hundred thousand dollars, returning the stockholders the fifty thousand dollars.

At the present writing (1878) the directors are C. L. Allen, B. F. Bancroft, James Gibson, B. Blair, Wm. McFarland, James McNaughton, B. Cleveland, L. M. Liddle, Wm. J. Fitch, O. Dillingham, J. M. Williams.

During the twelve and a half years of business of the National Bank of Salem there has been paid to the stockholders in dividends on the stock the sum of one hundred and fifty-seven thousand six hundred and eleven dollars and thirty-two cents, and the present surplus is over seventy thousand dollars, or seventy per cent. on its present capital of one hundred thousand dollars, showing a success very creditable to its management, and seldom excelled in any location.

To the foregoing notice of this bank we append the following interesting item from the Salem (New York) Press:

#### PLACES OF HISTORIC INTEREST.

##### THE OLD MEETING-HOUSE IN SALEM.

This historic building was constructed prior to the breaking out of the Revolutionary war, and probably in the summer of the year 1770, but the precise date cannot now be ascertained. Its existence is noticed on the first page of the record-book of the town of Salem, in 1779, in the laying out of a road. It is also specified in an act of the Legislature of the State of New York, passed March 19, 1778, as the place from which the sheriff of the county of Charlotte was to compute his mileage in the service of process. It was the first framed building erected in the county, except the barracks within the fortification at Fort Edward. In this meeting-house and barracks the courts

By James Gibson, Jr.

were at first alternately held for the county. In this ancient structure, in the spring of the year 1780, was held the meeting of the Associate Presbytery of New York, at which, by a unanimous vote, the union with the Reformed Presbyterians was agreed to, by which, subsequently, the Associate Reformed church of this county was constituted. It was occupied for divine service till the construction of a new edifice by the Associate Reformed congregation in the year 1796. After they ceased using it for religious purposes it was converted into a dwelling-house, and is still occupied as such. The entrances were at the ends of the building, and the pulpit was located on the north side. This venerable edifice is situated at the foot of Mill hill, in the village of Salem, a short distance west of the Salem steam-mills.

After the outbreak of the Revolutionary war the uncompleted church building of the first incorporated Presbyterian congregation was taken by the patriot forces, and occupied by them, first as barracks, and then constructed into a fort, and a stockade erected around it. This stockade ran around the church at a distance of about sixty feet from its walls, and was completed July 26, 1777. This transformed church was called Fort Williams, in compliment to General John Williams. It stood on the site of the present church edifice occupied by the first incorporated Presbyterian congregation (generally known as the Brick church) in the village of Salem. The fort was burned by the royalists on some day prior to September 25, and probably during the last days of August, 1777.

The block-house on Mill hill, in Salem village, was constructed by the patriots during the Revolutionary war, and probably in 1777, when it was expected by the inhabitants that General Burgoyne would invade the town.

The log church in which Dr. Clark's congregation first worshiped was erected in 1766, and was the first house of worship erected in this county. It was used as a church only about three years. It was located near the first frame church of this congregation, erected in 1770, of which an engraving is elsewhere presented. The old log church was taken down on July 27, 1777.

The first log house in this town was erected by some of the members of Dr. Clark's congregation in the spring of 1766, and in that building they lived while erecting other houses. This log house was occupied by Dr. Clark for several years, and stood where the residence of Franklin Stevens now stands. It was, a few years later, taken down, and a frame building erected on the same spot by the congregation, and this building was occupied as a parsonage by Dr. Clark, and by his successor, Rev. James Prouditt, during his pastorate.

The log house still standing in town is now owned and occupied by Deacon Stevenson. It was probably built by David Matthews in 1774. The original house has been added to, and the log portion clap-boarded. It is said that a log building constructed about the same time is still standing on the farm owned by the heirs of the late Ebenezer Beattie.

#### THE SALEM HOTEL.

Not many years after the settlement of the town James Rowan built a log house on the corner where now stands

the foundation of the Salem Hotel, and it was occupied as a tavern by him till, in the spring of 1802, General Williams commenced the erection of a large and handsome building, which was finished during the season, named the Salem Hotel, and leased to and kept by David Carswell. He was succeeded in 1806 by Ephraim Allen, M.D. He kept the house till his death in 1815. His successor was Isaac Le Boss, who remained till 1824, and was followed by Joseph Wells, and he by Ruel Harvey in the fall of 1835. In June, 1836, Samuel S. Hooker succeeded Mr. Harvey, and remained till the spring of 1838, and was followed by Stephen Clapp. Mr. Clapp kept the house till the spring of 1840, when it was taken by Messrs. Bullock & Fessenden, who continued it till it was burned in October, 1840. That firm, immediately after the fire, leased the building then and still standing on the corner diagonally opposite, and opened it, and continued the business there as a firm till February, 1842, when Mr. Bullock sold his interest to Mr. Fessenden, who carried it on till the spring of 1843, when, a new brick building having been constructed on the old site, the Salem Hotel commenced a new existence under the charge of Messrs. Gile & Cowan. They were followed in the spring of 1852 by Gilbert Woodworth, who continued its sole landlord until April 1, 1856, when the hotel property was sold to James McNaughton. The latter kept the hotel until April 1, 1863, and then sold it to Thomas Kerslake, who kept the same until Feb. 22, 1877, when the hotel was destroyed by fire. The premises were sold in the spring of 1878 by Mr. Kerslake to Marinus Fairchild, Esq.

#### THE ON-DA-WA HOUSE.

The first tavern at Salem was opened soon after the settlement of the town, and about the year 1766, by James Turner, in a log house built where the On-da-wa House now stands. It was kept by him until his death in 1773, and was continued by his widow, and afterwards by David Thomas and Alexander J. Turner, and, the latter retiring, the former continued the business for several years. On retiring from it, Mr. Thomas built a brick dwelling-house on the lot in the place of the old tavern, and resided there till his removal to the city of Albany. His dwelling-house was then, with the addition of a wooden wing at the south end, turned into a tavern called the Washington Coffee-House, and was kept by Major George Reab, who was succeeded by his son, Colonel Josiah Reab, and in April, 1825, by Major Andrew Freeman, who kept it till his death in January, 1829. Hall & Finch followed, and they were succeeded by Colonel Joseph Hanks, who was keeping it at the time of its destruction in the great fire which occurred in September, 1840.

During the year 1841 the house was reconstructed, mainly on the old foundation, twenty-five feet being added at the south end, making it seventy-five feet long. It was opened by Colonel Hanks in the spring of 1842. In the summer following, becoming involved, he leased the property to Pratt & Martin, who kept the house open till the winter of 1841.

In January, 1844, James Gibson, with others, purchased it, and soon thereafter Mr. Gibson became its sole owner.

On February 5, 1844, the house was leased to Chester Safford, Jr. In the summer of 1847 he was succeeded by Merritt & Moore, who, in the spring of 1849, were followed by John Howe. He remained till the spring of 1858. The house was then thoroughly repaired by Mr. Gibson, and, on being re-opened, was carried on by Henry Friuk, who, in 1859, was succeeded by M. H. Lockwood. In April, 1861, he was succeeded by Jones & Wheelock, and they by George W. Rider in 1865-66, and Mr. Rider was succeeded by William C. Scarritt in 1867. He only remained a few months. In June, 1867, Hugh R. Cowan took and opened the house, exclusively on temperance principles, and continued to operate it as such till the spring of 1874. Mr. Gibson then sold the premises to Mrs. Elizabeth Potter, who, with her husband, Horace Potter, kept the house till her decease. Mr. Potter kept it after her death till the spring of 1877, when he leased it to White & Shannon, who have conducted it ever since. In April of the present year (1878) they became the owners of the property by deed from Mr. Potter.

#### AGRICULTURAL ADVANTAGES, STOCK, ETC.

The agricultural advantages of the town are superior. The soil is a rich slaty or gravelly loam. The slopes of the hills afford some of the finest pasturage of the world. The valleys are extensive, fertile, under excellent cultivation, producing abundant returns for the labor of the farmer. The alluvial lands along the streams are exceedingly valuable.

All the cereals adapted to the county are grown here with success. Sheep husbandry was for many years an important industry. It has declined in later times.

The noted flocks of Milliman and McNish, the former dating back to 1821 and the latter to 1810, were in this town; and the brothers Levi, David, and William Gray owned about one thousand; William Edie, eight hundred; Stephen R. Gray, six hundred; Thomas and John Law, six hundred. Above Salem village, on White creek, were the flocks of Aaron Cleveland, Robert Wilson, Isaac Sherman, George Hopkins, Seely Sherman, Nathan W. Wilson, averaging from four hundred to five hundred each. (Fitch, "Sheep Husbandry of Washington County," 1848.)

No flocks of such numbers exist in the town at the present time. There were ten thousand five hundred and ninety-nine sheep in Salem in 1825; twenty-one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight in 1835; twenty-five thousand four hundred and twenty-two in 1845.

Potatoes are extensively grown, and large quantities exported.

#### INDUSTRIAL PURSUITS.\*

##### OUR RAILROAD AND SHOPS.

The most important project in which the citizens of this town were ever engaged was that of assisting in the construction of the Troy and Rutland railroad. This subject was discussed during the year 1849, and among the prime movers in this town were Hon. Bernard Blair, William Law, Esq., and Hon. C. L. Allen. The Troy and Rutland

railroad company, of which Mr. Blair was president, let the contract for building the road from Eagle Bridge to Salem to George W. Barker & Co., and its construction was commenced at Eagle Bridge on June 3, 1850. About the same time the construction of the Rutland and Washington railroad (from Salem to Rutland, Vt.) was commenced. The first passenger-train from Rutland to Eagle Bridge passed over the road on Jan. 27, 1852. The road was to have been opened for public travel on Feb. 27, 1852, but, owing to the death of Horace Clark, one of the projectors, and at the time of his death the treasurer and superintendent of the Rutland and Washington railroad company, the date of opening was postponed. Passenger-trains began making through-trips from Rutland to Troy early in March, 1852. In July, 1850, George Vail, of Troy, sold the Troy and Rutland company five acres of land in the village of Salem, on which were subsequently erected the machine-shops and depot. From the time of the completion of these shops to the 28th of April, 1876, when a portion of them were destroyed by fire, these two companies and their successors have had their repairing done, and to a great extent their cars made, in them. At the time of the fire, the road was under a lease to the Delaware and Hudson canal company, and still so remains, and this company has not rebuilt the shops. The monthly pay-roll for the workmen was, at the time of the fire, about five thousand dollars, and the loss of that sum is greatly felt in the village. It is probable, however, that the shops will soon be rebuilt, when the village will have its old-time prosperity.

#### THE MARBLE-MILL.

The marble-mill at Baxterville (formerly known as Clapp's mills), in this town, was erected by the Baxter manufacturing company, of Rutland, Vt., in 1865. It is built of marble taken from their quarries at Rutland, and is situated on the Batten Kill river, about two miles from the village of Salem. In addition to the mill are a number of other buildings. It is called the "Branch mill," to distinguish it from the Rutland mills. It is run by water-power, one of the finest in the State, having a fall of seven and a half feet. The property is very valuable, the business profitable, and the town benefited. It is estimated that over two thousand tons of marble have been sawed in this mill and shipped each year since its completion.

Prominent among the early industries of this town was the nail-factory, established by Ezekiel Reid, in Camden valley, after the Revolutionary war and prior to the year 1800, and probably about the year 1790. He invented a machine for cutting and heading nails at one operation, and this was probably the first invention of the kind in this country. It was not until 1790 that machinery was used for this purpose in England; and it is said that the first patent in this country for a cutting and heading machine was granted in November, 1796, to a resident of Pennsylvania. Mr. Reid invented a machine for drawing wire; also, a machine for bending card teeth and to punch holes in leather in which to fasten the teeth; he also invented what he called a centre-vent water-wheel, and which are now called centre-discharge wheels. Mr. Reid was without capital, and could not introduce his various inven-

\* By James Gibson, Jr.

tions. Some of the nails made by him are now in a museum at Philadelphia. His shop or factory, after he ceased occupying it, was converted into a barn, which is now on the farm in Camden valley of which Hollis Bruce died seized. While Mr. Reid lived at Camden he boarded with Robert Montgomery, who then kept a hotel there.

#### ROOFING-SLATE INDUSTRY.

This industry has added largely to the prosperity of this town. Slate, suitable for roofing purposes, was discovered here early in 1854, upon the farm then owned by J. and H. Harkness, and on two other farms in the same year. The slate ledge on the Hustings farm was leased, in 1854, to the Messrs. Roberts, who, in July of the same year, began taking out slate of superior quality. Some fifteen years ago the Excelsior Slate company was organized, and they soon opened and have ever since worked their quarries with marked success. At this time (1878) the Excelsior quarries and the quarries under the charge of C. W. Pierce are in operation.

#### THE OLD STORES OF SALEM.\*

Mercantile business in the town and village of Salem antedates the Revolutionary war. Two stores are known to have been in trade within the limits of the town prior to 1775, although the precise dates of their erection have not as yet been fixed. One of these, probably the latter, chronologically considered, was built on the site of the present residence of Hon. John McDonald, about two miles southwest of the village of Salem. This store was erected by Wm. Moffat, as also were the potash-works, which were a little distance northeast of the store. (A son of Mr. Moffat, Robert Moffat, was a printer, who at his death, May 4, 1807, was senior proprietor of the *Troy Northern Budget*, of which he was one of the founders.) The Moffat store was afterwards occupied by Pennel & Ferguson, and was yet standing, unoccupied, at the time McDonald purchased the property. Mr. McDonald took down the building and built his house on its site about 1834. We do not learn that the store was ever occupied except by the firms named.

The store in the village of Salem, that was first erected, and which probably is the oldest in the town, was built by James Turner, one of the three original settlers of the town, and was probably erected as early as 1773. It occupied a portion of the present site of Fitch & Beattie's store, was fourteen feet wide, and about twenty-four feet in length. After the death of Mr. Turner the store, by the marriage of his widow, passed into the hands of General John Williams, and, later, from him to his relative, General David Thomas. While Thomas owned the store it was for a time occupied by Alexander Thompson, who went out of business only a short time before the store was bought by Major James Harvey. The date of this purchase was June 20, 1794, and in *Garrick's Courier*, second number, we find the following advertisement:

#### "CHEAP STORE!

"James Harvey has opened a store in Salem, formerly occupied by Alexander Thompson, where he has a complete assortment of Dry

Goods and Groceries, etc. ALL of which he is determined to sell (for Ready Pay only) at the New York prices, barely adding the expense of the carriage up.

"20th June, 1794."

While doing business at this point Major Harvey removed the narrow structure referred to, and, purchasing additional land, erected a substantial wooden structure, about the beginning of the present century, on the same foundation now occupied by the brick store. He continued business here until Oct. 14, 1809, when he sold the store property to Samuel Prince and, March 20, 1810, removed to New York, and afterwards to Pelham, N. Y. Mr. Prince did not retain the property long, but sold it to William M. McFarland, known, to distinguish him from others of the same name, as "William the Merchant," or "Store Billy." He did business for a time alone, and afterwards with his brother, Esquire James A. McFarland (father of Wm. McFarland, now of the "Corner Store"), to whom he afterwards sold his interest. James A. McFarland continued the business for a time, and then sold to Jesse L. Billings, who, being a lawyer, did not go into trade, and the store was next occupied by Major Harvey, who returned from Pelham May 5, 1819, and at once went into business in his old store, remaining until the spring of 1822, when he removed to an old building standing on the present site of the bank, where he traded until Sept. 19, when he moved into his new store, that is now occupied by Leonard M. Liddle. April 24, 1822, Mr. Billings sold the old store to Leonard H. Clapp and Cephas Smith. They continued business (except for a short time when a brother of Cephas Smith took Mr. Clapp's place) until Oct. 1, 1825. At this time it was purchased by Deacon John Beattie, who had just withdrawn from his partnership with General John McNaughton in the business of the old "Corner Store." Mr. Beattie carried on business in the building he had purchased until it was destroyed in the great fire of 1840. After that fire he erected the present brick structure (excepting only the few feet that have been added at the rear by the present firm), and carried on the business until about Nov. 1, 1849, when he sold the building to Silas Brown. On the 15th of that month, Abner C. Robertson commenced trade, and conducted the business until March 15, 1850, when it passed into the hands of J. L. Woodin and Henry Osborn. Business did not prosper with them, and in September, 1852, they made an assignment for the benefit of their creditors, John R. Lytle and John H. McFarland being the assignees. The store passed again into the possession of Mr. Robertson, who then conducted the business until April 1, 1855, when he sold to Eugene Hodge. He continued there in the clothing trade but a short time. James A. Fairley then bought his stock. The store building had meanwhile passed successively from Silas Brown to Alexander M. Proudfit, and from him to John King (Feb. 7, 1853); and from Mr. King it passed to James A. Fairley at the time he commenced business in 1855. Mr. Fairley was unsuccessful, and in March, 1858, the store was sold under judgment, and purchased by Deacon Benjamin Cleveland. He, after conducting the business for five years alone, sold a half-interest in store and goods to Josephus Fitch, and they continued partners,

\* By E. P. Thurston.



under the name of Cleveland & Fitch, until the death of the latter, which occurred March 17, 1868.

After the death of Josephus Fitch his son, Wm. J. Fitch, succeeded to the business. This partnership lasted under the same style until March 18, 1872, when George H. Arnott purchased Mr. Cleveland's interest, which he retained nearly to the time of his death, the firm being known as Fitch & Arnott. A short time before his death, which took place December 23, 1874, Mr. Arnott made a contract of sale of his interest to John J. Beattie. This contract was consummated January 21, 1875, as to the stock, title to the store passing to Mr. Beattie, March 6, 1876. The store has since that time continued under the management of Fitch & Beattie.

As stated before, Major James Harvey commenced business in his new store (the building now occupied by L. M. Liddle) September 19, 1822. He remained alone until November 1, 1825, when Marvin Freeman, who had been a clerk in his employ, was taken as partner in the business, and so remained until April 11, 1836, when the partnership was dissolved, Major Harvey retiring. The business was conducted by Marvin Freeman alone until March 1, 1840, when his brother, W. W. Freeman (now of Freeman Manufacturing Co., North Adams, Mass.), entered into partnership with him, trade being carried on, under the firm-name of M. & W. W. Freeman, until March 1, 1849. May 24, 1850, Marvin Freeman received his son Harvey as a partner, Harvey having attained his majority at that time, and the firm of M. Freeman & Son continued until May 1, 1869, when Leonard M. Liddle purchased the interest of Marvin Freeman (who died June 13 of the same year), and formed the partnership which did business under the firm-name of Freeman & Liddle. This partnership continued until the death of Harvey Freeman, April 12, 1873. Soon after this Mr. Liddle purchased of the estate the half-interest which had belonged to Harvey Freeman, and has on his own account continued the business. The store has always held a high place in public estimation, doing a large and profitable business.

The store now occupied by McNaughton & Beattie is also one of the old mercantile sites. There formerly stood on the ground now occupied by the store and house combined two buildings; the one being the long house, north of the railroad, known as the Bruce house, and the other being the James Nichols store. That store is stated to have been built before the beginning of the present century by "Priest Nichols" as he was called, an Episcopal clergyman and uncle to James Nichols, for whom the store was built. James Nichols carried on business here for many years, keeping a general store, but was finally unsuccessful and went out of business some time about 1818. In April, 1819, Henry Matthews purchased the property, and, later, erected the present large building. He carried on the business until his death, keeping not only a general country store, but also doing a large business as a wool merchant. At his death, which occurred March 29, 1845, Mr. Cyrus Atwood, who had been a clerk with him, purchased the store. The following year, May, 1846, Mr. Benj. Cleveland became a partner in the store, the wool business still being carried on. The partnership of Atwood

& Cleveland continued until June, 1853, when Mr. Cleveland withdrew (engaged in the "Hawley store"). Mr. Cyrus Atwood continued the business alone until his death, August 5, 1858. After his death, Sylvester S. Crandall and Henry Cleveland formed the copartnership known as Crandall & Cleveland, which continued about one year, when Job Sherman bought Cleveland's interest. The firm of Crandall & Sherman lasted until about the 1st of January, 1860, when they failed. The store was then for a short time occupied by James A. Fairley as a grocery and news-stand. In July, 1861, Archibald Robertson occupied it as a post-office. Two years after he removed, and it was not again occupied until James T. Hyde purchased it from Charles Crary, a son-in-law of Henry Matthews, April 1, 1865. Mr. Hyde continued in business until his death, which occurred in January, 1872. The business was continued by his administrators until February 1 of the same year, when it was purchased by James C. Shaw and Wm. A. Taylor. Shaw & Taylor carried on the business until March 1, 1873, when Edwin McNaughton purchased the stock and traded alone for one year, at the end of which he sold a half-interest to Thomas C. Gregory, forming the firm of McNaughton & Gregory. March 1, 1875, Gregory sold out to John W. Dobbin. McNaughton & Dobbin's partnership lasted for year, McNaughton buying Mr. Dobbin's interest and remaining alone until March 1, 1877, when he sold a half-interest to John S. Beattie, forming the present firm of McNaughton & Beattie. This firm does a large business, enjoying the confidence and esteem of the public.

"The Corner Store" was built by Ebenezer Proudfit, early in the present century. The precise date we are at this time unable to learn, but from maps of the village made in 1800 and 1805 respectively, we ascertain that the building was erected in the interim between those years, probably 1801 or 1802. Upon its completion Mr. Proudfit occupied it, and continued business until his death, in the year 1813. John Kennedy, who had been in his employ, in company with Dougrey & Rutherford, of Lansingburg, took the business and carried it on for a short time, when, becoming somewhat discouraged, he abandoned the business, which then, according to the best data at command, passed into the hands of David D. Gray, who conducted it for a short time, leaving the store in 1814. Henry S. Beman, of Salem, then in connection with Beman, Clossing & Co., of Lansingburg, continued the business until March 27, 1816, when the firm was dissolved. Beman conducted the business alone for a short time, and then entered into partnership with Amasa B. Gibson, a brother of James B. Gibson, and an uncle to Judge James Gibson. This firm endured until April 14, 1817, when it was dissolved, Mr. Gibson retaining the business until the month of November of that year. He then sold out to John Beattie and General John McNaughton, who formed the firm of Beattie & McNaughton. Mr. McNaughton, who had spent some time in Troy, in the capacity of clerk, took charge of the business during the winter, Mr. Beattie joining actively with him in trade, April 1, 1819, and continuing until the 1st of October,

1825, when he removed to a store occupying the site of the present store of Fitch & Beattie. James E. Proudfit at that time became a partner of Mr. McNaughton, and continued in business with him three years, until Oct. 1, 1828. McNaughton then retired, taking a portion of the goods and selling them out in the store now occupied by James Hickey. J. W. Proudfit & Co. then became the managers of the business until Jan. 1, 1831. John W. Proudfit, James E. Proudfit, and A. M. Proudfit composing the firm. A. M. Proudfit was sole proprietor of the business from Jan. 1, 1831, to April 1, 1835, when Josephus Fitch became a partner of Mr. Proudfit, and the firm was conducted under the style of Proudfit & Fitch until April 1, 1844. Mr. Fitch went out, and Mr. Proudfit was alone for one year, at the end of which, April 1, 1845, Mr. Fitch returned and remained two years. Mr. Proudfit continued the business in his own name for six months, at the end of which time the firm of King & Guild was formed. John King, the senior member of the firm, had been a clerk with Mr. Proudfit since 1840. King & Guild did business until July, 1850, when Guild sold his interest to Mr. King, who remained alone until April 1, 1851. At this time James A. Fairley became a partner in the business, which was conducted under the name of King & Fairley until April 1, 1855. King & Fairley at this time dissolved, Mr. Fairley buying a portion of the stock and removing to the "Brick Store." Mr. Wm. McFarland, one of the present proprietors, now became a member of the firm. This copartnership of King & McFarland continued until April 1, 1865, during two years of which time John W. McFarland was associated with the firm, which was for that time known as King & McFarland. From Jan. 1, 1865, to Jan. 1, 1866, the business was conducted by William McFarland alone. At the latter date Mr. King again entered the firm, which was styled King & McFarland until March 1, 1868, at which time Mr. John J. Beattie was received as a partner. They did business under the name of King, McFarland & Co. until the 1st day of March, 1871, when William McFarland retired, and the firm was King & Beattie for one year. March 1, 1872, Mr. McFarland returned, and the firm was known for three years as King, McFarland & Beattie. Mr. Beattie then retired, and the business was conducted by King & McFarland till March 1, 1876, when Mr. King, in consequence of ill health, sold out his interest to Mr. Andrew Getty, the junior member of the present firm, who for four years had been an efficient clerk in the store.

The store has always enjoyed a fair proportion of the material prosperity of the town, and has been singularly fortunate in its extended business history. No failure of firms or individuals has occurred during the more than threescore years and ten that this old building has withstood the ravages of time. The ownership of the building has never passed from the hands of the lineal descendants of the family by whom it was built. Mr. McFarland, the present owner, is a grandson of Ebenezer Proudfit, and great-grandson of General John Williams, who held the title of the store, which was built by Mr. Proudfit on his lands, and at his death, which occurred in 1806, was by

will left to his daughter Betsey, by whom it passed to Rev. Alexander Proudfit, of Saratoga, and from him to Wm. McFarland, the present owner, by purchase.

#### MILITARY.

There are no extensive military operations involving battles to be spoken of in Salem, but in the time of the Revolution there was already a busy, stirring population. Colonel Williams, to whom so many important matters were intrusted, resided here. Military stores were kept here; and, as shown in the general history, "Fort Salem" was built here in 1777 by stockading the Presbyterian church, using the logs from the First Scotch church for the purpose. A block-house, called "Fort Williams," was built the next year on Mill hill, where so fine a view of Salem may still be had. The church fort was burned by the Tories after the people had been compelled to flee during the Burgoyne campaign.

On the authority of Hon. S. E. Spoor, of Hebron, we add the following incident:

Captain McNitt was in command of a portion of the Black Creek militia in the time of the Revolution. His company was attacked by the loyalists. Captain McNitt and his men took refuge in the plank-house, on the present farm of Daniel Woodard, northwest part of Salem, and, it is said, there was a sharp skirmish. The Tories were repulsed. The building is still standing, though clap-boarded and used as a wagon-house. Mr. Spoor has, himself, seen the places from which bullets were cut, and had the account personally from James McNitt, a son of the captain.

This incident, together with the items in various other places of this history, shows something of the stirring times in Salem.

The Revolutionary documents annexed are from the volumes of Williams Papers, preserved so carefully by the present family in Salem. Our acknowledgments are due to them for free access to these valuable memorials.

As to the War of 1812, the history of the churches shows that in the crisis of danger on Lake Champlain, all the arms-bearing men of the community turned out, leaving churches mostly with audiences of only women.

Pensioners, living in Salem, in 1840, by the official register, were George Field, eighty years of age; George Harvey, forty-six; Robert Stewart, seventy-three; Sarah Wilson, seventy; Robert McCarter, eighty-seven; Sarah Sanderson, eighty; Sarah McNish, eighty-two; George Fowler, seventy-nine; Asa Fitch, seventy-four; Margaret Gray, seventy-five.

There is a tradition that an Indian was killed near the present school house in Black Creek district. He was one of a raiding-party in Burgoyne's campaign, and was shot by some of the men of the neighborhood, who knew his enmity. The swamp near has been known as Purgatory ever since.

The following names are taken from a pay-roll of Captain Charles Hutchinson's company, in Colonel John Williams' regiment of militia, in the county of Charlotte and State of New York, from June 20 to Oct. 20, both days included:\*

\* Williams Papers, vol. 1, p. 101.

*Officers.*—Charles Hutchinson, captain; Edward Long, first lieutenant; Robert Stewart, second lieutenant; Alexander Turner, ensign; Daniel McNitt, James Stewart, Thomas Williams, Thomas Lyon, sergeants; Isaac Gray, David McNitt, Robert Hopkins, James Tomb, corporals.

*Privates.*—Alexander McNitt, Sr., John McNitt, Andrew Simson, John Simson, Alexander Simson, John Hopkins, Robert Hopkins, Alexander Henderson, John Gray, Jr., Reuben Wood, Alexander Hunsden, James Moore, Jr., John Gray, Sr., James Henderson, David Hopkins, John Dunlap, John Harsha, James Hamilton, Lewis Williams, David Webb, Robert Creighton, John McMichael, William Rogers, John McAllister, Samuel Hopkins, Jr., John McClure, Nathan Gray, John Wilson, Hugh Martyn, James Thompson, John Miller, Isaac Hopkins, David Hopkins (2d), John Thompson, Alexander McNish, John Chambers, Samuel Lyon, John Rowan.

On this pay-roll appear also the names of the regimental officers, with their time, which we also annex:

Colonel Williams, one hundred and seventeen days; Major Alexander Webster, sixty-eight days; Major Alexander Turner, sixty-eight days; Adjutant Moses Martin, seventy-four days; and Quartermaster John Conkey, eighty-four days.

A memorandum attached states that twenty-two of this company had marched from New York to Ticonderoga. The oath attached has a refreshing brevity in these days of long iron-clads:

"I swear, by God, that this is a just and true pay-roll, and their respective time of service and discharge.

"CHARLES HUTCHINSON, *Captain.*

"Sworn before me at New Perth, Nov. 10, 1777.

"JOHN WILLIAMS, *Chairman.*"

In another pay-roll of the same company† we find the following additional names: John Gray, Jr., Alexander McNish, John Livingston, Joseph Tomb, John Lytle, William Lytle, Andrew Lytle, John McFarland, John Lytle (2d), William Sloan, Turner Hamilton, Lewis Williams, James Miller, Thomas Williams, Robert Stewart, Isaac Gray, Andrew Simpson, Lewis Williams, Jr., Samuel Hopkins, Sr., Francis Lemmon, John Chambers, Samuel Lyon, James Hamilton, Jr., John Rowan, Ebenezer Russell, James Hopkins, James Moor, Sr., James Moor, Jr.

In another pay-roll of the same company there are still other names, as follows,‡ under date of March 16, 1778: Nathan Gray, John Rowan, Jr., George Easton, Hamilton McCollister, Richard Hoy, Matthew McClaughery, David Stewart, Archibald Stewart, Alexander Stewart, Thomas Oswald, Samuel Wilson, Robert Matthews, Daniel Mathison, John Webb, William Miller, Jr., George Miller, Robert Gilmore, Daniel Livingston, Peter McQueen, Thomas Bar, Wm. Campbell, Timothy Titus, Wm. Mof-fett, George Robinson, Wm. Matthews, Alexander Garrett.

To this roll are attached the following memoranda: "Reuben Wood was a sergeant in the company, and did duty while Captain Hutchinson was in command, and until

Burgoyne's defeat. Thomas Williams was clerk in the company, and was all the time doing duty as such, and as sergeant, while Captain Hopkins had the command. John Gray is a freholder in this town, and notwithstanding he was an exempt, he went to Ticonderoga and was in service until Burgoyne's defeat.

"Allen Hunsden was, through a mistake, put on this roll instead of Captain Armstrong, and was in service all the time. David Hopkins was above age, but notwithstanding did duty; was taken prisoner, and put in irons. John Dunlap was at Ticonderoga."

This company was in service from June 20, 1777, to Oct. 10, 1777, and, judging from the pay-roll, some portion of 1778.

Captain Hutchinson's company was afterwards commanded by Captain Edward Long. The captain wrote his own name sometimes without the final syllable, as appears from the following order:

"MRS. WILLIAMS.—Give these three men of the guard half a pint of rum and one gill, and place to my account.

"CHARLES HUTCHINSON, *Captain.*"

The following names are taken from the pay-roll of Captain Thomas Armstrong's company of Colonel John Williams' regiment of militia, in the county of Charlotte and State of New York, from the 20th of June to the 20th of October, both days included: § Thomas Armstrong, captain; John Armstrong, first lieutenant; Daniel McCleary, second lieutenant; John Martin, ensign; Zebulon Turner, sergeant-major; John Gibson, John Hunsden, David McKnight, Robert Caldwell, sergeants; Wm. Lytle, Wm. Smith, Jonathan Nivins, Wm. Huggins, corporals; Robert Armstrong, drummer; James Turner, fifer.

*Privates.*—George Blakeney, Robert McMichael, Isaac Lytle, Robert McArthur, Robert Boyd, John Boyd, James McFarland, Sr., James Means, John Wilson, Wm. Lytle, Jr., Joseph Wilson, Wm. Mencerief, Thomas Gibson, Robert Lytle, Benjamin Cleveland.

The following names are taken from the pay-roll of Captain John Hamilton's company, in Colonel John Williams' regiment of militia, in the county of Charlotte and State of New York: John Hamilton, captain, Hebron; James Wilson, first lieutenant, Hebron; George H. Nighton, second lieutenant; Samuel Croget, ensign; David Hopkins,|| R. V. Willson, Nathaniel Munson,|| Wm. Smith, sergeants; Jonathan Barber, Robert Getty,|| Isaac Hopkins, David Wheaton,|| corporals.

*Privates.*—David Willson, James Brown, David Getty, John Getty, Samuel Tirrell, Samuel Gammis, Abel Sharp, David Whitten, Solomon Wade, Adam Getty, Daniel Fisher, Daniel McCloud, John Duncan, Martin Harmon, Alpheus Harmon, Sr., Selah Harmon, Alpheus Harmon, Jr., Josiah Parrish, John Fisher, Isaac Lytle.

This roll was sworn to by Captain Hamilton, Nov. 10, 1777, before John Williams, chairman.

It is probable this company was largely from the town of Hebron.

A muster roll of the following company of loyalists is also found among the Williams Papers:¶

§ Williams Papers, vol. i, page 102.

|| Also of Hebron.

¶ Williams Papers, vol. i, page 121.

° Charles Hutchinson.

† Williams Papers, vol. i, p. 119.

‡ Ibid., p. 125.

*A list of Captain J. Sherwood's company in Colonel Peters' regiment:*

Justus Sherwood, captain; Edward Cascallen, lieutenant; John Wilson, ensign; James McKim, sergeant; John Embury, sergeant; Abraham Marsh, sergeant.

*Privates.*—Paul Heck, Charles Sweet, Dana Dulmage, Philip Singer, Andrew Embury, Philip Switzer, Samuel Wilson, Wm. Busted, Francis Nicholson, John Hoggal, Selah Stiles, Solomon Beecher, Alexander McDougall, Ebenezer Wright, Asel Wright, John Brooks, John Cascallen, Charles Griffen, John Bininger, James Buchanan, Joseph Moss, John Beecher, Enoch Mallory, Jacob Tyler, Daniel McGillivray, Eleazer Laraby, James Perigo, John Singer, Oliver Sweet, Abel Sharp, Peter Miller, Valentine Detlor, Peter Detlor, Robert Parry, Ezra Ward, Elijah Bolton, Caleb Henderson, John Griffin, Daniel Culver, George Patmer, Conroy Devoe, John Lawrence.

Some of the above names are found upon the following "bond of allegiance," executed April 22, 1776. (Williams Papers, vol. i. page 63.)

"We the subscribers do bind ourselves in the penal sum of one hundred pounds each to be obedient to the rules and orders of the Continental Congress; and also that we will protect and defend the rights and liberties of America, in the present contest against the oppressive acts of the English Parliament, according to their abilities. Signed by our hands this 22d day of April, 1776.

" JAMES CASCALLEN.	JOHN BISINGER.
" ADAM SCHOOLEAVY.	JOHN EMBURY.
" ABRAHAM BISINGER.	JOHN DULMAGE.
" GARRET MILLER.	J. CHERBOOD.
" PAUL HECK.	PETER SWITZER.
" PHILIP SWITZER.	PHILIP DEEGON."

Paul Heck was one of Embury's associates. It was his wife, Barbara Heck, who urged Philip Embury in New York to preach, and by her persistent entreaty induced the young local preacher, who had received a license in Ireland, to commence active religious work. This was in New York, before they came to Salem. Stevens, the Methodist historian, ascribes to *Barbara Heck* the honor of being the real founder of the American Methodist church.

Charles Hutchinson, the captain, had a personal experience in the "war" over the New Hampshire grants, as shown by a complaint to be found in the documentary history of the State. Charles Hutchinson's home was on Farrant's patent, in the northeast corner of the town, near the Vermont line.

At a special town-meeting held Aug. 29, 1862, William B. Boul, chairman, and William McFarland, clerk, resolutions were offered by James Gibson, seconded by C. L. Allen. After a stirring and patriotic discussion they were adopted. The supervisor was authorized to borrow on the credit of the town thirty-five hundred dollars, the money to be expended in raising volunteers to supply the deficiency of twenty-five men in the filling of the quota of the town, paying bounties and expenses necessary to fill Captain Crary's company to the minimum. The Legislature was petitioned to pass a legalizing act, if necessary, to confirm these proceedings. The final resolution requested the enrolling officers to make a complete list of all who had or should volunteer, attest the same by their

signatures; that said list should be filed in the town clerk's office, and entered in full upon the town records, "to the end that it may be known who have gone from this town into the field to save their country in the hour of peril."

Dec. 23, 1863, a special town-meeting was held, at which C. L. Allen was chairman, and D. V. T. Qua, clerk. Resolutions were adopted ratifying the action of the supervisors in raising the sum of one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars, to be used for bounties to recruits, at the rate of two hundred dollars each, the same to be charged to each town in proportion to the amount drawn. A previous town-meeting, December 7, had provided for a town bounty of three hundred dollars. This was rescinded, the town deciding to act under the resolution of the supervisors. A town war committee was appointed, consisting of A. B. Law, James Gibson, William A. Russell, John M. Williams, and William Cleveland.

At the annual meeting, March 1, 1864, it was resolved that a town bounty, not exceeding the sum of three hundred and fifty dollars, be offered for thirty men to fill the present call, and the remainder be applied to the next call for volunteers, and that the same sum be paid for any other men that may be required to fill the next quota, should another call be made.

At a special town-meeting called June 25, 1864, general authority was given to the supervisor, in connection with the war committee appointed Dec. 23, 1863, to raise whatever number of men may be necessary to fill the calls now or soon to be made by the President of the United States; and the supervisor was authorized to expend whatever money might be necessary for that purpose, issuing town bonds or procuring county bonds, and such taxes were fully authorized as might be necessary to meet the payments thus provided, bonds to run four years.

At the annual meeting, March 7, 1865, the war committee was continued, their past acts and doings fully confirmed, and further authority given to expend sums as might be necessary to fill any future calls, and to levy whatever taxes might be required to carry out this resolution.

The unlimited authority thus conferred at successive meetings shows how freely the people voted money for war purposes, and how fully and justly they confided in their appointed committee and in the supervisor of the town. The trust reposed was executed as faithfully as it had been cheerfully conferred. All the successive calls were promptly filled. The town was in advance of all demands of the national government—more than met them—having men standing to its credit in excess of quotas at the close of the war. The committee protected the town from draft, and at the same time saved the tax-payers from the swindling operations of bounty brokers, and their confederates,—bounty jumpers.

Such a war committee of patriotic prudent citizens, honored and trusted by the whole people, and therefore invested with well-nigh unlimited power, proved to be the safety of all classes.

The town-clerk not having made the report requested by the State in 1865, the following list was prepared from the printed muster-in rolls of the State. But it has been left

for correction and fully advertised in town, and Mr. Cruikshank, postmaster of Salem village, has given valuable and patriotic assistance in perfecting it. To his unwearied labor, Company H, of the 123d, are particularly indebted for the completeness of their record.

- George H. Allard, enl. June 11, 1862, 1st Mounted Rifles, Co. E.  
 Abner Austin, enl. Dec. 17, 1863, 16th Art., Co. K.  
 Alexander Austin, enl. Dec. 17, 1863, 16th Art., Co. K.  
 Samuel Atwood, enl. Aug. 2, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. H.  
 David Austin, musician; enl. Sept. 26, 1861, 2d Cav.  
 John Atkins, enl. Sept. 15, 1861, 2d Cav., Co. A.  
 Samuel Atwood, enl. Sept. 11, 1861, 2d Cav., Co. A; disch. at First Division hospital at close of war.  
 Alexander Austin, enl. Oct. 1, 1861, 2d Cav., Co. A.  
 Wm. Austin, corp.; enl. Sept. 11, 1861, 2d Cav., Co. A.  
 Platt D. Abell, farmer; enl. Sept. 11, 1861, 2d Cav., Co. A.  
 George W. Austin, enl. Dec. 1, 1861, 93d Regt., Co. I.  
 Wm. Andrea, enl. Sept. 4, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. H; left sick at Salem.  
 Wm. C. Askey, enl. June, 1861, 22d Regt., Co. D; two years.  
 Asa Burke, enl. June 11, 1862, 1st Mounted Rifles, Co. E.  
 Robert R. Beattie, sergt.; enl. Aug. 2, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. H; pro. to 2d lieut. Oct. 21, 1863; disch. June 8, 1865.  
 Garrett W. Bages, corp.; enl. Aug. 11, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. H; wounded May 1, 1863, at Chambersville; disch. June 8, 1865.  
 James L. Beattie, enl. Aug. 4, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. H; killed on picket at Atlanta, Ga., Aug. 18, 1864.  
 Milo H. Brown, enl. Aug. 13, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. H; died of disease at Loudon Valley, Va., Nov. 27, 1862.  
 Charles Billings, enl. Aug. 19, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. H; died of disease at Loudon Valley, Va., Dec. 13, 1864.  
 Patrick Burns, enl. Aug. 15, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. H; trans. to Invalid Corps.  
 George Beebe, enl. Aug. 5, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. H; disch. June 8, 1865.  
 Elijah Baker, enl. Aug. 9, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. H; disch. for disability May 21, 1861.  
 Evander Burtis, enl. Sept. 4, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. H; died in Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 8, 1862.  
 Albert B. Broughton, musician; enl. Sept. 26, 1861, 2d Cav.  
 Chauncey L. Beebe, enl. Sept. 23, 1861, 2d Cav., Co. A.  
 Colen M. Burke, enl. Sept. 7, 1861, 2d Cav., Co. A.  
 Delbert Brown, enl. Sept. 11, 1861, 2d Cav., Co. A.  
 Richard Burke, enl. Sept. 7, 1861, 2d Cav., Co. A.  
 Wales M. Barton, enl. Sept. 24, 1861, 2d Cav., Co. A.  
 Andrew Beebe, corp.; enl. Sept. 7, 1862, 2d Cav., Co. A.  
 Asa Burke, wagoner; enl. Sept. 7, 1861, 2d Cav., Co. A.  
 Norman L. Barber, enl. Sept. 1, 1863, 2d Vet. Cav., Co. D.  
 Wm. T. Beattie, 2d lieut.; enl. June, 1861, 22d Regt., Co. D; two years; killed at Bull Run.  
 Frank A. Barringer, enl. June, 1861, 22d Regt., Co. D; two years.  
 Simon B. Bance, trumpeter; enl. Sept. 29, 1862, 1st Mounted Rifles, Co. B; disch. at Point of Rocks, Sept. 19, 1864; reenl. as a veteran volunteer.  
 T. Frank Brown, enl. 1st Mounted Rifles, Co. H.  
 Edward Crow, enl. Aug. 12, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. G.  
 Peter Combie, enl. Aug. 6, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. G.  
 John S. Craig, capt.; enl. Aug. 22, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. H; resigned July 28, 1863.  
 Josiah W. Culver, 2d lieut.; enl. Aug. 1862, 123d Regt., Co. H; pro. to 1st lieut.; to capt. Oct. 21, 1863.  
 James H. Cowan, corp.; enl. Aug. 2, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. H; died at Harper's Ferry, from disease, Dec. 2, 1862.  
 Wm. H. Crighton, corp.; enl. July 30, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. H; sick in hospital, Aug. 19, 1864; disch. at Keokuk, Iowa, at close of war.  
 Lewis D. Chase, enl. Aug. 2, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. H; disch. June 8, 1865.  
 Wm. J. Cruikshank, enl. Aug. 5, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. H; pro. to corp.; wounded at Chambersville, May 3, 1863; disch. on account of wounds, March 11, 1864.  
 Henry J. Cleveland, enl. Aug. 5, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. H; pro. to corp.; wounded at Dallas and Pine Mountain; disch. June 8, 1865.  
 George M. Crighton, enl. Aug. 6, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. H; disch. from hospital at Chattanooga, Ga., at close of war.  
 Dudley E. Cornell, musician; enl. Sept. 26, 1862, 2d Cav.  
 James H. Conklin, enl. Oct. 2, 1861, 2d Cav., Co. A.  
 Elias P. Crandall, enl. Sept. 7, 1861, 2d Cav., Co. A.  
 Volney Crow, enl. Sept. 21, 1861, 2d Cav., Co. A.  
 George Clark, enl. Sept. 7, 1861, 2d Cav., Co. A.  
 David E. Conin, 1st lieut.; enl. Sept. 7, 1861, 1st Mounted Rifles, Co. E; had before served in 2d Cav.  
 Benjamin F. Cole, sergt.; enl. Sept. 11, 1861, 2d Cav., Co. A.  
 Charles H. Clark, optician & sergt.; enl. Sept. 11, 1861, 2d Cav., Co. A.  
 Stephen B. Chellis, sergt.; enl. Sept. 11, 1861, 2d Cav., Co. A.  
 Jason A. Conkey, farmer; enl. Sept. 7, 1861, 2d Cav., Co. A.  
 Robert Conkshank, enl. sergt.; enl. Aug. 5, 1862; must. Sept. 4, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. H; pro. 2d lieut., Feb. 29, 1863; 1st lieut., Oct. 21, 1863; acting adj. Sept. 1 to Nov. 19, 1864; acting prov. marshal for brigade, Nov. 10 to April 11, 1865; acting adj.-de-camp, April 11 to June 8, 1865.

- George Cobb, enl. June, 1861, for two years, 22d Regt., Co. D.  
 Boly Cramer, enl. June, 1861, for two years, 22d Regt., Co. D.  
 Willard H. Colton, enl. Jan. 21, 1861, 1st Mounted Rifles, Co. E; disch. Nov. 29, 1865.  
 Hugh Dorrance, enl. June 19, 1862, 1st Mounted Rifles, Co. E.  
 Thomas L. Dobbins, enl. Dec. 28, 1863, 16th Art., Co. K.  
 Horatio H. Dunn, enl. Dec. 20, 1863, 16th Art., Co. K.  
 Wm. H. Dunnington, sergt.; enl. Aug. 2, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. H; wounded at Chambersville, May 2, 1863; disch. June 8, 1865.  
 Philip H. Dunfoth, enl. Aug. 22, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. H.  
 Martin P. Dunlap, enl. Aug. 3, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. H.  
 Henry Dunfoth, enl. Aug. 13, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. H; wounded at Peach-Tree Creek, July 29, 1864; died at Kingston, Ga., July 31, 1864.  
 Austin Deneil, enl. Aug. 12, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. H; taken prisoner at Kulp's Farm, July 22, 1863; not heard from afterwards.  
 Peter Donahue, enl. Aug. 29, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. H; disch. June 8, 1865.  
 John Dohg, enl. Aug. 21, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. H.  
 Philip H. Dunfoth, enl. Sept. 9, 1861, 2d Cav., Co. A; disch. June 8, 1865.  
 John J. Dunlap, enl. Sept. 23, 1861, 2d Cav., Co. A.  
 John S. Dohg, enl. Oct. 1, 1861, 2d Cav., Co. A; wounded at Chambersville May 3, 1863; disch. June 8, 1865.  
 Orlando Dana, enl. June, 1861, for two years, 22d Regt., Co. D.  
 Henry C. Earle, enl. Jan. 5, 1861, 16th Art., Co. K.  
 Wright Eddy, enl. Dec. 28, 1863, 16th Art., Co. K.  
 Benjamin Elliott, 1st lieut.; enl. Aug. 22, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. H; resigned Feb. 5, 1863.  
 George H. Edie, musician; enl. Aug. 11, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. H.  
 Frank W. Esler, soldier; enl. Oct. 29, 1861, 2d Cav., Co. A; disch. June 8, 1865.  
 Daniel A. Foster, enl. Aug. 5, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. H; disch. June 8, 1865.  
 Henry Fleming, enl. Sept. 11, 1861, 2d Cav., Co. A.  
 Wm. G. Fisher, bugler; enl. Sept. 30, 1861, 2d Cav., Co. A.  
 Thomas B. Fisk, 1st lieut.; enl. June, 1861, for two years, 22d Regt., Co. D; resigned Oct. 29, 1862.  
 Carlos Ferguson, enl. June, 1861, for two years, 22d Regt., Co. D.  
 James C. Gray, corp.; enl. Aug. 9, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. H; died of disease, March 21, 1865.  
 Edward Gleason, enl. Aug. 9, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. H; disch. June 8, 1865.  
 Levi H. Gay, enl. Aug. 9, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. H; disch. June 8, 1865.  
 Edward Graves, enl. Aug. 9, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. H; disch. April 21, 1863.  
 John Gibson, musician; enl. Sept. 26, 1861, 2d Cav.  
 James Gilchrist, enl. Oct. 28, 1861, 2d Cav., Co. A.  
 Benjamin B. Gilman, corp.; enl. Sept. 7, 1861, 2d Cav., Co. A.  
 Samuel Giles, enl. Aug. 3, 1863, 2d Cav., Co. D.  
 Reuben Hill, enl. June 1, 1862, 1st Mounted Rifles, Co. E.  
 King S. Hammond, enl. Dec. 28, 1863, 16th Art., Co. K.  
 William R. Haskins, enl. Dec. 28, 1863, 16th Art., Co. K.  
 John Haslin, enl. Dec. 28, 1863, 16th Art., Co. K.  
 Forrest R. Hatch, enl. Dec. 31, 1863, 16th Art., Co. K.  
 Ira Hawthorne, enl. Dec. 31, 1863, 16th Art., Co. K.  
 Thomas Highland, enl. Aug. 9, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. G.  
 John Hopkins, wagoner; enl. Aug. 5, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. H; disch. June 8, 1865.  
 Albert Hopkins, enl. Aug. 5, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. H; disch. June 8, 1865.  
 Silas Hopkins, enl. Aug. 6, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. H; disch. from Harper's Ferry hospital.  
 Jacob Hoyer, enl. Aug. 22, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. H; missing on march, June 27-1, 63.  
 Nowell L. Harwood, enl. Aug. 22, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. H; disch. at hospital in Baltimore, Md.  
 William Howe, musician; enl. Sept. 7, 1861, 2d Cav.  
 King S. Hammond, corp.; enl. Sept. 7, 1861, 2d Cav., Co. A.  
 Woodard Hill, enl. Sept. 15, 1861, 2d Cav., Co. A.  
 John N. Hayes, enl. Nov. 1, 1861, 2d Cav., Co. A.  
 Henry Dodge, enl. Sept. 18, 1861, 2d Cav., Co. A.  
 William B. Haskins, enl. Sept. 11, 1861, 2d Cav., Co. A.  
 George W. Hayward, enl. Oct. 1, 1861, 2d Cav., Co. A.  
 George Hatley, enl. Sept. 7, 1861, 2d Cav., Co. A.  
 John A. Hean, enl. Oct. 7, 1861, 2d Cav., Co. A.  
 Nelson B. Hadden, enl. Sept. 7, 1861, 2d Cav., Co. A.  
 John Hunt, enl. Sept. 11, 1861, 2d Cav., Co. A.  
 John Haslem, enl. Sept. 29, 1861, 2d Cav., Co. A.  
 Addison Hayner, enl. Dec. 4, 1861, 93d Regt., Co. I.  
 John Haby, enl. Aug. 3, 1863, 2d Vet. Cav., Co. D.  
 Elisha Hill, enl. Aug. 17, 1863, 2d Vet. Cav., Co. D.  
 James Hayden, enl. Aug. 31, 1863, 2d Vet. Cav., Co. D.  
 Daniel Hatley, enl. Aug. 1, 1863, 2d Vet. Cav., Co. D.  
 Wm. Hoyer, enl. June, 1861, for two years, 22d Regt., Co. D.  
 Archibald Johnson, enl. Aug. 21, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. H; wounded at Chambersville, Va., and died May 6, 1863.  
 James Jermann, enl. Sept. 23, 1861, 2d Cav., Co. A.  
 John A. Kemp, enl. Sept. 7, 1861, 2d Cav., Co. A.  
 Henry C. Kynnon, enl. Sept. 7, 1861, 2d Cav., Co. A.  
 Joseph Keating, enl. Aug. 17, 1862; wounded at Kulp's Farm, Ga., June 22, 1863; died in rebel hospital.  
 George Lawrence, enl. Dec. 28, 1863, 16th Art., Co. K.  
 William Leonard, enl. Sept. 21, 1861, 2d Cav., Co. A.  
 John Leonard, enl. Sept. 21, 1861, 2d Cav., Co. A.

- Wm. H. Todd, end. Sept. 11, 1861, 1st Mounted Rifles, Co. E; had before served in 2d Cav., disch. Nov. 29, 1860.
- Joseph Towse, end. Sept. 7, 1861, 2d Cav., Co. A.
- Edwin Todd, end. Jan. 19, 1861, 1st N. Y. Mounted Rifles; taken prisoner, March, 1861; dis. hereafter.
- David Mahaffy, end. Dec. 30, 1861, 16th Art., Co. K; mustered out, Aug. 28, 1862, with honor.
- Matthew Moraghan, end. Aug. 22, 1862, 125d Regt., Co. G.
- Frank McFarland, corp.; end. Aug. 2, 1862, 125d Regt., Co. H; wounded May 29, 1861; dis. h. June 8, 1865.
- Thomas P. Matthews, end. Aug. 6, 1862, 125d Regt., Co. H; dis. h. June 8, 1865.
- Samuel Mahaffy, 2d, end. Aug. 22, 1862, 125d Regt., Co. H; priv.; sent; dis. h. June 8, 1865.
- John A. Means, end. Aug. 5, 1862, 125d Regt., Co. H; killed at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1862.
- Charles Marshall, end. Aug. 22, 1862, 125d Regt., Co. H; killed at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1862.
- Michael McFarland, end. Aug. 7, 1862, 1st Regt., Co. H; wounded at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1862.
- Peter M. Nassor, end. Aug. 5, 1862, 125d Regt., Co. H; kill d. at Kelly's Farm, Va., June 22, 1862.
- Levi Matthews, musician; end. Sept. 26, 1861, 2d Cav.
- Austin Mazine, musician; end. Sept. 26, 1861, 2d Cav.; also served in 1st Mounted Rifles.
- Watson W. McCallough, capt.; end. Sept. 11, 1861, 2d Cav., Co. A.
- Wm. McLaughlin, sergeant; end. Sept. 11, 1861, 2d Cav., Co. A.
- James C. McCallum, corp.; end. Sept. 19, 1861, 2d Cav., Co. A.
- Thomas McHenry, end. Sept. 17, 1861, 2d Cav., Co. A.
- Morris Moor, end. Oct. 13, 1861, 2d Cav., Co. A.
- James McGee, end. Sept. 7, 1861, 2d Cav., Co. A.
- Samuel McCain, end. Oct. 1, 1861, 2d Cav., Co. A.
- Benjamin B. Matthews, end. Sept. 26, 1861, 2d Cav., Co. A.
- Joseph B. Madison, end. June, 1861, for two years, 22d Regt., Co. D.
- Edward Nelson, end. Sept. 12, 1861, 2d Cav., Co. A.
- Robert D. Nelson, end. Aug. 31, 1861, for one year, 125d Regt., Co. H; dis. h. June 8, 1865.
- John Nelson, end. June, 1861, for two years, 22d Regt., Co. D.
- Peter Naylor, end. 1st Mounted Rifles, Co. F.
- Wm. J. O'Connell, end. July 30, 1862, 125d Regt., Co. H; died of disease at Elk River Bridge, Tenn.
- Patrick O'Brien, end. Nov. 1, 1861, 2d Cav., Co. A.
- George Patterson, end. June 25, 1862, 1st Mounted Rifles, Co. E.
- Oliver I. Parker, end. Aug. 12, 1862, 125d Regt., Co. H; dis. h. June 8, 1865.
- John A. Perkins, end. July 31, 1862, 125d Regt., Co. H; wounded and prisoner, Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1862; dis. h. June 8, 1865.
- Abraham Pratt, end. Aug. 6, 1862, 125d Regt., Co. H; dis. h. June 8, 1865.
- William Price, end. Aug. 24, 1862, 125d Regt., Co. H; wounded at Resaca, Ga., May 15, 1864; dis. h. June 8, 1865.
- Henry Park, end. Sept. 26, 1861, 2d Cav., Co. A.
- Joseph Perry, end. Nov. 1, 1861, 2d Cav., Co. A.
- Alexander Pratt, end. Oct. 1, 1861, 2d Cav., Co. A; discharged.
- Edgar S. Perry, bugler; end. Sept. 9, 1861, 2d Cav., Co. A.
- Wm. C. Partridge, end. Aug. 11, 1862, 125d Regt., Co. H; left sick at Salem.
- Brian Pratt, end. June, 1861, for two years, 22d Regt., Co. D.
- Daniel K. Ross, sergeant; end. Aug. 11, 1862, 125d Regt., Co. H; prisoner, June 22, 1862; returned to duty; discharged.
- Wm. E. Rich, end. Aug. 15, 1862, 125d Regt., Co. H; killed at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1862.
- Wm. H. Ryan, musician; end. Sept. 26, 1861, 2d Cav.; present in 1st Mounted Rifles.
- Solomon W. Russ, H. capt.; end. Sept. 7, 1861, 2d Cav., Co. A.
- Wm. Robertson, 2d lieutenant; end. Sept. 7, 1861, 2d Cav., Co. A.
- Robert Roe, sergeant; end. Sept. 11, 1861, 2d Cav., Co. A.
- Matthew B. Rubin, end. Nov. 1, 1861, 2d Cav., Co. A.
- Marcus D. Rice, end. Sept. 11, 1861, 2d Cav., Co. A.
- Daniel R. Ross, end. Sept. 11, 1861, 2d Cav., Co. A; discharged.
- Daniel C. Rogers, end. Sept. 19, 1861, 2d Cav., Co. A.
- Charles W. Rasey, end. Sept. 11, 1861, 2d Cav., Co. A.
- Lawrence M. Roy, drummer; end. Aug. 5, 1862, 125d Regt.; priv.; 2d lieutenant; not mustered.
- John D. Ross, end. Sept. 1, 1861, for one year, 125d Regt., Co. H.
- John L. Rice, end. June, 1861, for two years, 22d Regt., Co. D.
- Wm. T. Roney, end. June, 1861, for two years, 22d Regt., Co. D.
- Abram Rowan, end. June, 1861, for two years, 22d Regt., Co. D.
- John C. Shields, end. Dec. 28, 1861, 16th Art., Co. K.
- Wm. H. Stewart, corp.; end. Aug. 9, 1862, 125d Regt., Co. H; died of wounds received at Chancellorsville, May 12, 1862.
- Charles R. Sherman, corp.; end. Aug. 5, 1862, 125d Regt., Co. H; dis. h. June 8, 1865.
- John S. Smoiler, end. Aug. 21, 1862, 125d Regt., Co. H; dis. h. June 8, 1865.
- Charles A. Sheppard, end. Aug. 6, 1862, 125d Regt., Co. H; straggled May 2, 1865.
- Abraham Steiner, end. Aug. 15, 1862, 125d Regt., Co. H; wounded at Chancellorsville, May 3, 1862; dis. h. for disability, June 8, 1865.
- George Sweet, end. July 30, 1862, 125d Regt., Co. H; died of disease in camp, Stafford Court-House, Va., Feb. 1, 1863.
- Henry C. Sweet, end. Aug. 12, 1862, 125d Regt., Co. H; died of disease at Harper's Ferry, Va., Feb. 26, 1862.
- Elias Smith, musician; end. Sept. 26, 1861, 2d Cav.
- James R. Skinner, corp.; end. Sept. 26, 1861, 2d Cav., Co. A.
- Frederick S. Sisson, corp.; end. Sept. 7, 1861, 2d Cav., Co. A.
- Joseph Sprague, end. Sept. 11, 1861, 2d Cav., Co. A.
- Camillus Shaw, end. Sept. 11, 1861, 2d Cav., Co. A.
- Edward Swenson, end. Sept. 11, 1861, 2d Cav., Co. A.
- John Stevens, end. Sept. 11, 1861, 2d Cav., Co. A.
- James Smith, end. Sept. 7, 1861, 2d Cav., Co. A.
- David G. Stewart, end. Oct. 1, 1861, 2d Cav., Co. A.
- James B. Shuman, end. Sept. 7, 1861, 2d Cav., Co. A.
- John Snyder, end. Oct. 1, 1861, 2d Cav., Co. A.
- Thomas Smith, end. Oct. 1, 1861, 2d Cav., Co. A.
- Wm. Spauld, end. Oct. 22, 1861, 2d Cav., Co. A.
- Edward Spangens, end. Dec. 1, 1861, 35d Regt., Co. I; present in 1st Mounted Rifles, Co. B, June 1, 1862.
- Erasmus Squiers, end. Aug. 15, 1862, 2d Vet. Cav., Co. D.
- Frank Saylor, end. June, 1861, for two years, 22d Regt., Co. D.
- Wm. H. Smart, end. May 16, 1861, for two years, 22d Regt., Co. D.
- James Stalker, end. Dec. 28, 1861, for two years, 22d Regt., Co. D.
- Warren Thomas, end. Dec. 28, 1861, 16th Art., Co. K.
- Owen Tappan, end. Aug. 15, 1862, 125d Regt., Co. H; dis. h. from hospital, Louisville, Ky., at close of war.
- William Thomas, musician; end. Sept. 26, 1861, 2d Cav.
- David N. Thompson, end. Sept. 7, 1861, 2d Cav., Co. A.
- Donna T. Tolley, end. Oct. 1, 1861, 2d Cav., Co. A.
- Hiram L. Thomas, end. Oct. 1, 1861, 2d Cav., Co. A.
- Prince Van Norden, end. Oct. 1, 1861, 2d Cav., Co. A.
- Joseph S. Whittier, end. Dec. 26, 1861, 16th Art., Co. K.
- Alfred H. Wang, end. Dec. 28, 1861, 16th Art., Co. K.
- Frederick J. Whitman, corp.; end. Aug. 2, 1862, 125d Regt., Co. H; priv.; died of disease in hospital at Savannah, Ga., March 6, 1865.
- Edgar L. Wheeler, end. Aug. 5, 1862, 125d Regt., Co. H; dis. h. from hospital at Charlottesville, Va., at close of war.
- Abraham H. White, end. Aug. 9, 1862, 125d Regt., Co. H; trans. to Invalid Corps.
- James H. Wright, end. Aug. 6, 1862, 125d Regt., Co. H; dis. h. June 8, 1865.
- Edward D. Whitney, end. Aug. 6, 1862, 125d Regt., Co. H; dis. h. June 8, 1865.
- William Warner, end. Aug. 18, 1862, 125d Regt., Co. H; dis. h. June 8, 1865.
- David H. Warner, end. Aug. 21, 1862, 125d Regt., Co. H; died of disease, April 26, 1865.
- Richard West, end. July 20, 1862, 125d Regt., Co. H; committed suicide at Loudon Valley, Va., Dec. 6, 1862.
- Luther W. White, musician; end. Sept. 26, 1861, 2d Cav.
- Charles Whitehead, musician; end. Sept. 26, 1861, 2d Cav.
- Henry Wilkins, musician; end. Sept. 26, 1861, 2d Cav.
- Robert J. Weger, end. Oct. 26, 1861, 2d Cav., Co. A.
- John Wright, end. Oct. 1, 1861, 2d Cav., Co. A.
- Denius Welch, end. Sept. 7, 1861, 2d Cav., Co. A.
- Thomas West, end. Sept. 7, 1861, 2d Cav., Co. A.
- Myron Wood, end. Sept. 7, 1861, 2d Cav., Co. A.
- James Wiggins, end. Oct. 1, 1861, 2d Cav., Co. A.
- John M. Webster, end. Oct. 1, 1861, 2d Cav., Co. A.
- George Watt, end. Dec. 4, 1861, 35d Regt., Co. I.
- Christopher M. Wolf, end. Sept. 1861, 35d Regt., Co. I; dis. h. Sept. 1862; present, May, 1865, 57th N. H. B. dis. h. Dec. 28, 1864, of wounds received at Reams's Station, Va., Aug. 26, 1864.
- James West, end. June, 1861, 22d Regt., Co. D.
- James Yates, end. Dec. 28, 1861, 16th Art., Co. K.
- John Young, end. Aug. 1, 1861, 2d Vet. Cav., Co. D.

## BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

### GENERAL JOHN WILLIAMS.

This distinguished gentleman was born at Barnstaple, in the county of Devon, England, in the year 1752, was liberally educated, studied medicine and surgery, and prepared for the practice of his profession by one year's attendance in the great hospital of St. Thomas, in London, and afterwards serving for one year as surgeon's mate on board of an English vessel of war, emigrated to this country, and settled at Salem, in the then county of Charlotte, in the latter part of the year 1773, and there commenced business as a physician and surgeon, and almost immediately obtained an extensive practice in his profession; which rapidly increasing, he became widely known and greatly beloved and respected by all classes in the community. Indeed, so rapid was his



*John Williams*





advance in the popular affection and confidence (that on the breaking out of the Revolutionary war, in April, 1775,—less than two years after his coming,—he was chosen unanimously as one of the representatives of the county of Charlotte in the New York Provincial Congress, which met and organized in the city of New York on May 20, 1775, and which for some years, and during “troublesome times,” administered the government of this State. Of this body Dr. Williams was thrice re-elected a member, and served as such during its whole existence. In this he was active and influential, and was appointed on some of its most important committees, and had in his charge or under consultation and determination many of its most considerable affairs. He took his seat in the Congress on the 24th of May,—only four days after its opening,—and was, on the next day, appointed the second member on a committee of five to prepare and report the draft of a letter to the inhabitants of the northern counties of the State as to incursions into the neighboring province of Canada. (*J.* Journal, 11.) On the 25th of May he was appointed on the committee to confer with Captain Douglas on the capture of Ticonderoga; on the 26th on one to prepare a letter to all the counties, recommending in each the organization of war committees or committees of safety. (*J.*, 15.) On May 31 he was appointed on the committee to report an organization of the troops to be embodied for the defense of the country and regulations for their discipline and government. (*J.*, 21.) On June 2 on a committee to report a plan for the accommodation of the differences between the colonies and the mother-country. (*J.*, 26.) On June 13 on committee to hear and report on Colonel Duer’s memorial. (*J.*, 42.) On June 21 on another to report a plan for the enforcement of a resolution as to salt. (*J.*, 49.) On June 15 his colleague, Colonel Marsh, had leave of absence, and Dr. Williams had power granted him to cast the full vote of the county. (*J.*, 44.) On the 30th of June he was appointed a surgeon, and was subsequently assigned for duty in that capacity to one of the regular regiments. In February, 1776, on the unanimous recommendation of the committee of safety of Charlotte county, he was appointed and commissioned as colonel of the regiment which had been raised, mainly by his efforts, in that county, and remained its commanding officer, except for a brief period, all through the war and till his subsequent promotion, in 1786, to be the brigadier-general of the brigade.

The service of Dr. Williams as surgeon continued in one of the New York regiments on the Continental line till the declaration of peace, acting as such in some of the heaviest battles of the war, especially in the battle of Monmouth, where, by his efficient aid and services, the life of his friend and associate, Major Joseph McCracken, was saved. The arm of the latter had been cut off by a cannon-shot, and he lay bleeding in some bushes on the field—to which his servant had carried him—when found by Dr. Williams, by whom he was brought home and finally restored to health.

These services by no means prevented the attendance of Dr. Williams as a member at the sessions of the Provincial Congress, though they no doubt prevented his being as

active and useful as he had been when burdened with no other official duty.

The Journal shows his taking a seat in 1776, on February 14, and on the seventeenth he was on a committee to organize the four New York regiments on the Continental line (*J.*, 396), and on March 11 on another to report the powers to be granted to the committee of safety, which was to sit during the recess of the Congress (*J.*, 351); and on March 15 he was chosen a member of that committee during the recess of the Senate.

On April 8, 1777, he gave his vote for the ordinance creating the State of New York and adopting its constitution. (*J.*, 892.)

Besides these public and official stations he was also an active member of the convention by which the State of New York adopted the constitution of the United States; member of the Council of Appointment of this State for the year 1789; member of the Assembly of New York for the years 1781 and 1782; and of the Senate of this State from 1777 to 1795, except while in the Assembly; four years, from 1792 to 1796, a representative in Congress from the district composed of the counties of Washington and Saratoga; and during over twenty-five years, from the organization of the State government to his death, holding the office of judge of the county courts of Charlotte, and its successor, Washington, county; and often, while officiating as such, presiding over the courts,—trying the cases and charging the grand and trial juries with ability and dignity.

During much of this time he also held the office of supervisor of the town of Salem, and while such was an active and efficient member of the board of supervisors of the county. It should be borne in mind that from the time he settled in Salem till his last illness unfitted him for the work, he was giving attention to a large and constantly-increasing business. He was the largest landholder the county ever had, owning at one time all the lands in Hampton, except three thousand five hundred acres, more than half of Putnam, nearly half of Whitehall, and the like in Hebron, largely in Granville and more than half of Salem, with many other separate parcels in various parts of the State.

His death occurred at Salem on the 22d July, 1806, he being aged fifty-three years and ten months. His life had been one of great activity and usefulness, and to his untiring exertions the county is largely indebted for its rapid growth in population and in material power, resources, and influence.

General Williams lived in a time when party spirit ran riot. He occupied a high and shining station, and, of course, was a constant mark for the arrow of a public opponent or the private shaft of malice and envy. The dread of his power and influence by those who were opposed to him, the ignoble fear, and the sycophantic expressions of others towards him were well described by the patriarch Lusting, of Lansingburg, on one occasion, when a large gathering had assembled and were deriding the general and threatening what *they* would do with him when he should pass on his returning home from the Legislature. The reason of their anger was that the general had by his labors and influence obtained the passage of the law by

which Cambridge and Easton were taken from Albany county and placed with the county of Washington instead of Rensselaer. To this measure the people of Lansingburg had been bitterly hostile, and their wrath at its chief promoter was unmeasured in words. It was after hearing for some time the idle talk of this crowd ready to do some great thing that Mr. Lansing said: "Oh, no, gentlemen, when the general comes along through this place not a soul of you but will take off his hat, with a low bow, saying, 'Your most obedient, General Williams.' No; he is to be respected for the governing influence he has in the Legislature, and for his ability shown in the passage of this law, as well as in every other measure he takes in hand."

This, it will be remembered, was a tribute of respect from one whose interests had been prejudiced by the action of General Williams, and who yet had the manliness to acknowledge his great ability and rebuke those who detracted from his merit.

This measure greatly benefited this county, rendering it more powerful in wealth, territory, and population, and increasing greatly its influence in the legislative bodies of the State and nation. The town of Salem was also thereby placed nearer the geographical centre of the county, and thus the "Central Court-house question," then looming into importance, was for a long time bridged over or avoided.

As a physician and surgeon, Dr. Williams was highly distinguished; as a scholar and a linguist he had no superior among his associates. His skill and learning prove him to have been a hard student, as otherwise he could not have attained and held the high position he did, as well in his profession as among the learned men of the time.

It would be gratifying to exhibit his more than ordinary ability by extracts from his extensive correspondence, his charges to grand juries, his elaborate reports in the Legislature and in Congress from the various committees on which he so frequently served, but the length of this sketch already admonishes us to brevity, and we refrain. But it was as a statesman and in the walks of legislation that his great power and influence were exhibited. Some of the measures which he presented or advocated have been already noticed.

His legislative career lasted nearly twenty years, and at a time when all his ability was required and was efficiently given in the organization of the great State of New York; not merely in its formal creation, but its potential existence as one of the powers of the earth. This required skill as a lawgiver, care and prudence in meeting and avoiding existing and numerous evils, and foresight in preventing those likely to arise. The journals of both Houses show him to have been active in all the important measures before the Legislature while he was a member. One proof of his ability and exertions in legislation will be given, and that must suffice as a fair specimen of his life-long works.

The subject of opening a water communication from the Hudson river to the west, by the great lakes, and to the north by Lake Champlain, had been suggested as feasible by several different persons, but to General John Williams are we indebted for its first introduction into the legislation of the State. He, then being a member of the Senate, offered a resolution in that body on the 15th of February,

1791, for the appointment of a joint committee of the Senate and Assembly on this subject, and the resolution being adopted in both Houses, the committee was raised, and he was appointed its chairman. This committee subsequently and in the following year reported favorably. This report was referred to the Commissioners of the Land-Office to report as to the feasibility of the measure, and on the 5th of January, 1792, their report, which was favorable, was submitted to both Houses, and General Williams then moved for another joint committee, to which the report was referred. On the 7th February following he brought in a bill authorizing the construction of the proposed works, and this bill became a law on the 30th March, 1792.

In the company which was organized for the construction of the Northern Inland Lock Navigation, connecting the Hudson River and Lake Champlain, General Williams was a director and a heavy stockholder, and devoted much time and labor to advance the undertaking.

General Williams was twice married. His first wife was Mrs. Susanna (Thomas), the widow of James Turner, one of the first settlers of the town of Salem. She dying, he married Mrs. Mary Townley, of the city of New York. By her he had no children. By his first wife he had four children, viz.:

Susan, who married the Rev. Alexander Prouditt, D.D., over forty years minister of the Associate Reformed church at Salem.

Elizabeth, who married Ebenezer Prouditt, long a distinguished merchant at Salem.

Maria, who married the Hon. Anthony I. Blanchard, one of the ablest lawyers of Washington County, and long first judge of the county courts; and

John, who subsequently for many years commanded the Washington County Regiment of Cavalry, and from that obtained the military title of colonel, by which he was afterwards uniformly called. He married Ann, a daughter of Colonel George Wray, of Fort Ann, and by her had an only son, John, who married Miss Harriet B. Martin, a niece of Governor Enos T. Throop; and an only daughter, Mary, who married the Rev. George W. Bethune, D.D., and who died without leaving any children.

John Williams, Jr., last mentioned, by his wife Harriet, had an only son, John M., and daughters, Harriet M. and Fanny H., who are all living. John M. Williams married Miss Frances Schriver, and by her has a son, John Francis, and daughter, Marion.

John Williams, Jr., died in the prime of life, greatly beloved and respected, on June 14, 1846, in the thirty-seventh year of his age.

#### HON. JAMES GIBSON.

This gentleman, on the paternal side, is descended from John Gibson, of Providence, R. I., and by his grandmother is ninth in descent from John Brown, the Assistant of the Plymouth colony, and by his mother, seventh in descent from John Townsend, of Warwick, R. I., afterwards of Oyster Bay, Long Island.

He is the son of James B. Gibson and Margaret Townsend, his wife, and was born at Salem, N. Y., September 5,



*J. M. Gibson*

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1816. James B. Gibson was a lawyer of distinction, and was held in high esteem by his fellow-townsmen, and by the people of the county generally. His wife was a lady of rare attainments, highly cultured, and deeply versed in literature. She departed this life July 20, 1825, and her husband on May 10, 1827. During his lifetime he was in good pecuniary circumstances, but when his estate was settled but little was left, except family heirlooms, for his children, so that James and his brothers and sisters had to depend upon their own exertions for their support. James, at the time of his father's death, was only eleven years of age, and he took up the threads of his young life with a determination to weave them into something that would give him position and influence. He was educated at Washington Academy, at Salem. While a student he entered the law-office of his uncle, Samuel Stevens, a former partner of his father, who was at that time eminent as a practitioner, and who afterwards became one of the leading members of the Albany bar. After the departure of Mr. Stevens, he studied in the office of Cyrus Stevens, at Salem, and subsequently with Hon. John H. Boyd, at Whitehall. During the years of his student life, he laid broad and deep the foundation for his future success as a lawyer. In 1836, at the October term of the Supreme Court, Mr. Gibson was admitted to practice, and on the 1st of January following, he formed a partnership with Cyrus Stevens, which continued one year, and until the latter moved to Albany. From that time he continued the practice of his profession on his individual responsibility at the place of his nativity, where he has ever since resided. In October, 1839, he was admitted as a counsellor-at-law. He was successful from the outset in his profession. "His qualifications," to quote the language of another, "were such as to attract the attention of the public; and, in a brief time, he gathered to himself an extended practice." Very many important causes, civil and criminal, have been intrusted to him during the forty-odd years of his professional life, and, if space permitted, the writer would be pleased to speak somewhat in detail concerning the more important controversies. But this sketch would be imperfect without a brief allusion to a few of the cases in which, by his deep research into the principles and logic of law and the science of jurisprudence, he became the instrument by means of which the law was settled in our courts on many novel questions. The first cause which Mr. Gibson tried, which was carried to the Supreme Court on appeal, and in which he prepared the argument, was that of *Prindle vs. Anderson* (reported in 19 Wend., 391). This was a case in which he raised and succeeded on the question that the receipt of rent by a landlord after service by him of notice to quit on his tenant, was a waiver of the notice. This decision was affirmed in the court for the correction of errors, and is reported in 23d Wend., 616.

In the case of *Shaw vs. Beveridge*, 3 Hill, 26, he succeeded in establishing as law, that an action of trespass would lie for disturbing a party in the possession of a pew in a church.

In *Safford vs. People*, 5 Denio, 112, he prepared the case and succeeded on the question that a party cannot give evidence derogatory to the character of his own witness, or

show by the witness' *own evidence* that he is unworthy of belief.

In *Hanks vs. Fake*, not reported, he argued for and the court held, that an action would not lie to recover for brandy sold by a "commercial traveler," being the "growth, produce, or manufacture" of a foreign country, without the latter having a license as a hawker or peddler, it being contrary to the statute. (1 R. S., 595.)

In *Buck vs. Binger*, 3 Barb., 391, he maintained, and the court held, that a party was estopped from taking summary proceedings to remove a tenant by an existing covenant for quit possession.

In *Adams vs. R. and S. R. Co.*, 6 Seld., 328, he held that ejection would lie to recover the fee of a public highway, and in which the railroad tunnel at Whitehall was held to belong to the plaintiff.

In *Stevenson vs. Bardin*, tried in 1860, the court held, on his motion, that photographs of an instrument alleged to be forged could be used to establish such forgery. As this was the first attempt to use this art as evidence in the courts, the decision was of general interest.

Since 1833, Mr. Gibson has been largely engaged in railroad suits, and is at this time (1878) the attorney for the Boston, Hoosac Tunnel, and Western Railway company in several important causes, and especially in reopening the Albany Northern railroad.

After reaching his majority he entered with great spirit into politics, joining the Whig party, with which he remained connected until the organization of the Republican party, in 1856. So great was his interest in politics that, on Nov. 22, 1838, he assumed the editorial chair of the *Washington County Post*, at Salem, and continued as editor through the Presidential campaign of 1840, and till Jan. 1, 1841, when he sold the establishment. It was while making a political speech in the canvass of 1840, a few miles from home, that the hotel where he boarded was burned, and all his personal effects destroyed.

At the first judicial election after the adoption of the Constitution of 1840, Mr. Gibson was nominated as a candidate for justice of the supreme court by the Whigs. His associates on the ticket were James G. Hopkins, of St. Lawrence county; George A. Simmons, of Essex county; and Daniel Cady, of Fulton county. They were all defeated, except Mr. Cady, although Mr. Gibson ran over a thousand ahead of his ticket in his own county. He owed his defeat to his connection with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. At that time the feeling against secret societies was of considerable force, and he encountered the tide before its ebb.

In November, 1850, Mr. Gibson was elected county judge of the county of Washington, and served from Jan. 1, 1851, for the ensuing four years, and it is but just to say that he discharged the duties of the office with marked ability, and left it with the judicial ermine unspotted.

In November, 1866, he was elected State senator from the Twelfth Senatorial District, composed of the counties of Rensselaer and Washington, and took his seat on the first of January following. His reputation preceded him, and led to his selection as chairman of the committee on claims, and as a member of the judiciary committee, two

of the most important committees in the Senate. It was with reluctance that he accepted this chairmanship, as he well knew the pressure that would be brought to bear on him to report favorably on iniquitous claims, and he also well knew the amount of firmness it would be necessary for him to exercise to keep the would-be plunderers from growing fat from the public crib. He served, however, on this committee during his entire term, and examined and passed upon claims against the State to the amount of over one million of dollars, and with few and meritorious exceptions rejected them, in which course he was sustained by the Senate. During his first year he introduced a resolution authorizing the survey of the Hudson river from the head of tide-water to Fort Edward, and of the Champlain canal from Fort Edward to Whitehall, the object of which was to test the feasibility of improving navigation so that vessels of large tonnage could pass through the canal and river to Troy and return. This resolution was adopted, and the ensuing year a favorable report was made, after which Mr. Gibson introduced a bill for the enlargement of the Champlain canal from Troy to Whitehall in accordance with the report. He made an exhaustive speech on the measure, and it passed the Senate, but was killed in the Assembly. Senator Gibson was a member of the Senate when George W. Smith, county judge of Oneida county, was tried by the Senate for various crimes and misdemeanors. In explaining his vote in favor of the removal of Judge Smith, he made a speech in which he beautifully expressed the characteristics which a judge should possess, and ended his peroration by quoting "The land wants such as dare with vigor execute the laws," etc. He took a very active part in the legislation of the Senate, and made several speeches, the most notable, perhaps, being the one sustaining the policy of the national government on the then pending issues. As a senator he did his duty. What greater praise could be given than this?

Mr. Gibson was an active member of the Republican party from its organization to the presidential canvass of 1871, when he became a Liberal Republican, and labored earnestly during that campaign and afterwards for the success of the principles of the Liberal party. He is now identified with the Democratic party.

Mr. Gibson, early in life, manifested a great interest in military affairs. In 1840 he raised and was made captain of a company of light infantry attached by special order to the Fiftieth Regiment of infantry in the State militia, and subsequently became major, and thence promoted to be lieutenant-colonel of that regiment, and on its being disbanded he was attached to the Thirtieth Regiment of the New York State National Guard, and was subsequently promoted to the colonelcy of that regiment. During the War of the Rebellion the Thirtieth Regiment was twice filled up by draft, in readiness for service, but many of its members volunteered into the United States service, thus reducing its membership. In 1867 he became brigadier-general of the Twelfth Brigade, which was disbanded in 1871. This brigade was undoubtedly one of the best drilled and best-disciplined brigades in this State, outside of the large cities.

Notwithstanding his labors in his profession and the other calls upon his time, Mr. Gibson yet found time to give con-

siderable attention to Odd Fellowship and Free Masonry. He became an Odd Fellow in 1845; passed the various chairs in Salem Lodge, No. 45; served as District Deputy Grand Master for the years 1856 and 1857; and was elected Grand Warden of the Grand Lodge of Northern New York, in 1857; Deputy Grand Master in 1858, and Grand Master in 1859.

In 1860 he was elected Worshipful Master of Salem Lodge, No. 391, Free and Accepted Masons; was appointed Senior Grand Deacon of the Grand Lodge of this State in 1862; was elected Junior Grand Warden in 1863, and again in 1864; Senior Grand Warden in 1865, which office he held for three years; Grand Master in 1868, and was re-elected in 1869. As Grand Master, he, on June 8, 1870, assisted by the Grand Lodge and twelve thousand of the craft, laid the corner-stone of the Masonic temple in the city of New York. During his connection with the Grand Lodge he has occupied a commanding position, and has been either chairman or member of the leading committees. It appears that he has been Grand Master of both these great fraternities. In this he stands alone in this State, as no other person who has been Grand Master of Free Masons has ever been at the head of Odd Fellows, and *vice versa*.

During the War of the Rebellion his voice was often heard in public debate, urging the people of his county to do all in their power for the defense of the Union. The same spirit which filled the hearts of "the fathers" during the days of the Revolution animated him during the late civil war. He was a member of the war committee of Salem, a committee, by the way, that did its duty so well that this town had its quota raised in advance of every draft, except on the occasion of the first draft.

The old court-house in Salem was erected about the year 1800, and after standing for sixty-seven years had outlasted its usefulness and was only valuable as a relic. The circuit judges, lawyers, and laymen complained of it, and it was proposed, in 1867, to repair it, and an order therefor was granted. This started a discussion as to the advisability of the erection of a new edifice. Mr. Gibson was strongly in favor of a new court-house, and he was, in the spring of 1868, elected supervisor of Salem for the purpose of carrying out the desires of his constituents on that subject. But other towns wanted the court-house within their limits, and a strong though unsuccessful effort was made to get it away from Salem. In December, 1868, Judge Gibson brought the matter before the board of supervisors, whereupon a committee was appointed, with Mr. Gibson as chairman, to obtain plans, etc. In January following it was resolved to build at Salem, and Mr. Gibson was appointed as chairman of the building committee, and they were to use not to exceed thirty thousand dollars in its construction; and it is a noteworthy fact that the committee kept the expense within the appropriation.

On June 17, 1845, Mr. Gibson was chosen as a member of the board of trustees of Washington Academy, one of the oldest educational institutions in the State, and has continuously served on that board ever since, being one of its most valued members. He drew the charter of the village of Salem, which went into effect in 1851, and which provided for a new school system which, although over twenty-





*B. J. Bancroft*



seven years old, still meets the requirements of to-day. He also drew the agreement between the board of trustees of the academy and the board of education of the village, whereby the common schools were consolidated and sheltered within the walls of the academy. This led to the adoption of the union or graded system of education, which has proved so beneficial to the youth of Salem. He was elected a member of the board of education soon after its organization, and has served continuously as such to the present time. Before his election to these offices he took and ever since has taken a deep interest in educational matters, and notwithstanding his long service he still frequently visits the academical department and the common schools, assists at examinations, and in every possible way shows his love for the institution wherein he received his education.

In 1860 he assisted in organizing St. Paul's (Episcopal) church, at Salem, and was chosen one of the wardens of the congregation, and has ever since filled that position. He was licensed as lay reader by Bishop Potter of the New York diocese, in 1860.

Mr. Gibson has for several years devoted most of the time he could spare from professional labors to collecting facts concerning the history of Washington county, and at the organization of the Washington County Historical Society, in 1876, was elected its president. On the occasion of his election he delivered an address on the history of agriculture in the county. On 8th of June, 1872, he delivered an historical address at the laying of the corner-stone of the new courthouse at Sandy Hill, on the bench and bar of the county for one hundred years, which was intended for an introduction to biographical sketches of the judges, lawyers, and officers of the courts in this county during that period. He has also published sketches on the graves and graveyards of the county, on journalism, and on various other subjects.

He is a member of the American Geographical Society.

He is and has been for many years one of the directors of the National Bank of Salem, concededly one of the best-managed banks in the State; is connected with the Evergreen Cemetery Association as trustee, and in fine is interested in nearly all public matters concerning his native town.

The writer has encountered two rather interesting if not curious facts in the history of the Gibson family. On Dec. 24, 1818, James B. Gibson purchased the *Register* and conducted it for several years; his son, the subject of this sketch, owned and edited the *Post*, as has been stated; and James, the son of the latter, edited the *Salem Press* for over three years. These three gentlemen were all practicing lawyers while occupying the editorial chair.

Mr. Gibson was married Oct. 17, 1841, to Miss Jane, the daughter of Ira Woodworth, Esq., and Wealthy Ann Gilbert, his wife. His family consists of his wife and three children, viz.: (1) Mary, wife of T. A. Wright, of New York city; (2) James, who resides at Salem and practices law; and (3) Jennie.

His personal appearance is spoken of in "Life-Sketches of Members of the Legislature," published in 1867, as follows:

"Senator Gibson is a gentleman of quiet dignity. His long flowing hair and whiskers, tinged with gray, his mild eye, which seems to be overflowing with kindly feelings, his low persuasive voice, which is seldom brought up to a high pitch, unite in throwing around him a personal atmosphere which renders his presence both pleasant and powerful."

Judge Gibson has passed the meridian of life, but his mind is as powerful, his blue eyes are as bright, his step is as active, and he still toils as in bygone years. Cautious and firm as a legislator, righteous as a judge, of highest honor as a man, of signal ability in his profession, rich in experience, large-hearted, of great energy, faithful in all his relations, above fear and beyond reproach,—such are the qualities which this gentleman possesses.

#### BENJAMIN F. BANCROFT

was born at Granville, Mass., Oct. 27, 1816. His great-grandfather, Samuel Bancroft, was an early settler of that place, and died July 6, 1788, at the age of seventy-seven years. His grandfather, Samuel Bancroft, Jr., was an officer of the Revolutionary war, and there is preserved in the possession of the subject of this sketch his commission as a lieutenant, issued by the colony of Massachusetts Bay, and dated April 26, 1776. He died in the year 1820, aged eighty-three years. His father, Jonathan B. Bancroft, was born April 10, 1781, on the old homestead at Granville, Mass.; was commissioned lieutenant in an infantry brigade, with commission dated April, 1811. He was a representative in the Legislature of Massachusetts for three terms; by occupation a farmer, and died at his home, Dec. 29, 1870.

Benjamin F. Bancroft was only son of Jonathan B. Bancroft and Betsey Clark, there being one daughter by a former marriage of his father,—Julia Ann,—wife of Edwin Foote, of New Haven, Conn.

Mr. Bancroft spent his early life at home, receiving the advantages of the common school, and was also under the private instruction of Rev. Timothy M. Cooley, D.D., vice-president of Williams College, and a teacher of wide repute. At the age of seventeen he went into the busy world, impressed with the idea of leading a business life. Spent some five years as a clerk in a store at Hartford, Conn., and in New York city. In the year 1838 he came to Granville, Washington Co., N. Y., and entered into the mercantile business, which he carried on successfully for some fifteen years, when, in the year 1853, the Bank of Salem, at Salem, N. Y., was organized. Mr. Bancroft largely assisted in its organization, became one of its directors, and was elected cashier, which office he held during the existence of that bank; and upon the organization of the National Bank of Salem, he retained the position of cashier until April, 1878, when he was elected president.

The financial standing of these banks attests the careful and judicious management of interests connected with them under Mr. Bancroft's supervision, which has given them rank with the best financiers of the State.

His life has been one of active business, yet, interested

in the great political issues of the day, he has been unwaveringly connected with, first, the old Whig party, and subsequently the Republican party. He was one of the presidential electors in his party of the State in the fall of 1876; was among the foremost in raising money and men in his town and county for putting down the late Rebellion.

In the year 1844 he married Miss Mary J., second daughter of General Edward Bulkeley and Mary Brown, of Granville, this county.

While Mr. and Mrs. Bancroft have no children of their own, they have remembered the deserving in various ways, and particularly by founding a scholarship in Williams College, which has already graduated some seven young men, most of them ministers' sons.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Bancroft are warmly attached to the best interests of the society in which they live, are liberal supporters of church and school interests, and all enterprises tending to educate and elevate the rising generation.

#### ASA FITCH.

The FITCHES are one of the old Anglo-Saxon families of England, who came to that country from Germany, it is supposed, at the period of its subjugation by Hengist and Horsa, about five hundred years after the birth of Christ. There are written records tracing the family pedigree back nearly four centuries, to the period of the discovery of America by Columbus.

In the year 1638 five brothers of this name, with their widowed mother, emigrated from Braintree, England, to America, and settled in Connecticut. One of these, Rev. JAMES FITCH, was pastor of the church in Saybrook, from whence he removed with the greater part of his congregation and founded the city of Norwich, where he was the first minister during thirty-six years. He married, first, Abigail, daughter of Rev. Henry Whitfield, of Guilford, Conn., and second, Priscilla, daughter of Major-General John Mason, leader in the *Piquot* Indian war, and had six children by the former and eight by the latter wife.

His second son, Samuel, married Mary, daughter of Benjamin Brewster, a grandson of Elder William Brewster, the spiritual leader and guide of the Pilgrims of the "Mayflower." They had ten children, of whom the ninth was Jabez, the father of Hon. PELETIAH FITCH, a physician, justice of the peace, land surveyor, etc., who resided in Groton, Conn., eighteen years, and then, owning a share in the town of Halifax, Vt., he removed thither, and was commissioned by Governor George Clinton first judge of Cumberland Co., N. Y. (now Windham and Windsor Cos., Vt.). From that sterile, mountainous neighborhood he removed with his family to this town in 1779, purchasing a confiscated lot two miles west of the village, which is now owned by H. S. Flower. He was here appointed a "commissioner for detecting conspiracies against the liberties of America," and was intimately associated with General Williams, Webster, and the other leading patriots of the town during the latter part of the war of independence, three of his sons being enlisted in the military service, one of these having the misfortune of being made prisoner at the surrender of Fort

Ann and taken to Canada. He (Peletiah) died April 16, 1803, aged eighty-one years.

Hon. ASA FITCH, M.D., the youngest of the six sons of Peletiah, was born in Groton, Conn., Nov. 10, 1765. There being no schools convenient for him to attend, he received from his father the most of his education, which extended only to a partial knowledge of the Latin language. When he was sixteen years old, there being a call for "nine-months' men" to guard this northern frontier against incursions from Canada, he enlisted, and was a sergeant in Captain A. Livingston's company, which was stationed mostly in Schuylerville and Salem.

On the close of the war he commenced the study of medicine with his father, and completed it with the locally-celebrated Dr. Philip Smith, of Easton, subsequently of Cambridge. He (1788) settled in professional practice first in Duaneburg; and Judge Duane, the proprietor of the town, but residing mostly in New York, on becoming acquainted with him, appointed him his deputy and business manager for the town. Here, also, he instructed his first medical student, the late Dr. William Richards, of White Creek.

Jan. 27, 1791, he was united in marriage to Abigail, daughter of Adam Martin, who, during the war, was captain of one of the Massachusetts companies in the Continental army, and after its close removed from Sturbridge, Mass., to Salem, and in partnership with his son Walter (who afterwards became proprietor of the township of Martinsburg, in Lewis county) purchased of William Reid the valuable mills on the west line of the town.

After residing seven years in Duaneburg, Dr. Fitch returned to Salem and purchased of his wife's father and brother their mill property and farm, at the place which has since continued to be named Fitch's Point. He here soon acquired an extensive professional practice, his ride extending six to eight miles in different directions, the amount of business usually requiring a partner to be associated with him. He was much called in consultations with neighboring physicians, with all of whom he was always on most amicable terms. Few of the physicians of that day had so large and well selected a library and anatomical museum as he possessed, and a large number of students resorted to him for professional instruction, there being from two to six or more almost always in his office. In 1806, at a meeting of medical men in Albany, he was appointed chairman of a committee to obtain the Legislative recognition of a few medical societies which had been formed in the State. The memorial which this committee presented to the Legislature resulted in the passage of a general law for the incorporation of the State and county medical societies. A society was thereupon organized in this county, he being elected its vice-president, and five years afterwards its president, in which office he was continued twenty years, when he declined further service. In the latter part of his life the honorary degree of M.D. was conferred upon him by the regents of the university.

In 1799 he was appointed a justice of the peace, in which office he was continued eleven years, when he was advanced to the position of county judge. Soon after this he was elected a member of Congress, and took his seat in

that body at the opening of the session, Nov. 4, 1811. He here, after a time, became extremely disquieted with the reiterated intelligence from home that the person he had engaged to take charge of his farm and household affairs was quite negligent and inattentive to his trust. Finally, just as the hurry of the season's work upon the farm was at hand, to his consternation, the tidings came that this man had absconded, leaving everything in confusion. He felt that he could remain in Washington no longer, and accordingly obtained leave of absence during the remainder of the session, and returned home the beginning of May. But a few days after a communication was received from his political friends, urging his immediate return to Washington, to vote on the all-important question of war with Great Britain. Hastily arranging his domestic matters, he hurried back and reappeared in his seat, after an absence

In 1816 he experienced the greatest disappointment and severest affliction of his life in the loss of his oldest son, Martin, who had graduated at Middlebury College, studied medicine with him, and surgery with the distinguished Dr. Valentine Mott, of New York. It had for many years been the cherished purpose of the father to have his son succeed him; but when he was nearly prepared to enter upon the practice of his profession, that fell destroyer, consumption, fastened upon him and carried him to his grave.

Elected in 1819 an elder of the Presbyterian church, he became one of the most prominent lay members of the Troy presbytery, was repeatedly its delegate to the general assembly, and in important trials was selected prosecutor to conduct the case on the part of the presbytery.

Upon the organization of the first county agricultural



*Asa Fitch.*

of three weeks. Five days after, the great question of war came to an issue in the House, in secret session, he recording his vote in the negative. The remaining business was rapidly disposed of, and July 6 this protracted session was brought to a close.

The second session of this congressional term being a short one, limited to four months, he was able to make such arrangements for his absence as to relieve him from the harassing anxiety he had previously experienced. But such long periods of absence from home were found to be so detrimental to his business interests, that he decidedly declined a re-nomination. He was thereupon re-appointed a county judge, and continued in the office some fifteen years, punctually attending all the courts, and on some occasions, the first judge being absent, it devolved upon him to preside.

society he was elected its president, and continued three years to be its presiding officer. In the County Bible Society, and other benevolent associations, he felt a deep interest, and was uniformly in attendance at their meetings. When the first State Temperance Society was formed, he was named one of its vice-presidents. Many years before the temperance reform was commenced, he had abandoned the use of all intoxicating drinks. He was strongly attached to Freemasonry, and rose to the highest positions in the order, succeeding Ezra Ames and De Witt Clinton as Grand High-Priest of the Royal Arch Chapter of the State.

Towards the close of his life he gradually passed into the second childhood incident to old age, his mental faculties becoming impaired to such an extent that finally he ceased to know his own children. He died Aug. 24, 1843. In the exercises at his funeral Rev. Drs. Lambert and

Halley participated, the former delivering a sermon from the text, "A great man and a prince has fallen in Israel."

Prof. ASA FITCH, M.D., the elder of the two surviving sons of Hon. Asa Fitch, was born in Salem, Feb. 24, 1809. The death of his older brother, just as his literary and professional education was completed, disheartened the father from incurring the expense of giving a liberal education to another of his sons, and he had determined that his namesake should be a farmer. But when twelve years old, a course of sickness, in which for nearly a week he was not expected to live from one day to another, left him so extremely feeble and puny, that it was thought he could never attain the strength and vigor required for encountering the toil and fatigue of farm labor. It was, therefore, concluded to educate him for one of the learned professions.

His preliminary education was obtained at the academies in Salem and Bennington; and having the medical profession in view, he preferred to a college course the round of practical instruction in the natural sciences given in the newly-established Rensselaer school, now the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, in Troy. He accordingly entered this institution in the spring of 1826, accompanying its first class of graduates in their scientific expedition to Lake Erie, and completing the course and graduating A.B. in June of the following year. He then pursued a course of medical studies in the office of Dr. Freeman, to whom his father had several years before resigned his ride, his cousin, G. N. Fitch, late United States senator from Indiana, being his associate a moiety of the time. He attended two courses of lectures at the Vermont Academy of Medicine, in Castleton, and one at the Rutgers Medical College in the city of New York, graduating M.D. at the former institution, December, 1829, and spending some months thereafter in the office of Dr. March, in Albany. In the capacity of assistant professor of natural history, he, the following summer, joined the expedition of the Rensselaer school from New York city to Lake Erie, and from thence made a tour through the Western States to Illinois and Missouri, returning the next year.

He then commenced the practice of medicine in the village of Fort Miller, where, Nov. 15, 1832, he married Elizabeth, daughter of John McNeil, deceased, of Stillwater. A more desirable opening for his business being presented in the village of Stillwater, he removed thither soon after his marriage. Whilst located in this place he took much interest and a leading part in all measures for the moral, the literary, and scientific advancement of the community, giving addresses and lectures on temperance and on scientific topics in this and the neighboring villages and hamlets, instructing a class of young ladies and gentlemen in botany, and actively participating in conducting a village lyceum for debates, declamations, etc. An address which he delivered, on the importance of mental culture, was so much admired that a copy of it was solicited and published. Elected an elder in the Presbyterian church, he served the church session as its clerk and its usual representative in meetings of the higher judicatories.

His father, becoming by advanced years incapacitated for business, caused his return to Salem, in the spring of 1838, to take charge of the paternal estate. He thereupon

became occupied principally in agricultural pursuits, but instructed some medical students and classes in botany in the Granville and Salem Academies, and in 1844 and '45 he served in the newly-created office of town superintendent of schools. An act to promote agriculture, passed by the State Legislature in 1841, led to the organization of the County Agricultural Society, in which he actively participated, and was chosen secretary of the society, and the drafting of its rules and regulations and the general oversight and management of its business affairs devolved upon him. The society soon acquired the public confidence, and grew into eminent popularity. He continued in this position five years, and in 1848 was elected president of the society.

The State Agricultural Society, with the design of obtaining a complete agricultural survey of the State, commenced this work by engaging Dr. Fitch to make a survey of Washington county. He was occupied with this survey nearly three years, the results being published in the *Transactions of the State Society* for the years 1848 and '49, comprising some three hundred pages of those volumes. Among the topics on which he was required to report was the date of the first settlement of the several towns, the places from whence the settlers came, etc. To obtain this information he visited the aged people in the several parts of the county, from whose recitals he gathered an unexpected amount of interesting matter relating to the early history of the county, which was on the point of passing into oblivion, and this historical portion of his report has attracted much general notice, and led to his election as a corresponding member of the New York and honorary member of the New Jersey Historical Societies.

Through life insects had been a leading and favorite study with him, and, being solicited by Dr. Emmons to contribute entomological articles to his newly-commenced *American Quarterly Journal of Agriculture and Science*, he, in 1845, furnished to the second number of that periodical, a communication of thirteen pages upon "Insects of the genus *Cecidomyia*," describing therein a new species of willow gall-fly, illustrated with figures of the insect in the different stages of its growth, and the excrescence which it produces upon the willow. This was followed six months after by an essay of thirty pages upon the wheat-midge, and in 1846, an essay of sixty-three pages upon the Hessian fly, which was subsequently revised and re-published in the *Transactions of the State Agricultural Society*. In 1847, an article of twelve pages on the "Winter Insects of Eastern New York," describing eight new species, appeared in Dr. Emmons' journal, and in the *Transactions of the State Agricultural Society* for this year he gave an account of the currant-worm and the moth by which it is produced. This interesting new species, beautifully illustrated with a finely-engraved colored plate, was widely noticed in the foreign scientific journals, and the author became favorably known to entomologists the world over. At this period he was employed for a time in collecting and naming the insects of the State, for the State cabinet of natural history, and in the report of the regents of the university for 1851 he gave a descriptive catalogue of the New York insects of the order Homoptera, in which a new species is named and described.

The Legislature having made an appropriation for his employment as State entomologist, he, in 1854, commenced an examination of the insects of the State, particularly those that are injurious, reporting his investigations each year to the State Agricultural Society for publication in its transactions. He engaged in this work *cou annois*, dropping the town offices and other minor positions to which he had been giving a part of his time; and wholly withdrawing from every other employment, he devoted himself assiduously to this work. He aimed to make these annual reports scientifically accurate, and at the same time so divested of technical language as to be perfectly intelligible and fully comprehended by common readers. In addition to their insertion in the *Agricultural Transactions*, they were issued separately, so often as they formed a volume of suitable size for binding. And year after year, as these reports appeared, they received marked notice and commendation, both in this country and in foreign lands, several of the scientific periodicals giving extended accounts of their contents. Says Prof. Lindley, the distinguished botanist and editor of the *London Gardener's Chronicle*, "That Dr. Fitch is an observer of a high order is manifest upon every page of the volume before us." Dr. Gerstaecker, of Berlin, Prussia, in his *Review of the Progress of Entomology for 1856*, says, "One of the most interesting works which the reporter had to examine in preparing this report is a treatise of Mr. Asa Fitch on the insects which appear as noxious in North America. On one side the author shows himself most prominently as an excellent observer, who, armed with the most thorough knowledge of the subject, knows how to fill with the greatest success the existing gaps in our information, and, on the other side, he has not at all neglected the scientific side of the subject, but has advanced it with equal success." A multitude of similar commendatory notices could be presented. He was elected a member of the entomological societies of France, of Russia, and other scientific societies, at home and abroad, and the Imperial and Central Agricultural Society of France bestowed a gold medal upon him as a testimonial of its appreciation of the valuable services he was rendering to science. Thirteen of these annual reports were issued, the first nine of them forming three bound volumes, and the last four having appeared only in the *Agricultural Transactions*.

In 1863, sanitary considerations and his taste for rural embellishment, caused him to accept the position of president of the Evergreen cemetery, a burial-ground of surpassing beauty, which was then recently opened. He has since continued to give a portion of his time to the oversight, the improving, and adorning of these grounds.

#### DAVID VAN TUYL Qua.

The subject of this sketch was born in the town of Hebron, Washington county, N. Y., July 23, 1826. He was second son of David Qua and Abigail Scott (the only other child being Andrew J.), the former a son of John Qua, who emigrated from Ireland with his two brothers prior to the Revolutionary war and about the year 1764, and

hence is of Irish descent. The latter was the daughter of Benjamin Scott, a native of Connecticut, and a soldier in the war for independence. His grandfather was one of the first settlers of the town of Hebron; was a farmer by occupation, and died at the age of seventy and about the year 1820. His grandmother Qua lived to the advanced age of ninety-three years, and died about the year 1818. His father, David Qua, born in the year 1798, died at the premature age of twenty-eight and in the year 1826; the mother dying in the year 1857, aged fifty-nine years. David Van Tuyl Qua being then only three months old when his father died, and the family not peculiarly in good circumstances, was obliged to spend his boyhood days without assistance,



D. V. T. Qua.

only from his mother, who resolved that her boys should have a good education; with her needle, as a tailoress, she earned sufficient to give them a fair English education while young. At the age of seventeen he had so improved these opportunities as to be able to enter the field as a teacher, and as an instructor of the rising generation he has spent nearly his whole life. For a number of years Mr. Qua was a student at the Cambridge Academy, and has been mostly a teacher in the common schools of his own county, but was for a short time principal of the West Pawlet Academy, Vt. His particular forte has been the building up of the common district schools, and, in connection with which, he has been the means, to a large extent, of laying the foundation of a more thorough system of education among the people at large. His proficiency as a teacher, and his standing among the educational interests of the country, caused his friends to place him at the head of the schools of the first school commissioner district of Washington county as school commissioner, which office he held for six years in succession.

Mr. Qua was formerly a member of the Democratic party, but became an ardent supporter of the Republican party soon after its formation, and has received the suffrages of the voters of his town to elect him to the most important offices of trust and responsibility in his town, and he was the last superintendent of schools of his town under the old law. He has enjoyed the office of notary public for some six years, being first appointed by Governor Hoffman. He has also been clerk of the Washington Union Baptist association for ten years, and corresponding secretary of the same for six years.

It is to such men as Mr. Qua that the people owe a large debt of respect for their untiring efforts in instilling into the minds of our youth the first principles of education and morality, and thereby laying the foundations for their future usefulness as men and women, and to such men the business and professional men of to-day are indebted largely for their success in after-life; turning, in early boyhood, many who otherwise would run into other channels and drift into seclusion, and be of no use to society. He is really a self-made man, but looks back with honest pride to the early instruction of a devoted mother. In the year 1854 he married Miss Rhoby E., daughter of Samuel Van Pelt and Lucretia Owen,—the former a native of Schenectady county, and of Dutch descent; the latter a native of Massachusetts, and of English descent. To Mr. and Mrs. Qua have been born two children,—Ida, died on her birthday at the age of two years, and Hermie D. Qua.

#### JAMES M. THOMPSON

was born in the town of Salem, where he now resides, June 15, 1822. His grandfather, William Thompson, came from Ireland to this country with Rev. Thomas Clark, in the year 1764, July, and in the spring of 1765 settled in the town of Salem, eastern part, where he remained for some fifteen years and then bought some one hundred acres of land, where the subject of this sketch now resides, from Dr. Clark, to which purchase he afterwards added about as much more. A view of the first rude log cabin erected by him will be seen on another page of this work, together with a view of the residence of the youngest grandson, built on the same place, showing the result of the labor of the successive generations.

William Thompson and his wife, Sarah Rowen (who had emigrated with him), began, as only pioneers can, in a lonely home in the wilderness, cleared off most of his first purchase; was a carpenter and joiner by trade, but spent his life in Salem as a farmer. He was one of the elders in Dr. Clark's church, from the time he came to the county until his death, 1813. Of his family there were five children, John, William, Mary, Sarah, and David, all deceased in 1878.

David, father of James M., was the youngest son; spent his life as a farmer on the old homestead; married Miss Grisselle, daughter of John Beattie, of Salem, by whom he had ten children, William, John, David B., Phebe, James, Robert C., Grace, Mary Jane, and James M., all of whom are deceased but the youngest, James M. The

father died in the year 1827, Oct. 17, at the age of forty-eight years, his wife surviving him some twenty years, dying Jan. 2, 1847, aged sixty-eight years.

James M. Thompson has spent his entire life upon the old homestead, receiving his education from books at the district school. At the age of twenty-six years he married Miss Mary, eldest daughter of Walter Beattie and Jerusha Bennett, of Salem. She was born Oct. 18, 1822. By this union were born three children, Jenny, James Albert, and Franklin. Jenny is a teacher. James A. graduated in Michigan University, for the medical profession, in 1876; is now a practicing physician in Valley Falls, N. Y. Franklin resides at home.

Mrs. Thompson was a woman closely attached to the best interests of her family, of strong decision of character and correct moral habits. She was an invalid for sixteen years previous to her death, and died May 19, 1870.

For his second wife he married Mrs. Achsah, widow of the late John B. Fairley, of Salem, and daughter of Leonard Barker and Hannah Sawyer, of Salem. She was born in Salem, Sept. 30, 1824.

Mr. Thompson, at the age of eighteen, was connected with the 50th Regiment of State militia; was first lieutenant, and in 1844 was commissioned captain, of the light infantry company of the regiment, and served during the same time as president of the board of court-martial. He was also commissioned captain of infantry, under the new organization of the State militia, of the 30th Regiment, in 1848.

In his younger days Captain Thompson was a Democrat, but upon the formation of the Republican party became an unwavering supporter of its principles, and received the first election from that party as the supervisor of the town of Salem, in the year 1857, which office he has held for some four years, and in the year 1874 was chairman of the board of supervisors of the county.

The family of Thompson is one of the oldest which settled in Washington county, and has lived to pass through the days of the Revolution and the War of 1812-14, and the third generation were supporters of the preservation of the Union formed by the fathers, during its years of peril, 1861-65.

#### ENOCH S. SHERMAN

was born in the town of Sandgate, Vt., Nov. 18, 1812. He was third son of Seeley Sherman and Betsey Phillips,—the former a native of Weston, Conn., the latter a native of Suffield, Conn. Of the children there now survive seven; Seeley M., of Fort Dodge, Iowa; Enoch S., of Salem, N. Y.; Josiah, of Atlanta, Ga.; Mrs. Thankful J. Kirkaldie, of New Rutland, Ill.; Squire K., of Salem, N. Y.; Mrs. Catherine M. Haseltine, of Cincinnati, Ohio; and Benjamin D., of Hebron, this county.

His father moved with his family and settled in the town of Salem in the year 1820, and lived in the same house now owned and occupied by the subject of this narrative, residing there the balance of his life, dying at the advanced age of eighty-four years. His wife was eighty-six years of

age at the time of her death. The ancestry, as far back as is known, is noted for longevity, the grandfather living to be eighty-two, and the grandmother ninety-six, both of Vermont.

Enoch S. spent his early life until he was fourteen years of age at home. He then went to the academy at Rutland, Vt., where he remained for three years, and one year at the academy at Castleton Vt., followed by three years in the Literary and Scientific Institution of New Hampton, N. H. where he prepared for college, and closed his connection with the institution by teaching in the same for one year.

He became a teacher at the early age of fifteen years, and during the fifteen years following his course in New Hampton, spent ten of the same as a teacher at Dover, N. H.

During this time, in the year 1842, he was married to Abby E. Haseltine, of Suncook, N. H., by whom he had one child, which died at the age of six weeks, and survived the mother four weeks, she dying in 1844. For his second wife he, in the year 1849, married Maranda W. Warner, of Andover, Vt., by whom he had four children.—Lucy Helen, a graduate of Oswego Normal School, and now a teacher in Prescott, Arizona Territory; Moses Haseltine, also a graduate of the same school, and principal of the Union graded school of Prescott, Arizona Territory; Charles Warner; and Kate Maranda. His wife died in August, 1870.

For his third wife he married Miss Lucy Ann, daughter of Rev. Francis Mason, D.D., a missionary of British Burmah for forty years, of English birth. Mrs. Sherman was born in Burmah in the year 1831, came to America with her mother to be educated in the year 1838, where she has since remained. Her mother returned to Burmah, where she died, in the year 1846, and her father died at Rangoon, Burmah, 1874. Mr. Sherman and his wife are members of the Baptist church at West Rupert, Vt., and interested in the support of all interests tending to make society better, and educate the rising generation.

He was a member of the old Whig party, and is now an unwavering Republican. Was always opposed to the principles of slavery, and was a representative at large from the State of New Hampshire at the Abolition convention held at Albany, N. Y., in 1838, to nominate James G. Birney as candidate for the Presidency of the United States.

The last thirty years of his life have been spent as a farmer, and a view of his residence and surroundings, with the portraits of himself and father, will be found on another page of this work.

#### WILLIAM LAW

was born in the town of Salem, Washington Co., N. Y., May 7, 1807. The Law family of this county is one of the oldest. John Law, the emigrant, was of Scotch descent (and his ancestors, driven from Scotland on account of religious opinions, settled in Ireland the latter part of the seventeenth century), and was the first to come to this country, leaving Belfast in the summer of 1773 with his wife and two little children, reached Albany that year, and remained for about one year and came to the south part of the town of Salem, purchased a piece of land, and settled

in a wilderness home. This was only nine years after letters-patent had been granted by King George III. of England for the land of Salem township, and since it had been in the hands of the aborigines of the forest. John Law was largely engaged in land speculation and held large estates of land,—erected and owned several mills. He was called out as a volunteer during the invasion of Burgoyne, and served some three months. He died in the town where he lived, June 9, 1811, at the age of sixty-eight years. John Law, Jr., third child of John Law and Agnes Herrin, was born while the family was in Albany, Oct. 3, 1773; received an academical education at the Salem Academy; received his first business lessons in Camden valley in a store; was subsequently cashier of the Sterling Iron-works of New Jersey; spent some time as a grocer in New York city, during which time, 1798, he was married to Miss Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Law, who was brother of John Law, Sr., and emigrated to America in 1789. She was born 1771, was a member of the Associate Presbyterian church from her girlhood until her death, and particularly characteristic of her were her qualities of self-sacrifice and benevolence. She died at the advanced age of ninety-three years in full possession of all her faculties. She is remembered for her many virtues.

John Law, Jr., left New York city on account of the yellow fever in the year 1799, and came back to Salem, buying a place on the Arlington road, a little southwest of the building known as the "Red Grocery," and opened a store, where he continued in successful business for seventeen years, when he engaged largely in speculating in wild lands in this and other States, and accommodating financially settlers and others with means to carry forward the various enterprises of the vicinity. After closing his mercantile business he purchased a farm at the foot of Camden valley, and on it passed the remainder of his days, dying very suddenly, June 15, 1836, at Brockport, N. Y., as he was returning home from a trip to the west on business. He was known as a man of honesty of purpose and possessed of more than ordinary sagacity and shrewdness in business operations, and particularly noticeable were his natural traits of kindness to those needing assistance, and liberal views of any enterprise for the propagation of good society.

Of his family there were seven children, five of whom reached maturity, viz.: William (died in infancy), Margaret (died in infancy), Margaret G., widow of the late Peter Campbell; Agnes, widow of the late William McKie, of Salem; William; Mary (deceased), wife of the late Rev. Abraham Anderson, of Canonsburg, Pa.; and Elizabeth (deceased), wife of Edwin D. Miner, now of California.

William, subject of this memoir, spent his early life on the farm and at school, and at the age of seventeen opened a store in Eagleville, which he carried on for some three years, and went to New York and engaged in wholesale dry-goods business, which proved a successful operation. He continued this business until 1837, when he returned to Salem to take charge of his father's estate, where he has since resided. Mr. Law was a member of the Whig party, and has been since the formation of the Republican party an ardent supporter of its platform. He has always declined

official preferment and political notoriety, but has not shrunk from the duties and responsibilities incumbent upon him as a citizen in promoting the best interests of his party.

For his first wife he married Miss Eliza Agnes, daughter of David Law, of Salem, May 5, 1869. She died April 19, 1871; she was a member of the Presbyterian church at Shushan, and lived a model Christian woman. For his second wife he married, May, 1872, Mrs. Mary L., widow of the late Rev. James Duff.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Law are warmly attached to the interests of the United Presbyterian church, and Mr. Law with his cons-ins, descendants of the Law family, are erecting a memorial Presbyterian church at Shushan, in 1878, an interest started by their fathers, John and Thomas Law, as far back as 1822.

#### HIRAM WALKER

was born in the town of Douglass, Mass., Feb. 23, 1799. This family traces descent through the father, Thaddeus Walker, a native of Douglass, Mass., to the grandfather, Benjamin Walker, who was an emigrant from England (with his parents, Obadiah Walker and Hannah Goddard) to this country prior to the Revolutionary war; was born in the year 1747 in England, married Elizabeth Harwood, and died June 15, 1813. Thaddeus Walker, the father, was a farmer by occupation; spent his youth in the State of his birth, a part of his life in Vermont, and the latter part in Utica, N. Y., where he died, Sept. 1, 1856, aged eighty-one years.

By his first marriage with Susannah Smith, Thaddeus Walker had three children,—Hiram, Hannah, and Sarah. By his second marriage with Lillis Burlingame, he had six children,—Smith, Warren, Susan, Lestina, Balsora, and Lodaisky.

It is a matter worthy of note in this sketch that Obadiah Walker, the great-grandfather, was brother of Sir Hovenden Walker, who, during the reign of Queen Anne, 1711, unsuccessfully attempted the capture of Quebec with fifteen ships of war and forty transports.

Hiram Walker's maternal grandmother—Douglass Dudley—was the first child born in Douglass, Mass., and a descendant of the first governor of that State, who originated a very prominent and wealthy family by that name,—the Dudleys of Massachusetts.

Of the brothers and sisters of Hiram Walker, only four survive in 1878.—Smith, Lestina, Balsora, and Lodaisky.

Mr. Walker's mother dying when he was quite young, he lived with his grandparents until he was fourteen years of age, when he went to Vermont to live with his father, where he remained during his minority. His means for obtaining an education from books while young was limited to the district schools, and his labor confined to farm-work at home; but his subsequent life was characterized particularly with a thorough knowledge of not only the current topics of the day, but he was also conversant with history, and especially the Bible, which he delighted to discuss.

At the age of twenty-three, in the year 1824, July 4, he married Miss Mary, only daughter of George Griffith and Lydia Tabor, of Danby, Vt.—the former a native of

Massachusetts, the latter a native of Rhode Island. In this family there were seven sons, all of whom are dead—in 1878—except one,—Hiram Griffith.

After his marriage, Mr. Walker and his wife settled on a farm in Vermont, where they remained until the year 1836, when they removed to Baxterville, town of Salem, Washington County (formerly Clapptown), where he, in partnership with Horatio Walker, engaged extensively in manufacturing cloth, and at the same time carried on a grist-mill, a saw-mill, and a farm of some three hundred acres. At the end of five years, having sold his interest in Baxterville, he came to the northeast part of the town of Salem, and purchased the Colonel McCracken place, containing two hundred and thirty acres of land, and carried on farming during the balance of his life.

In politics Mr. Walker was first a member of the old Whig party, always strongly opposed to the principles of slavery, and in the latter part of his life an unwavering standard-bearer of the Republican party. He was among the active, industrious business men of his day, and ranked with the first agriculturists of his town. A view of his homestead, together with portraits of himself and wife, will be found on another page of this work, showing the result of a life of active toil and judicious management.

Characteristic of Mr. Walker, were his integrity of purpose in all business transactions, his ripe judgment in all his deliberations, his firmness and decision in what he conceived to be right, and his adaptability and social qualities with all with whom he was brought in contact. He died Dec. 11, 1870.

To Mr. and Mrs. Walker have been born seven children, —George G., Lydia S., Sarah M., Willis H., Thaddeus H., Mary J., and John D.

Mr. Walker was born April 21, 1797, and has survived her husband some seven years, and although in her eighty-second year, retains to a remarkable degree the vigor of both body and mind uncommon to people of that age, and dictated very many of the facts for this sketch.

#### JOSHUA STEELE

was born in the town of Salem in the year 1808. The family traces its descent through Joshua Steele, the father, to Thomas Steele, the grandfather, who emigrated from Ireland with his wife and one son, John, prior to the war for independence, first settling in the south part of the town of Salem, Washington Co., N. Y., where he took up one lot of timber land, when the family of three began in a lonely home in the wilderness. The top of a stump served for a table, and a log shanty surrounding it as the house. The reader can picture in his mind such a beginning in a new country, compared with the comforts of life and beginnings of those who start out for themselves in the latter part of the nineteenth century.

The grandchildren of this couple now are among the most thrifty and enterprising agriculturists of the county having by economy and industry secured fine residences and broad acres. There were born after coming to this country, Joshua, James (died a young man), Elizabeth, Jean, Mary, Priscilla (died a young woman). The rest of these reached





*Joshua Steele*



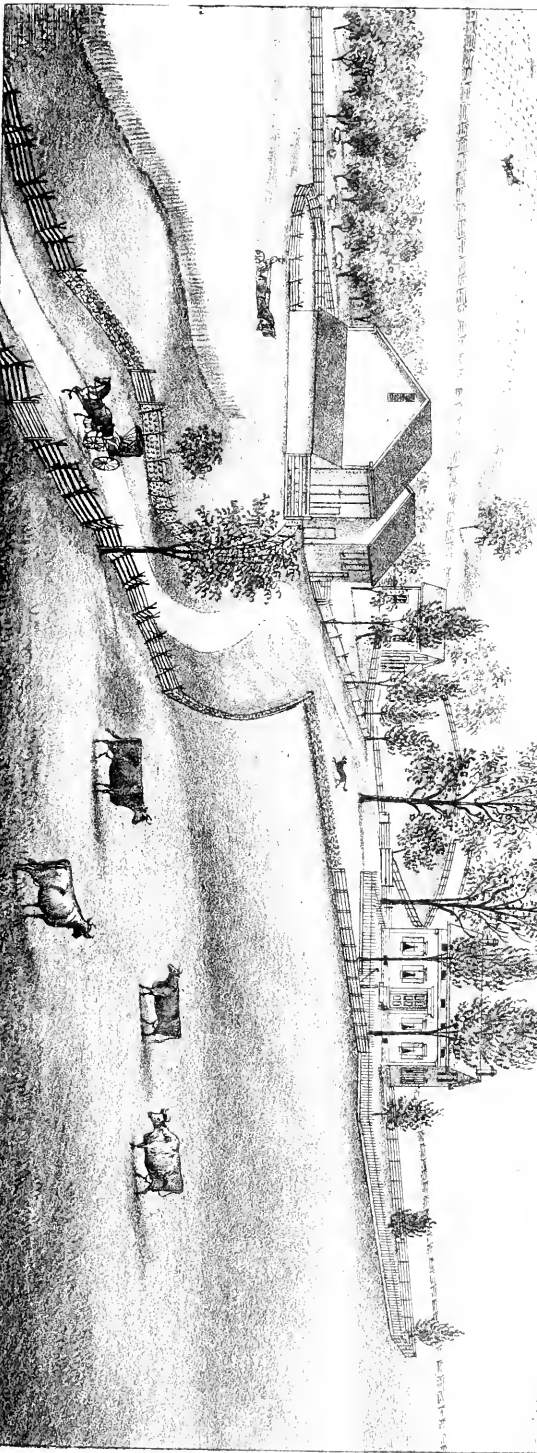
*Mary A. Steele*



DANIEL STEELE



MRS. DANIEL STEELE



RESIDENCE OF MARY A. STEELE & SON. CATERING AND RESTAURANT. C. STEELE, N. Y.



advanced ages, were married, had families, and all settled in Washington county except Jean, who after her marriage went to Ohio.

Joshua, father of the subject of this sketch, was second son, lived on the old homestead; was a farmer during his life; married Mary, daughter of John Beattie, of Salem, and raised a family of six sons and four daughters,—Priscilla (deceased), 1829; James (deceased); John B., clergyman of the Dutch Reformed church, now a resident of Saratoga county; Jane (deceased); William, married Margaret McFarland, of Salem, have one daughter, Maria M., wife of James T. Norton; Grace, wife of Thomas Law, of Salem; Thomas (died young); Joshua; Daniel D. (deceased); Thomas, married Isabel Fenwick, have nine children; Mary Ann (died young).

The father of these children spent his life a farmer, was a member of the United Presbyterian church, of Salem, with his wife, and brought up their children under the strict rules of that church, and impressed upon their minds while young the religious convictions of the ancestry. He died at the age of seventy-eight, in May, 1843. The mother died about 1845, at the age of seventy-one years.

Joshua Steele, Jr., was seventh child of the family, and spent his boyhood days at home on the farm, married for his first wife Jane McMurray, daughter of Deacon John McMurray, of Salem. He settled the year after his marriage on ninety acres of land, given to him by his father, in the southeast part of the town of Salem, on which he resided as a farmer during his life, and on which his widow and only surviving son now reside, a view of which, with the portraits of himself and second wife, will be found on another page of this work. By his first wife he had four children,—William James, Mary Ann, John, and Emma Jane,—all deceased. The mother of these children died Feb. 15, 1844. For his second wife he married, Oct. 8, 1844, Miss Mary Ann, daughter of Thomas Beattie and Rebecca Fairley, the former a native of Salem, the latter a native of Ireland. Mrs. Steele was born April 24, 1823.

By this union there were born two sons,—Thomas B. and Daniel T. The eldest died Oct. 27, 1871, aged twenty-six years, having been married to Louisa A. Crowl, of Salem. The youngest, Daniel T., was first married to Jennie Thomas, Nov. 19, 1873. His wife died March 18, 1875. For his second wife he married Miss Georgie B., daughter of Rev. Hugh Brown and Margaret Walker, the former a native of Ireland, now a resident of the town of Salem, gave up his ministry on account of blindness; the latter a native of Prince Edward Island. Daniel T. Steele resides on the farm left by his father, and was the first man to bring a reaper in the town for the purpose of cutting grain, having bought the same the centennial year; is a young man of enterprise, and represents the fourth generation from the ancestor first settling in this country.

His father, Joshua Steele, Jr., died January, 1873.

#### JOHN CLEVELAND.

The only known emigrant of the name of Cleveland who came to this country during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries was Moses Cleveland, from Ipswich, Suffolk

Co., England. He is supposed to have come as an apprentice to a joiner, in 1655, but the first known record of him is in 1642, when he received a portion of the public land in Woburn, Mass. He married there Sept. 26, 1648, Ann Wiun (daughter of Edward and Joanna). Their fourth son and seventh child, Edward Cleveland, was born at Woburn, May 20, 1663. He married about 1690, Deliverance Palmer. Their son, Palmer Cleveland, born about 1692, at North Kingston, R. I.; married 1715, Deborah Gardner (?). Their third child and second son, Deliverance Cleveland, was born at North Kingston, R. I., in May, 1721, and settled in that part of North Kingston which became the town of Exeter; lived there and in West Greenwich till his death in the latter town in 1765.

His first child, Benjamin, was born in 1744, in Exeter, R. I., and married in West Greenwich, R. I., as appears by the following certificate: "Benjamin Cleveland and Margaret Hopkins, both of West Greenwich, were lawfully joined together in ye marriage covenant this fifth day of February, A.D., 1767.—Witness, Benjamin Tillinghast, Justice of ye Peace." In 1769, Benjamin, with his wife and son, Palmer, then about one year of age, emigrated to the vicinity of Salem, Washington Co., N. Y., and located on the farm now owned by John Cleveland, Esq. Of Benjamin Cleveland's family, Palmer emigrated about 1836, to Whitley Co., Ind., and settled and named Cleveland township there. He died there in 1842. Moses died in Wisconsin.

Benjamin was a tanner by trade, and by this means and making shoes for the army in the days of the Revolutionary war, paid for his land.

It is an incident worthy of note that when he came into this wilderness, he moved his entire effects, including his wife, on the back of one horse. The family met the obstacles of pioneer life with that resolution and fortitude characteristic of successive generations now occupying a part of the same land. He raised a family of ten children, of whom Aaron, father of the subject of this memoir, was fourth child. The grandfather, although uneducated in book knowledge, was shrewd in business matters, and profited by observation and experience. He was one of the founders of the New School Presbyterian church at Salem. He died at the age of sixty-two, in the year 1806. His wife died at the age of ninety years, in the year 1836. The greater number of the children went west and settled. The eldest son was a sea-faring man, and died in the east at Madras.

Aaron spent his early life at home, receiving only a common school education; married Miss Dorothy Stone, of Windsor, Vt., raised a family of ten children,—five sons and five daughters,—Laura, Martha, Cyrus, Joel, Ezra, Dorothy, Zedekiah, Margaret, Mary, and John, of whom only four are supposed to be living.

The father was a captain in the War of 1812. Spent his life as a farmer; was a man of strict integrity in all his business relations; of correct moral habits; and stood a model man in his ways. His example is worthy of eula-

Deliverance Cleveland married in 1743 Hannah Barber, who, with her sons Job, Abel, and two daughters, came to Salem from West Greenwich, about 1775.

tion by those who follow him. He died Oct. 2, 1864, aged eighty-four years. The mother died Jan. 10, 1852, aged seventy-six; was a woman of good influence, firmly attached to her family, and instructed her children in all that makes true manhood and womanhood.

John, youngest son, was born in Salem, where he now resides, June 12, 1824. He lived at home during his minority, receiving a fair English education, which, with his early parental training, fitted him to become one of the representative agriculturists of his town and county. A view of his improvements seen on another page of this work, shows the result of his industry and management in carrying to a satisfactory completion what his ancestors began in a log cabin in the wilderness. His chief business has been farming, and has only been diverted from that occupation by two years' stay in New York, in the omnibus business, and two years as keeper of the State-prison at Auburn.

Mr. Cleveland has been a strong advocate of entire prohibition from the use of liquors as a beverage, which principle is a legacy from his ancestors, and the propagation of which he spares no pains or self-sacrifice to carry to a successful issue in his town and county.

In politics Mr. Cleveland is a Republican, dating back to his ancestry, who were unswerving men in the old Whig party.

In the year 1857 he married Miss Sarah H., daughter of John W. Beattie and Sarah Getty, the former a grandson of Thomas Beattie, an emigrant from England, in the year 1764, and were among the first settlers of the town of Salem. She was born May 13, 1837.

To Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland have been born three children,—William, Margaret, and John.

#### FAVETTE WILSON

was born in the town of Rupert, Vt., Nov. 14, 1816. He was only son in a family of three children, there being two daughters, Mariette and Janette, of Robert Wilson and Hannah Taylor, the former born in Hebron, Washington county, the latter a native of Rupert, Vt. His grandfather, James Wilson, came from Dutchess Co., N. Y., and settled in Hebron in the year 1772, where he was married to Martha Hopkins, by whom he had seven sons and one daughter. The seventh son, James, now survives and resides on the old homestead in Hebron.

The Wilsons of Salem, of this family, are supposed to be of Scotch descent, and during the persecution of Christians in Scotland, the ancestors were driven out of that country and settled in the north of Ireland, whence they emigrated to this country.

James Wilson, the grandfather, being a single man when he came to Hebron, enlisted as a soldier in the Revolutionary war, and was a captain in the army of General Gates at the time of the battle of Saratoga, 1777.

Robert Wilson, the father, died at the residence of his son, Fayette, in Salem, 1867, at the age of eighty-one years. He was a close student, a man of great memory and uncommon powers of mind, and took a strong position against Masonry and slavery in their day.

One brother, David, was a Congregational minister, preached in Rupert, Vt., for seventeen years, afterwards in Port Byron, N. Y.; his health failing he returned to Hebron, where he died.

Of the daughters, Mariette died at the age of twenty-one years, and Janette, wife of Elijah Burton of Rupert, Vt., still survives.

Mr. Wilson spent his minority at home on the farm and attending the common school, where he received such lessons in parental training, with his limited educational facilities, as fitted him for the active and useful life which he subsequently led.

At the age of twenty-two he married Miss Juliette, eldest daughter in a family of six children, three sons and three daughters, of Thomas K. Beebe and Ruth Nelson, of Rupert, Vt., by whom he had four children,—Robert King, Clinton Fay, Helen Janette, wife of Rufus Coon of Salem, and Fannie Elizabeth. Mr. Wilson after his marriage spent his life as a farmer, settling in the town of Salem in the year 1840. A view of his residence and surroundings, showing the result of his labor, will be seen on another page of this work.

He was identified with the Whig party in his earlier life, and an ardent supporter of the Republican party after its formation.

Mr. Wilson was a member of the Presbyterian society, and always interested in enterprises tending to promote the good of society. A man of sterling integrity, of great sympathy for those less fortunate than himself, closely attached to the best interests of his family, and with ready cheer and sociability made home attractive. He was respected by all who came in contact with him. He died Nov. 18, 1876.

#### HUGH FAIRLEY

was born in the town of Salem, Dec. 26, 1791. He was third child in a family of six children of Hugh Fairley and Sarah, both natives of Ireland, who came to America with their two eldest children, Margaret and Mary, first settling in the town of Salem, where they lived the balance of their lives. The other children, born in Washington county, were Hugh, John, Sarah, and Jane, all deceased.

Hugh received no assistance pecuniarily from his father, and was obliged to commence with only his hands and a willing mind, as is the case with all self-made men. He only received the advantages of the district school by way of education from books. By economy and industry he after awhile accumulated sufficient to buy one hundred and fourteen acres of land in the eastern part of the town of Salem, upon which he lived the balance of his life, and the fruit-growing and ornamental trees of over thirty years' growth bear witness of his untiring industry. A view of his residence and surroundings, showing the result of his labor, together with the portraits of himself and wife, will be seen on another page of this work.

Mr. Fairley was not an active politician. Was first connected with the old Whig party, but at the time of his death, 1862, October 9, was an unswerving member of the Republican party. Active in business, he ranked among the representative farmers of his town, and was respected

as a man for his sterling qualities of honesty and decision of character.

In the year 1819 he married Miss Catherine McNaughton, daughter of Alexander McNaughton, of Salem, by whom he had four children,—John B., James A., Mary Jane, and William D. The eldest and youngest are deceased. James A. resides in Vermont. Mary Jane is the wife of Levi Copeland, of Salem, and resides on the homestead of her father in Salem.

Mrs. Fairley was born Nov. 22, 1793. Was a member of the United Presbyterian church, a woman of great energy, and especially characteristic of her was her kindness to the needy and sick. She was an exemplary, model wife and mother. She died in the year 1844.

For his second wife he married Miss Sarah Henderson, daughter of William Henderson and Sarah Cole, of Salem. She was born March 6, 1808. Mrs. Fairley is now in her seventy-first year, retaining to a remarkable degree the vigor of body and mind common to much younger persons. She is a member of the United Presbyterian church at Salem. Early in life Mr. Fairley united with the same church, and remained a consistent member of that body until the time of his death.

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#### ALONZO GRAY.

Among the early emigrants to the town of Salem was Nathaniel Gray, who, settling in the beautiful valley of Camden prior to 1800, there resided till his death, which occurred on Nov. 12, 1850, when he had nearly attained the patriarchal age of four score years. He was buried in the Camden graveyard, from the church of the United Moravian Brethren, of which society he had been a member from the establishment of their mission in that valley in 1834.

Lucy, his wife, had deceased eight years previously, having died on March 20, 1842, aged sixty-five years.

Alonzo, the subject of this sketch, was their son, and was born in Camden, in September, 1798, and died at Salem on the 16th June, 1874, in the seventy-sixth year of his age.

His father, Nathaniel, was by trade a blacksmith, and had brought up his son Alonzo to the same occupation, and it was not till the twenty-second year of his age that he became free to choose his own way. He then came to the village of Salem and entered as a clerk in the store of Joseph Hawley, and remained with him as such until David Hawley, who was a son of the former, had become of age, when at the solicitation of Mr. Hawley, Mr. Gray went into business with his son, and continued in that connection in the business of general merchandising for many years.

During this time he married Miss Mary Hawley, the only daughter of Joseph Hawley and Sally (Gray) his wife.

On the dissolution of the co-partnership with Mr. Hawley, Mr. Gray continued the mercantile business alone.

In the spring of 1834, at the annual town-meeting in Salem, he was elected to the office of town-clerk, and was annually re-elected for the ensuing five years, holding the office and doing its important duties with accuracy and faithfulness, till April in the year 1839.

He held various other positions of honor and trust in the town, the village, the academy, and in the church, and in all of them was diligent and faithful.

The only child of Mr. and Mrs. Gray was Hawley, who died quite young.

Mr. Gray was for several years an invalid, but until a short time prior to his death not so ill as to be confined to his house. His death came quietly and peacefully in a ripe old age, he having attained, as did his father, nearly four score years.

# GRANVILLE.

## SITUATION AND NATURAL FEATURES.

This town is located upon the eastern border of the county, centrally distant seventeen miles from Salem, one of the half-shire towns. It is bounded on the north by Whitehall and Hampton, east by Vermont, south by Hebron, west by Hartford and Fort Ann. It contains thirty-three thousand one hundred and forty three acres, or nearly fifty-two square miles.

The surface of the town is undulating and lilly. The ridges are elevated from three hundred to five hundred feet above the valleys. A large portion of the township lies on what is sometimes called the Granville river, though it is better known historically as the Pawlet, the name Granville not applying to the stream until after it receives the tributaries near North Granville. It has somewhat romantically been called the Mettowee. In most of the town the slopes of the hills are gradual, and with few or no precipitous heights; the valleys are delightful. There is a quiet pastoral beauty, very attractive and charming, in the natural scenery of the town. The surface is drained almost wholly by the stream already named and its tributaries.

The main river enters the town from Vermont at Granville village. The largest southern branch, formed of two streams flowing from Hebron, unites a little northwest of the village. Another southern branch forms a junction with the Pawlet a little east of North Granville. Almost exactly opposite is the entrance of the principal branch from the north. These streams are beautifully clear and limpid, and are fringed with aluvial meadows through most of their course. They furnish a large amount of water-power, which is, however, but partially utilized.

A range of slate deposits passes through the centre of the town, mostly on the southwestern bank of the Pawlet, which furnishes an inexhaustible supply of roofing material and stock for other purposes. Clay for the manufacture of brick crops out in various places, and is used to some extent at Middle Granville.

## PATENTS.

On the 11th of September, 1764, Alexander Menzies received a patent for two thousand acres, and under the same date Thomas Menzies was also granted two thousand acres; on the 7th of March, 1771, John Maunsell received five thousand acres; on the 5th of September, 1764, Erick Sutherland received two thousand acres, and on the 2d of March, 1775, John Watkins was granted two thousand acres. The two Menzies' patents are somewhat north of the centre of the town, extending from a meridian line, passing through Middle Granville, to the west bounds of the town. The Maunsell tract is on the eastern border in the north part of the town. The Watkins patent lies in

the northward of North Granville, extending from the same meridian line before spoken of to the west boundary. The other patents are those of Berry Byrnes, Farquar, Sutherland, Dupason, Hutchinson, Atlas, Campbell, and Grant. There are also three other patents unnamed on recent township maps. Hough's "Gazetteer" disposes of this subject with the following remark: "The land in this town is embraced in several grants made to about thirty captains and lieutenants who had served in the French war," and these were known by the names of the patentees.

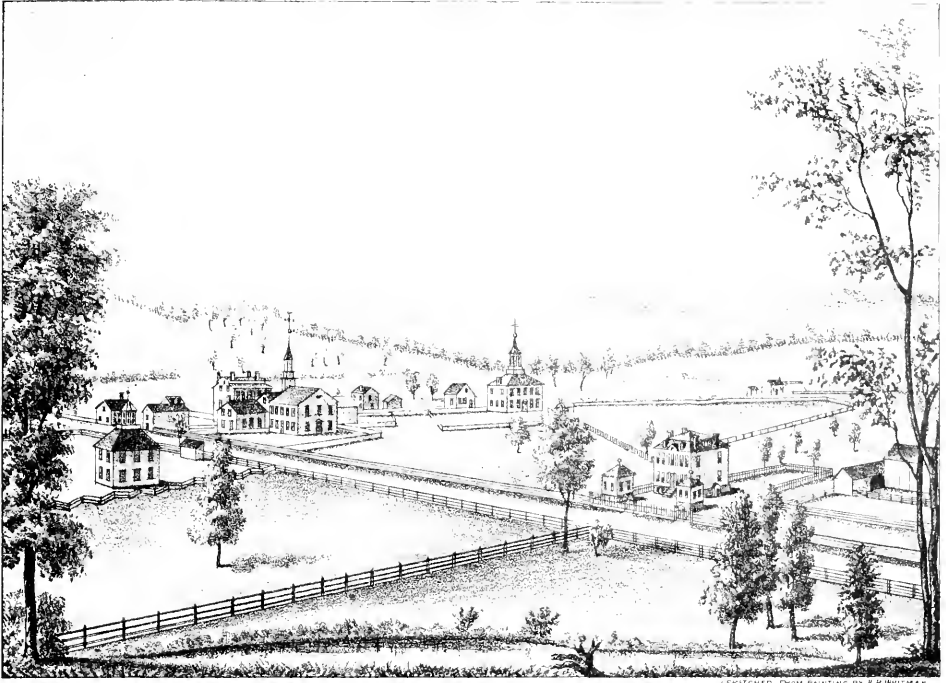
It is further stated that the Byrnes patent in the south-east corner was sold to Kenneth McKenneth, a merchant of New York, who again sold it to Donald Fisher, a tailor of that city. Fisher induced several of his relatives from Scotland to remove to Granville and settle upon the tract. This was before the Revolution. Fisher as a loyalist withdrew to Canada during the war, and his lands were confiscated and sold. Owing to some informality, the State, in after-years, recognized his claim and paid him twelve thousand dollars. Of the other patents (or the patentees themselves) there is very little information to be obtained. Their date is not generally known, and few, if any, of the actual grantees settled in town. The large manorial tracts soon fell into the hands of land-jobbers, the titles were in dispute, and settlers were shy of purchasing. This state of things had the effect to retard settlement until the close of the Revolution.

## EARLY SETTLEMENT.

Of early settlement, and of the union with Vermont, Hon. Hiel Hollister writes:

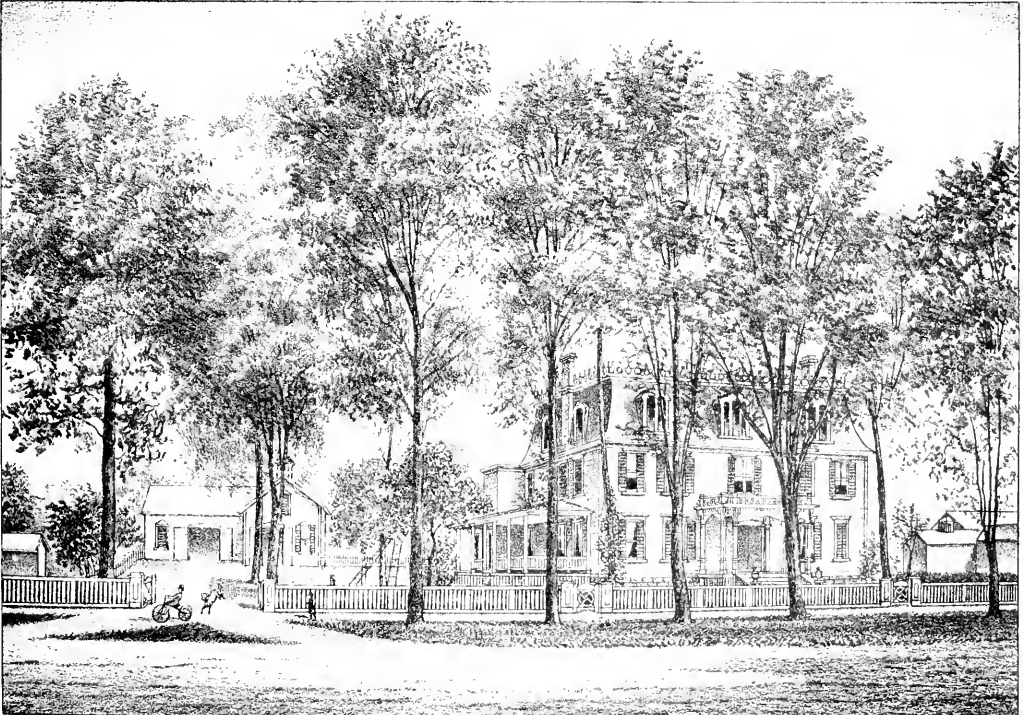
"Settlements were effected prior to the Revolution. The first emigrants were mostly from New England. (The attempt in 1781 to place themselves under the jurisdiction of Vermont) was due to the fear of invasion (as the Revolutionary war was not then closed, and it was thought to be easier to secure the necessary protection from Vermont than from New York. Besides, they favored the New England institutions of universal suffrage and individual ownership of land, rather than the property qualification required by New York and the feudal land system, granting the soil in large manors to be cultivated by tenants."

The progress of early settlement was slow. A state of war was unfavorable to emigration and to the development of the arts of peace. Conflicting land-titles also discouraged settlers. Soon after the war closed these valleys filled up as if by magic. The settlement of the boundary lines cleared away the difficulties to some extent, and the final adjustment between New York and Vermont, in 1790, left titles mostly clear and unquestioned. Emigrants purchased with confidence, cleared their lands, and erected their dwellings without fear of ejection.



VIEW OF SALEM, N. Y. IN 1793. BY THOMAS BARROW.

ENGRAVED FROM PAINTING BY J. J. BULLOCK



RESIDENCE OF G. L. BULKLEY, N<sup>th</sup> GRANVILLE, WASHINGTON CO., N. Y.

LITH. BY L. H. EVERTS & CO. PHILA. PA.





The first settlement undoubtedly dates back to about 1770, and probably even earlier than that,—at least twenty years before the first recorded town-meeting of 1787. Several lists of names that appear under the head of church history, etc., show quite a population in the midst of the Revolutionary war. The Congregational church of Middle Granville had, in 1782, a membership of seventy-two. The petitioners for pardon and amity in 1782 are thirty-seven.

These lists, together with the names found upon the town books for 1787-88, constitute the sources from which we determine the early settlers and, approximately, the time when they came to this town.

The following notices of pioneer settlement have been obtained by considerable labor; we are indebted for them very largely to Jonas Tanner, Roger Wing, Hon. Hiel Hollister, Isaac W. Thompson, B. F. Ottarson, Miss Mary Harnden, Noah Day, Nelson Guilder, Asa Parker (and to many others.) Mr. Hollister has especially shown his interest in the work by courteously permitting the free use of material gathered by him, with some of which the people are familiar in his published writings.

Daniel Curtice came from New Lebanon about 1780. He was the first supervisor of the town, and a prominent citizen. His homestead was the present place of Silas Hall, near Middle Granville. He had several sons, including Daniel, Elisha, and Samuel. A grandson, Harvey Curtice, was in after-years president of Knox College, having been assisted to obtain an education by the Congregational church of Middle Granville.

Ebenezer Gould was from Killingly, Conn., and settled very early in South Granville. His place was the present farm of Jefferson Thompson. His sons were Amos, Daniel, Ebenezer, Joseph, Jonathan, David, and Fayette. The first went west very early, and after the death of Ebenezer, Sr., the others all removed from town. Daughters were Mrs. Cornelius Whitney, Mrs. Joseph Whitney, Mrs. Parley Whitney, Mrs. Warren Day. Several from these families settled in Ontario, Wayne Co., N. Y. The widow of old John Brown (Ossawatonic), is a granddaughter of Captain Ebenezer Gould.

Moses Sawyer was one of the signers of the paper of submission in 1782. He lived near the bridge at Middle Granville. A daughter married David Barrett and settled in Evans, Erie Co., N. Y.

Ebenezer Walker settled two miles north of Middle Granville, on the present Cratty farm, near the Jacob Allen place at North Bend.

David Doane located on the present Conant place, in Middle Granville. Of his sons, Nathan removed to Virginia; David settled in Hartford, N. Y.; Julius went west, having become a minister; Artemas settled as a physician in Ithaca. The Doane house is still standing.

John Bateman, one of the signers to the paper of submission of 1782, lived at or near West Granville. Smith Bateman, a well-known citizen of later years, was a son.

Nathaniel Spring's homestead was at Middle Granville. The deeds of the old cemetery, of the site of the Congregational church, and of the former brick school-house property, all came from him. He removed from Granville to western New York at an early day.

John Spring was a signer of the paper of submission in 1782, but his location in town is uncertain.

Asaph Cooke was an early resident, and was active at the time of the contest over the New Hampshire grants. He represented the town in the Vermont Legislature in 1781. One son was Elutherns Cooke, who removed to Ohio, became a prominent citizen of that State, and a member of Congress. Jay Cooke, the noted financier, is a son of Elutherns. Many stories are told in Granville of the young Elutherns. Being required to hoe three rows of corn as a "stent" one day, he hoed three hills on each row, and counting crosswise made three rows. Perhaps this talent, descending in the family, enabled the grandson so dexterously to manipulate the sale of Northern Pacific railroad stock. Other sons of Asaph were, Erastus, Israel, and Asaph, Jr.

James Otis, a "submissionist" of 1782, was a resident near West Granville. His homestead seems to have been just over the line in the town of Fort Ann.

Timothy Allen, whose name appears in connection with Granville, 1780 to 1790, lived in the town of Pawlet, a mile and a quarter from Granville village. It is a tradition of the neighborhood that he was a connection of Ethan Allen.

A descendant is Mrs. Deliverance Benjamin, of Whitehall, N. Y. Timothy Allen is buried in the old burying-ground of school-district No. 9, in Pawlet,—an unmarked mound, near the stone erected to his son Caleb.

The name of David Skinner is found in a road survey of 1784. He is spoken of as a blacksmith. The family name is prominent in town matters at an early day.

Deacon Skinner was a well-known citizen for many years at Middle Granville, and had a cotton-factory there.

Joseph Herrington's name is given in a road survey of 1784. This family was probably in the south part of the town, or perhaps in the town of Hebron. Miss Harnden, and also Noah Day, concur in this view. The latter recollects hearing that three brothers of that name were in the battle of Bennington. The name of Harinton, attached to the paper of submission, is probably the same; also Herinton.

Christopher Potter was from Rhode Island. He was a Revolutionary soldier. His father was a colonel. He settled in Granville about 1790. His sons were Stacy, John, Philip, and Jeremiah. Daughters, Mrs. Josiah Rice, Mrs. E. Baker, Mrs. John Kinyon, Mrs. Crandall Kinyon, Mrs. Daniel Smith. Grandsons living in Granville are Charles W., and Stacy K., the present town clerk.

Captain John Stocking, at whose house the first town-meeting was held, resided at Middle Granville, and his tavern was on the present place of Henry Lapham. Osborn afterwards kept the same tavern.

Gurdon Johnson, the first town clerk, lived north of Middle Granville. His sons were Gurdon C. and Samuel Van Veghten.

Major Thomas Convers was one of the first assessors in 1787. He was a prominent man; was called to the chair as moderator of the second town-meeting, 1788. His title indicates a military history. He probably removed from town at an early day.

Captain John McWhorter, another of the assessors of 1787, lived on the present David Brown farm, half-way between Granville and Middle Granville. Phelps succeeded him on the same farm.

Lieutenant Henry Watkins was one of the first road commissioners. His name, spelt Wadkins, is also upon the paper of submission, 1782. Asa Parker states that the lieutenant lived at North Bend. This would be upon the patent that bears that name. He removed to Auburn at an early day. Whether his title indicates service in the Revolutionary army or not is not settled.

Jonathan Harnden, from Massachusetts, came into Granville in 1779, and settled on the Montgomery Parker place. He afterwards opened a hotel with a large dancing-hall in it.

His sons were Samuel, who settled in Warrensburg; John, in the west and afterwards in Canada; Kiah, in Granville and finally in Warrensburg, and Joshua, in Granville. Daughters were Mrs. Gould and Mrs. Draper.

Children of Joshua still living in Granville are Mrs. Erastus Monroe, and Miss Mary Harnden residing with her. According to the recollection of the latter, and she is very clear in her statements, Joshua Harnden was *running a carding-machine* as early as 1802 or 1803; that she remembers wool being brought from Sandy Hill at that early day to her father's mill, because the Sandy Hill machine, a small affair, could not do the work. She states that the Harnden family always understood that Joshua had the first carding-machine in town. Gazetteers and encyclopedias all being in error if they stated otherwise.

If this conflicts with the Kirtland-Allen-Rood claim on behalf of North and Middle Granville, noticed elsewhere, we leave the question for future antiquarians to search out and settle.

Captain Seth Wheeler settled in Middle Granville about 1800, on the farm afterwards owned by his son, T. B. Wheeler. He had raised a company of volunteers, and fought through the Revolution.

Daniel H. White was the first collector of the town in 1787. Asa Parker locates him as a goldsmith at Middle Granville. Noah Day inclines to the opinion that he belonged to a family of that name near Stevens' saw-mill.

John Walker, an overseer of the poor in 1787, was an early pioneer on the place north of Middle Granville, afterwards sold to Nathaniel Parker.

Solomon Baker was overseer of the poor in 1787. His homestead was east of North Granville, on the Ackley or Slocum farm, now owned by Stephen Staples. One son, Ira, settled in Cortland county.

Benjamin Wait settled in the southeast corner of the town. The old homestead is the present place of N. G. Folger. Sons,—Washington Z., settled in Hebron, on the farm now occupied by Mr. Nelson; Archibald Wait, a Baptist minister, now living in Chicago.

Joseph Wait, brother of Benjamin, also lived on the Gorham Folger place, and afterwards moved to Middletown, Vt.; left three sons,—Samuel, who became a minister and went south, Hiram and Smith, who settled in Middletown.

Hephon Austin, a pathmaster of 1787, was an early pioneer east of Middle Granville. Of his sons, Jonathan

settled on the old farm. Nathaniel recently died in the same neighborhood, and John also.

Zachariah Loomis, connected to the Austin family, also died not long since in the same neighborhood, and a son in Illinois.

Richard Barnes was an early pioneer at South Granville. A daughter was Mrs. Lyman Ellsworth, of Canton, St. Lawrence county. One son, John, also removed to that county, was elected sheriff, and was also appointed keeper of Dannemore prison; another son, James, came to Granville village, and erected a dwelling now standing nearly opposite the house of J. S. Warren.

F. S. Hodge, of 1787, a pathmaster of that year, we have not been able to locate. He may have been here only temporarily.

Joseph Morton, a pathmaster of 1787, we have not been able to locate.

Timothy Case was a pathmaster in 1787. The name is prominent in the town of Hebron. From Noah Day, of South Granville, we learn that Timothy Case owned the present Hewitt farm on the town line. The old pioneer home of 1787 may have been on the Granville side of the line, or perhaps town lines were rather uncertain, as the town records seem to contain a few names from Hebron, Hartford, Fort Ann, and also from Vermont towns.

Joseph Andrews was a pioneer in the northeast part of the town, near Poutney. His sons were Daniel and David, well known in the town.

Captain Nathaniel Baker settled north of Granville village. Sons,—Braddock and John, of Granville; Allen, a teacher at the south. George, son of Braddock, is the present sheriff of Washington county.

Reuben Graves was an early pathmaster of 1787 or 1788, and the name of Ira Graves also appears in connection with the north part of the town.

II. Newland Graves, of Granville village, does not trace any connection with those families. His father was Rufus, who moved to Granville as late as 1825, and opened a store opposite the present hotel. Newland Graves himself was for many years a merchant, and afterwards largely engaged in business for incorporations, banks, insurance companies, and railroads.

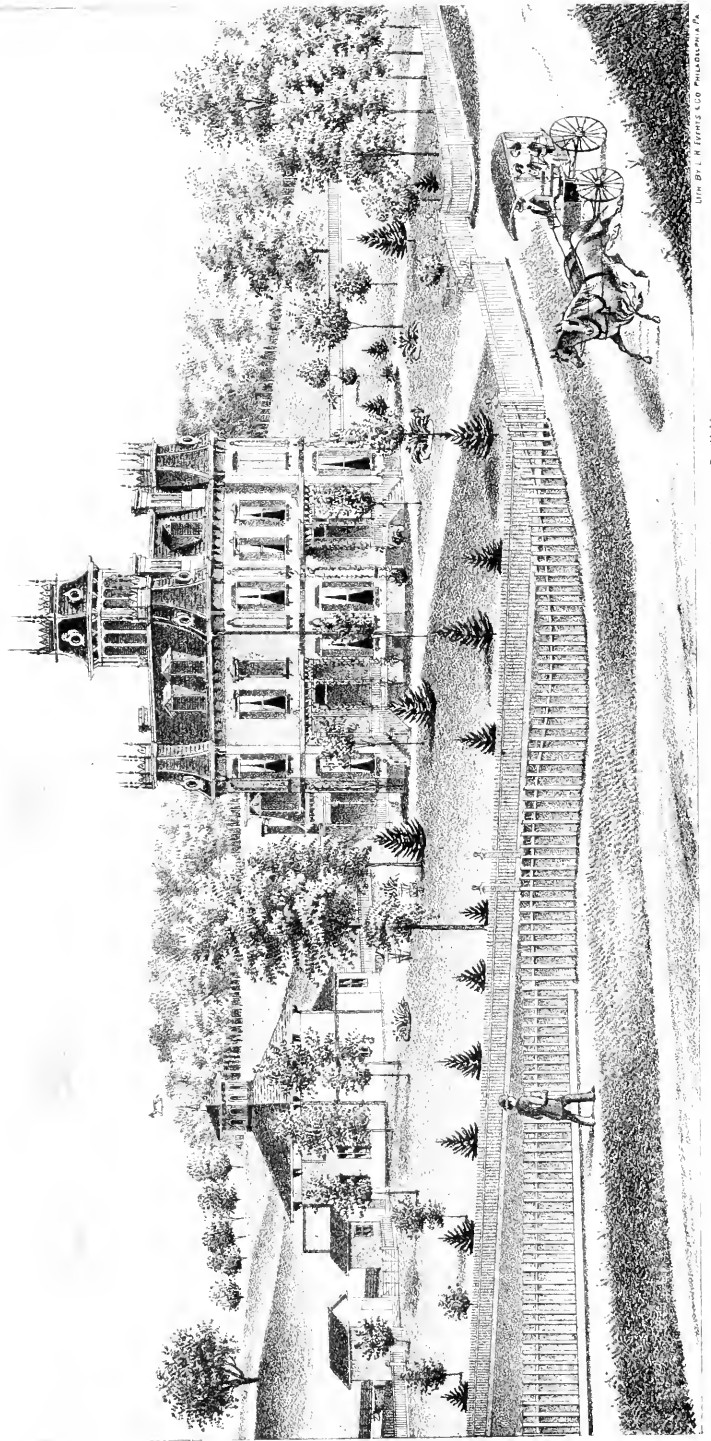
Benjamin Baker was a brother of Solomon Baker. He formerly kept tavern at what is now Truthville. He also owned the present farm of Sanford Carlton. Of his sons, Byram settled in Granville; Bonaparte went to Cortland county; Benjamin settled in Granville; Miar settled in Granville, and went west in later years.

Daniel Porter was a pathmaster in 1787, and this family-name was common in the north part of the town of Hebron.

Joseph Ackley, step-father of George N. Bates, of Middle Granville, came to this town about 1806. He was a builder; erected at North Granville the hotel, the academy, and other buildings. About 1816, in company with Mr. Oliphant, he built and afterwards carried on the old brewery that was on the grounds of the present military school.

Joseph Woodworth settled at South Granville probably very early, as his name (or Woodruff) appears among the pathmasters of 1787. Noah Day remembers a man of that name thrashing for his father; that he used to tell





RESIDENCE OF MRS. LEONARD C. THORNE, GRANVILLE, WASHINGTON CO. N. Y.

LITH. BY T. R. FRENCH, LEO. HARTMAN, N. Y.

wonderful bear stories and frighten the children so they hardly dare go out after dark.

Zaccheus Patterson, whose name appears among the pathmasters of 1787, must have been an early settler in the northwest part of the town, near Fort Ann.

Kitchel Reed lived near North Granville on the present farm of Patrick Fanning, formerly the Dr. Scarles place. Of his sons, Kitchel settled in Lausingburg, Ezra in Middle Granville, Silas was a manufacturer at Granville. A grandson, Orville, became a minister. It is a neighborhood anecdote of the younger Kitchel that when he was set to thrashing with a flail, he used to turn the hogs on to the barn floor, put them through a lively pace and make them do the work.

Benjamin Marsh was an early pioneer in town. He had been in the French and Indian war, and a portion of the time in the army of the Revolution under Arnold.

Joseph Northrup, one of the pathmasters of 1787, was an early pioneer about the close of the Revolutionary war. He settled in the neighborhood where so many of the same family-name have since been prominent citizens. Clark Northrup was an overseer of the poor for many years. He is said to have owned at one time seven hundred acres of land. He left several sons.

Israel Lamb was an early settler at South Granville. Noah Day recalls the name of George Lamb in that vicinity; also Samuel. There was also Squire Lamb, of Wells, Vt., from this neighborhood.

John Crary, one of the early town officers, afterwards moved to Salem. He became a prominent citizen of that town, and was elected State Senator.

Joseph Cook, was among the town officers of 1787, but our information does not connect him with the family of either Asaph Cook or Isaiah Cook. The latter settled in Kingsbury in 1797, and was a builder. He removed to Granville village, and settled on the place now owned by his son, Dr. Asa B. Cook. The other sons of Isaiah were Isaiah P., Adin V., and John C.; the daughters were Mrs. Gideon Potter, and two unmarried, Myra and Anna.

Dr. Asa B. Cook has been a practicing physician for many years. On the carding-machine question, he remembers positively having heard James Smith say he brought the first machine to this town.

Elijah White was a prominent citizen of North Granville, and was the founder of the village very largely. He lived on the corner where the present tavern is. His father was about the earliest pioneer in this section of the town. He settled near the bridge and built the house still in use, repaired and improved and occupied by James Beecher, better known as the Barrett Place. Elijah built the hotel in 1800, and the store in 1801. Of his brothers, Charles settled in Sandy Hill, Wilson lived and died in Granville.

Elijah White was a liberal, public-spirited man, did much not only to develop the interests of North Granville as a village, but the whole town. In 1824 he removed to Plattsburg, and died there.

Ebenezer Chapin was an early resident of the Gilder neighborhood. A pathmaster of 1787. He left several children, and the name has always been known in that part of the town.

Jonathan Wright was named as a fence-viewer in 1787.

He settled near Middle Granville, on the hill. A Welsh family now reside on the old farm. Of his sons, Jonathan moved west.

Timothy Leonard, a merchant, settled in Middle Granville about 1794, and Wm. Raymond about 1800.

Asa Reynolds was an early settler on the present place of Alonzo Norton, coming here about 1795. He had a peculiarity of naming his children so that their names would read the same backwards as forwards, Alia, Harrah, Asa, Anna, Nummy, Zizziz.

Safford Reynolds, a grandson, lives at Middle Granville, and another grandson is Mr. Reynolds of the railroad station at Granville village.

Amos Beard was fence-viewer of 1787. That name is common in Hartford, and the location of the family was probably there, although, in the uncertainty of early town lines, he may have been acting with the town of Granville.

Peter Parker was appointed a pound-keeper in 1787. His homestead was the present Harvey Wing farm, over the line in Hartford. Of his sons, John C. was a lawyer,—a justice of the peace for many years at North Granville. Harry, also a lawyer, settled at Whitehall, and died there. John M. Parker, son of John C., was a member of Congress from the Binghamton district, then a judge of the Supreme Court, and died in office. Edward, another son of John C., was cashier for many years of the Bank of Whitehall. William, another son of John C., is now a professor in Middlebury college. Another son of John C., George W., is a judge in New York city.

Benjamin Baker was a pound-keeper of 1787. There were many families of this name, and some seem, from the recollection of the older people, to have been located at South Granville.

Captain Abraham Dayton, of Middle Granville, was an early settler, before or about 1800. He was an officer in the militia at the time of the War of 1812.

Nathan Law, collector in the year 1788, was from New London, Conn., and lived in Granville, a bricklayer. He had a son Amos, a well-known citizen of late years. Nathan Law built the brick store now owned by J. S. Warren. Nathan Law's sister was the wife of Thomas Thompson. Nathan Law was a captain in the Revolutionary army. He died in 1842.

Scottoway Whitecomb was an assessor in 1788. He lived at South Granville. One son, a physician at Loammi, died in Ontario, Wayne Co., N. Y. The name is still prominent in Granville. Scottoway Whitecomb was with the Bay State troops in the Revolutionary army; was in nearly every engagement of his regiment; held two commissions. He died in 1814.

John Champion Bishop, an overseer of the poor in 1788, entered by the town clerk as "Friend" Bishop, came to Granville from Dutchess county about 1780. He was a member of the Society of Friends, and his life and character are a priceless inheritance to his descendants. He had six sons. Abraham, who settled in Ohio; Isaac, who succeeded his father as a merchant in Granville; Arch, who also settled in Granville, but later in life moved to Wisconsin, and died in 1875; Jacob also settled in Granville; John, moved to

Ohio, and died there; Stephen, died young, in Granville. There were also seven daughters, Mrs. Howell Smith, Mrs. Amos Carpenter, Mrs. Jacob Holmes, Mrs. Stephen Thorn, Dutchess county, Mrs. Richard Hall, of Clinton county, Mrs. Charles White, of Ohio, and Lucy, never married.

Isaac built the Bishop homestead as early as 1804, now owned by Mrs. Nathan Lewis. Daughters of Isaac, Mrs. I. W. Thompson, Mrs. H. Newland Graves, and a son, John C., named for his grandfather, all of Granville.

John C. Bishop's first house was moved from its place by Otis Dillingham, and is now occupied by Otis D. Hull.

Cornelius Whitney and Joshua Whitney were pathmasters in 1788. Cornelius built the hotel at Middle Granville, purchased before it was finished by Roger Wing, who took possession in 1804. Cornelius Whitney died in Ontario, Wayne Co., N. Y. The pioneer Whitney homestead was at South Granville, the present farm of De Witt Peets.

Nathan Day, appointed pathmaster in 1787, for the east road from Black Creek, was a pioneer at South Granville, on the present Monroe farm. The old house stood west of the bridge on the north side of the road. His sons, Lemuel and David, settled in Granville, but after a few years went north to the Canada line or near there.

Sylvester Rowley was a major of the militia. He settled on the farm which he afterwards sold to David Doane. He was a well-known drover, taking horses to Philadelphia, and also built a hotel in the Slyborough neighborhood. A daughter of Mr. Rowley became the wife of Isaac Bishop.

Luther Cady, a pathmaster of 1788, settled in the vicinity of North Granville. A son, Lewis Cady, lived and died in Granville.

William Huggins settled at what is now West Granville, on the present Franklin Wyman farm. A son, William R., went west after living till advanced life on the same farm. A daughter married Thaddens Rowe.

Ezra Lee settled near South Granville about 1787. He had been a soldier in the Revolution, and held two commissions. He died in 1820. Noah Day remembers him as a man of excellent character, a leader in religious meetings, and prominent in church work.

Lemuel Barber was an early settler near West Granville, and a town officer in 1788.

Joseph Crippen.—This family were in the north part of the town.

David Martin, a pathmaster of 1788, was at Slyborough. Several of his grand-sons are now living in that neighborhood. He perhaps lived over the line in Hartford.

Chauncey Barnes is understood to have been the father of Joseph Barnes, who lived with Captain Dayton, at Middle Granville, and who was afterwards county judge of Clinton county.

Amasa Cook, also on the town records of 1788, lived in the Austin neighborhood.

Richard Cook also lived in the same district, but came there from Vermont in 1817.

Nathaniel Parker came from Connecticut. He was in the Revolutionary army, and was with Ethan Allen at the capture of Ticonderoga. He probably settled not long after that (1775 to 1777) in Granville. His homestead was just

north of the middle village, on the Poultney road, the place of the Evans Hopkins brick house. His children were Cynthia, never married; Susan (Mrs. Levi Miller); Nathaniel, settled in Granville; Asa, still living at South Granville, at the age of eighty-eight; Tamson (Mrs. Luke Hitchcock); Elind, settled in Granville; Matthias, in Granville; Emily, never married.

Nathaniel, the pioneer, also had two brothers, who settled on farms adjoining his,—Eliphalet and Michael. The former is no doubt the signer of the submission paper of 1782, there given as Eliphalet.

It is remembered by Asa, from whom these items are obtained, that his father was in the Quebec attack under Montgomery, making the date of settlement a little later than above stated.

John Tanner was from Rhode Island. He was a soldier in the Revolution. When first enlisted he was stationed at Albany, then farther north, and was finally discharged at Skenesborough, now Whitehall. Did not return home, but settled in North Granville about 1784. His pioneer homestead was the present farm of James Brown, known as the Corbin place. A few years afterwards he bought where his grandson, John Tanner, now resides. Mr. Tanner had eight sons,—William and Joseph, went west; James, settled on the old place and died there,—these three were in the army during the War of 1812; Jonas, now living at North Granville, from whom many items of pioneer settlement have been obtained; Salem, settled in Cortland county, and still living; John Jay, at Glen's Falls; Edward, at Whitehall; Sylvester, in Texas. Daughters,—Thirza, became Mrs. Josiah Norton, of Indiana; Esther, Mrs. Wm. Jones, of Fort Ann.

Jonas Tanner mentions as early physicians Dr. Backus, Dr. Gibbs, Dr. Spurr. In later years, and for a long time, Dr. Searles. He considers the first tavern at North Granville the present Dayton homestead. White & Doolittle were early merchants. The dwelling-house next to the academy was a very old one.

In 1787, Coomer Mason, from Cheshire, Vt., settled in what is still known as Mason Hollow, in Fort Ann. He passed through North Granville to reach his place, and was afterwards identified in business matters with this town. Of his children, Shubael settled on the old homestead. Truman and Conner, after a few years, came into North Granville; were both deacons of the Baptist church at Truthville. Mrs. John Jenkins and Mrs. Supply Kingsley were daughters of Coomer Mason. Two other children made up a family of eight, all of whom lived to a remarkable average of seventy-five years. A grandson, now of North Granville, was one of the later principals of Granville Academy.

He gives it as derived from his father, that the first grist-mill in this section was back of the barn on the present place of Mrs. Shaw, at Truthville, all traces of the old mill now being removed. The water-power was from Carlton brook. Shubael Mason used to come there to mill, horseback, when a boy. That brook, in a hundred years, has cut down and worn (more than fifty feet) for itself a very different channel. Originally crossed by a light bridge of poles, it now requires a stone arch.





*David Rogers*

DAVID ROGERS.

Among the many worthy men whose names appear upon the pages of our county history, none is more deserving of an honorable mention, none have done more to build up fallen humanity, none have left a better record of an honest Christian life than the subject of this sketch.

He was the son of Deliverance and Judith Rogers, and was born in Danby, Rutland Co., Vt., June 28, 1804. His father was a lineal descendant of John Rogers, a martyr to Christian principles, and was a native of Vermont also. David's mother was a native of Nantucket, R. I., and removed to Easton, Washington Co., N. Y., with her parents while she was young. David is one of a family of eight children, all of whom grew to maturity. He settled in Granville, in company with his parents, while he was young. He was reared a farmer, which was his occupation through life; and we may say right here, with no injustice to others, that the Rogers family, including Deliverance, Sr., and his son David, were among the very best farmers Washington or any other county ever produced. David married Miss Hannah Dillingham, a native of this town, Sept. 13, 1826. By this happy union twelve children were

born to them, four of whom are now living. Mr. Rogers lived with his parents till their death, at which time he came in possession of some of his father's estate. David commenced life poor, but by industry and economy, assisted by his faithful wife, was numbered among the wealthy of his community. At one time he owned some one thousand acres of good land. His unostentatious generosity was equal to the measure of his abundant means. He was a man possessed of fine traits of character; indeed, he was one of nature's noblemen. He was an honest man, whom the good delight to look upon, and whose countenance always wore a smile radiant with good-nature. In politics he affiliated with the Republican party, but always preferring the quiet of home to any official position. He was a member of the Society of Friends. Living a life of which there is such a universal attestation of his integrity and uprightness, it is not surprising that "he should approach his grave like one who wraps the drapery of his couch about him and lies down to pleasant dreams." He died Sept. 8, 1861, and was buried in the Friends' Cemetery at Granville.





*Hannah D. Rogers*

MRS. HANNAH D. ROGERS.

The subject of this sketch is the youngest daughter of Stephen and Amy Dillingham, and was born in Granville, Nov. 14, 1803. Her father was a native of Marshfield, Mass., and born there about 1773. Her paternal great-grandfather was a native of England, and emigrated to America, and settled in the New England States. Her mother, Amy Tucker, was a daughter of Abram and Deborah Tucker, and was born Sept. 15, 1775, at Chappaqua, Westchester Co., N. Y.

Hannah is one of a family of seven children,—five sons and two daughters. She married David Rogers, Sept. 13, 1826, by whom she had twelve children; four only remain. As Mrs. Rogers' life is so identical with that of her husband's in

Christian worth, we need but refer you to his biography, and you will have hers in the main.

Since the death of her husband, Mrs. Rogers has taken a more prominent part in the society to which she belongs, and for many years she has been the principal minister in the Society of Friends at Granville. She is also deeply interested in the cause of temperance, and is among the active workers. She is now an old lady of nearly seventy-five; hale and hearty, mind as good as ever, she would be taken for a lady very much younger. She is spoken of by all as one of the finest and best ladies they ever knew. She is greatly respected in Granville, where she has always lived.



Duty Shumway came from Belchertown, in 1791, to West Granville Corners, when eleven years of age, and learned the blacksmith trade of his uncle, Benjamin Town. He married Eunice Kinney, of Fort Ann, lived and died at West Granville. He was a captain of militia in the War of 1812, and with his company was ordered out to Champlain. They were at Whitehall at the time of the McDonough victory.

His children were Horatio Gates Shumway, a prominent and successful lawyer of Chicago; Joseph B., who is now living on the old homestead; Charles, a resident of Batavia, Ill.; and Eliza S., now Mrs. Addison Willets, of North Granville.

John Kirtland was from Wallingford, Conn., and was in the army of the Revolution for a few months. He came to Granville about 1795, and settled on the present Willis farm, two miles north of West Granville. He established a forge there, and in company with Mr. Rowe opened a store at that point. It did not, however, prove to be a favorable business point, and there has been no trade there in later times. Of his children, Henrietta (Mr. Sweatland) settled at Plattsburg; Henry, in Canada; George, in Waterford, and afterwards in Brooklyn; John, in Orange, N. J.; J. B., at St. Louis; E. S., at West Granville; J. T., at Orange, N. J. Two daughters, Mrs. Hale and Mrs. Myers, at Plattsburg; Mrs. Tomlinson, at Keeseville; and Mrs. P. J. H. Myers, of Whitehall.

Rev. Nathaniel Hall settled as pastor of the first Congregational church in 1797. His labors extended down to his death in 1820, and he is thus closely associated with the pioneer period of the town. His wife was of distinguished ancestry, a daughter of Deacon Daniel Emerson, of Hollis. The children of Mr. Hall were Hannah E., who married Rev. Abijah Crane; Willis H., who graduated at Yale College and became a distinguished lawyer, and was attorney-general of the State under Governor Seward; Nathaniel E., who, after living some years in the west, settled on the old homestead in Granville; Eliza, now living on the old place; Richard B., a physician of San Francisco; Daniel E., a lawyer of Mobile, Ala.; Daniel B., a minister of the Reformed Dutch church; Mary, who died unmarried; and Edwards, a physician of New York city.

Dr. Ira Hall, a graduate of Dartmouth, settled, about 1795, at Middle Granville, having married the daughter of Peter Parker. He owned at one time the present farm of E. B. Temple, and laid off from it a Masonic burial-place, of which he is said to have been the first occupant, dying in 1816. In company with Nathaniel Hall and Roger Wing, he established and sustained a select school in the upper story of the old brick school-house. His children were Ira; Silas, a justice of the peace for many years; Edwin, the distinguished theologian and president of Auburn theological school; Lyman, who died young; Sidney, who is still living in Granville; and Storrs, for many years a teacher, and afterwards a practicing physician at Rosendale, Wis.

Stephen Van Guilder came from New Jersey during the Revolution. He had been drafted for the army, but a younger brother took his place. He used to say that, when he came to Granville, John C. Bishop was the only one at

the "Corners." Another house stood at Stevens' saw-mill, two at Middle Granville, and only one more beside his own on the road to Hartford, through Slyborough. That was on the present O. Martin farm. Stephen Van Guilder first settled on what is now the Ebenezer Starks farm; then lived in Hartford awhile; but finally located on the farm of the late Stephen Van Guilder, son of the pioneer. Besides this son Stephen, there were James (father of Nelson, from whom we obtain these facts), Ira, Oliver, and Ephraim. The daughters became Mrs. Winchell, Mrs. George Godfrey, Mrs. Wm. Winchell, besides one who was not married. Ira and Oliver went to Batavia, N. Y.; Ephraim to the west.

The pioneer Stephen had two brothers, who came to Granville a little later,—Joseph and Daniel. The sons of Joseph were Cornelius, Joseph, and Squire. Those of Daniel were Phillander, David, and Dyer. Nelson Guilder states, as matter of tradition, that Slyborough was named for one Sly, an early settler. An orchard planted by the elder Stephen Van Guilder is still bearing.

Stephen Dillingham, from Hanover, Mass., first settled in Easton about 1792. He came to Granville about 1801, and located on the well-known Dillingham farm, two miles north of Granville. In 1819 he moved to the present place of Otis Dillingham. His sons were Joseph, Abram, Stephen, Jr., Otis, and Reuben. All settled in Granville except Reuben. The daughters were Deborah, who never married, and Hannah, who became Mrs. David Rogers.

Jacob Savage came from Middletown, Conn., soon after the Revolution, and settled on the present place of his grandson, W. R. Savage. He had been a privateer on the ocean during the war, and was a prisoner for several months. He was exchanged at Charleston, S. C., and walked home. His sons were Jacob, John, Eleazer, and Benjamin, who all settled in Granville. Jacob and Eleazer are still living. He had two daughters, Mrs. James Wright, and Lucy, who was not married.

Noah Day came from Killingly, Conn., in 1792 or 1793, and settled on the hill south of the burying-ground, on the road from Granville village to South Granville. A barn which was there when Mr. Day came is still standing. Of his sons, Luther, David, and Hosea settled and died in Granville. Noah is still living at South Granville at the age of eighty-eight; and Alvah, a minister of the Congregational church, is living at Manchester, Delaware Co., Iowa. Of the daughters, Ruth never married; Hannah became Mrs. Roswell Ellsworth, of Granville; Edith, Mrs. Erastus Foot, of Ontario, Wayne Co., and Lydia, Mrs. Scottoway Whitcomb, of the same place.

Noah Day, Sr., had two brothers, who came to South Granville earlier than he did,—Jonathan, who settled on a part of the present Luther R. Temple farm, and Elihpalet, an early physician, who practiced for several years, and died in 1800, in the dwelling-house now occupied by Noah Day.

The name of Blakesley appears in some of the earliest town records. Noah Day states that the Blakesley homestead was a part of the present Luther Temple farm. He recalls the names of David and Reuben, two sons. The pioneer Blakesley must have been here very early. He had

an orchard bearing in 1792, when Mr. Day's father moved in. His name is among the "submissionists" of 1782, as David Blakeslee.

Gideon Allen was probably a resident of South Granville from 1775 to 1782, as his name is attached to the paper of submission, 1782. Noah Day remembers Jonathan Allen, Norman, David, and John, and supposes they were sons of Gideon.

The name of Aaron Smith, 1782, seems to have belonged within the limits of Hebron.

Noah Day recalls the name of Spencer as an early pioneer at South Granville. He had a son, Jeremiah. The family were here before the War of the Revolution, or in its earlier years. They suffered severe privations,—reduced at one time to milk and birch-bark to sustain life. In the Burgoyne campaign of 1777 they burned their household articles and drove their stock southward.

Noah Day states that his father was a blacksmith, and David Whitney, on the present Day homestead, was also a blacksmith, and the old shop stood near the present gate. The first pair of boots worn by Mr. Day were made by Peacon Crocker, a shoemaker of Hebron. There was an early grist-mill (1790 to 1795) on the present Adams place, west of South Granville. A saw-mill, in later years owned by Caleb West, Esq., now the Boomer mill. Dr. Lamb also had a carding-machine just below the grist-mill.

Mr. Day has many anecdotes of his own boyhood and of the early times. Sent home through the woods with a yoke of oxen one night, and afraid of bears, he went up between the oxen, took hold of the ring of the yoke, and thus guarded on either side considered himself peculiarly safe. To look back at the affair now, he thinks he was more in danger from the oxen than from the bears.

Dr. Reuben Jones had been a surgeon in the Revolutionary army, and settled at South Granville. He practiced for many years.

Noah Day, the pioneer, was in the army of the Revolution; was at the battle of Trenton under Washington, and as he was a full pensioner, it is presumed that he served three years or more.

The Hollister brothers, William, Isaac, and Hiel, were early settlers at or near Middle Granville. They were from Glastenbury, Conn. They and most of the members of their families were members of Dr. Hall's church. William settled in the village,—a leather-dresser and shoemaker. Isaac settled on the place now owned by David Brown, midway between the villages. Hiel settled near the present residence of Truman Temple.

Roger Wing came to Middle Granville from Lenox, Mass., in 1804, and bought of Cornelius Whitney the hotel, then unfinished, which stood opposite the pioneer tavern of John Stocking, where the first town-meeting was held. He soon, in connection with Seth Cook, opened a road to the present residence of John Staples.

Mr. Wing made an effort to have the Granville Academy located at the middle village, offering one thousand dollars for that purpose, but others were not ready to assist. He died in the midst of his vigorous enterprises, only two years after his settlement. His son, Roger D., a few years later, took charge of the hotel and kept it most of the time

since. He has also been largely instrumental in developing the interests of Middle Granville and of the town.

His father had assisted James Smith in setting up the first carding-machine. Roger, the son, was concerned for a time in the cotton-factory built when he was a lad.

To accommodate that enterprise he built the brick store on the corner. Henry D. Wing, brother of Roger, but six months old at his father's death, became a man of unusual business enterprise. First a clerk with the Kelloggs, of Troy, he was afterwards in an exchange and fur business connected with John Jacob Astor. In 1828 or 1830 had charge of gold transfers to Canada, driving through Granville with six four-horse teams, loaded with kegs of coin,—making, as stated, thirty thousand dollars. He afterwards recovered ninety thousand dollars in England, which the son of a wealthy man, enticed by an artful girl, had carried off. For the details of these transactions we refer to Roger D. Wing, and the biography of the family in the Granville *Sentinel* of March 10, 1876.

Henry P. Wing died in Chicago.

Jonathan Brown was an early settler soon after the Revolution, his homestead being a part of the present David Brown farm. His sons were Jonathan, Daniel, David, Bishop, and Richard; his daughters were Mrs. Culver, afterwards Mrs. Pearce, Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Maynard, and Mrs. Ray. Four children died young.

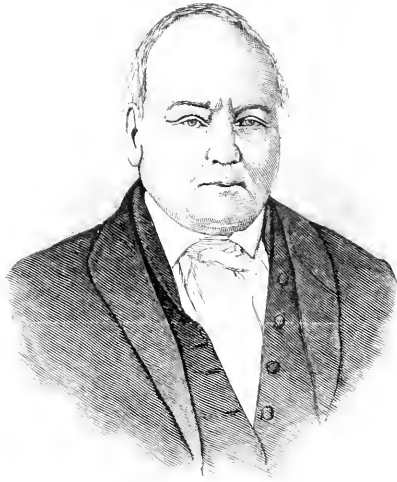
Abraham Reed settled about 1785 near North Granville. He was a deacon of the Congregational church, and his son Leonard became a minister. The latter is still preaching at the west.

Hon. Martin Lee was a native of Connecticut, and the son of a Congregational clergyman. He came to this place in the early part of this century, and engaged in the practice of the law. He remained here through the years of his active life, except a short time spent at Cambridge in 1827 or 1828. He stood high in his profession, and was honored with many important civil trusts, which he discharged with conscientious fidelity. Devotely attached to the Episcopal church, he was the trusted counselor of the pastor, the leader of services in the absence of the latter, and always the life and soul of the music, assisted by his children, whom he had carefully trained to join in the service of song. He was a major-general of militia, and stood high in the Masonic fraternity. His wife was the daughter of Hon. Gerrit Wendell, and in their hospitable and happy home she presided with culture and refinement. She died May 15, 1864, and he passed his last years with his children in Chicago, where he died April 17, 1868. Their sepulchre is with the people they served so long, in the shadow of the church they loved so well. Of them it was beautifully written, "At evening time there shall be light."

The Bulkley families who settled in Granville in the early part of this century consisted of five brothers,—Charles, Alfred, Henry, Chester, and Edward. Their father was Charles Bulkley, from Colchester, Connecticut. He died in extreme old age at his son Alfred's, in 1822. These five brothers became prominent in business and in the affairs of the town.

Charles settled at Granville village, and carried on the business of a hatter for many years.





STEPHEN DILLINGHAM.



MRS. STEPHEN DILLINGHAM.

### STEPHEN DILLINGHAM,

son of Joshua and Hannah Dillingham, was born in Marshfield, Mass., about 1773. His ancestors were of English origin, being among the early settlers of New England. His father was a blacksmith by occupation, and was extensively engaged in ironing vessels for many years. About 1785 he, Joshua, and family, settled in Easton, Washington Co., N. Y., and from this time on was a farmer.

He was a worthy and esteemed member of the Society of Friends, and a very liberal supporter of the same. Just before his death, about 1826, while sitting in his old arm-chair, he called his children and grandchildren to him, and leaning on his staff, like Jacob of old, he gave them a parting blessing; and judging from what we know of the life and character of his descendants, we can but believe his prayer was heard, and the influences which he set in motion will be known only when eternity shall flash upon the doings of time. His wife died some years before. She was a lady very much respected, and left an impress for good on the character of her children. Stephen was reared a farmer, and by industry and economy became one of the leading farmers of Washington county. He married, on the 20th of the 11th month, 1794, Amy, daughter of Abram and Deborah Tucker. She was born at Chappaqua, Westchester Co., N. Y. At the time of her marriage she was a resident of Queensbury, Warren Co., N. Y. By this happy union seven children were born, namely: Joseph, Deborah, Abram, Hannah, Stephen, Otis, and Reuben; of this number, Joseph, Deborah, and Reuben are dead.

About 1801, Mr. Stephen Dillingham and family settled on a farm some two miles east of Middle Granville, where they continued to reside for some twenty-two years, and then removed on to the farm now owned by their son Otis. Mr.

Dillingham died on the 27th of the 8th month, 1859. He was a birth-right member of the Society of Friends, and was an elder in that society. He was generous to the poor, and, aided by his devoted Christian wife, left a name ever worthy to be remembered.

### MRS. STEPHEN DILLINGHAM.

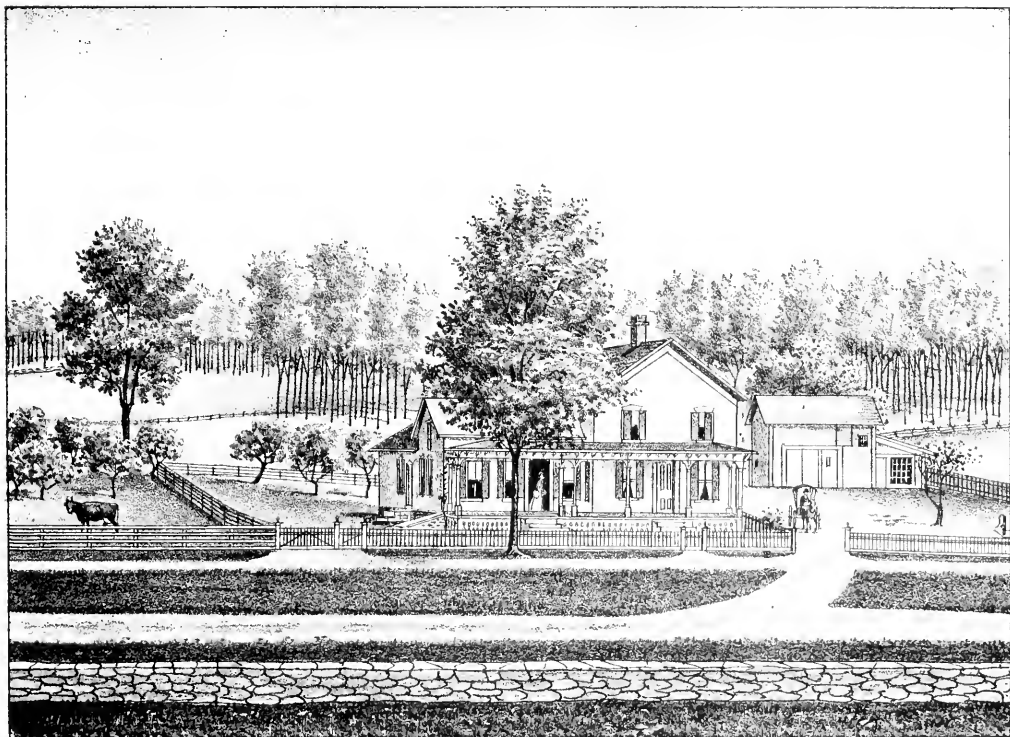
Something more than a passing notice should be made of this good woman. Her birth and marriage are spoken of above. She was a good wife and an affectionate mother, governing her children in the spirit of love. She murmured not at the dispensation of Providence as she witnessed the death of some of her children, but with greater diligence continued her guardian care over the remainder of the family. Her gift in the ministry was acknowledged about the year 1810. She often made religious visits to other meetings, always administering consolation to the afflicted. She was one to whom the parable would fittingly apply, both temporally and spiritually; "When I was an hungered, ye gave me meat; thirsty, and ye gave me drink; a stranger, and ye took me in," etc. From her kind, beneficent hand many have been made partakers of the good things of this life, as the destitute had a very large share of her sympathy. She passed away on the 16th of 8th month, 1856, with the full assurance of a "Home over there." She often expressed, "There is not a cloud in my way," and, in ecstacy of joy, said: "*Do not hold me, do not keep me; my work is done;*" and a noble work it was. "If we work upon marble, it will perish; if we work upon brass, time effaces it; if we rear temples, they will crumble to dust; if we work upon immortal minds,—if we imbue them with principles, with the just fear of God and love of our fellow-men,—we engrave upon these tablets something which will brighten for all eternity."



STEPHEN DILLINGHAM, 24



MRS. STEPHEN DILLINGHAM, 24



RESIDENCE OF STEPHEN DILLINGHAM, GRANVILLE, WASHINGTON CO. N.Y.

LITH. BY L. H. EVERTS & CO. PHILA. PA.





Henry was a partner with Reuben Skinner in the mercantile business over twenty years.

General Edward Bulkley is still living at the age of eighty-nine years, in the same house at North Granville in which he commenced housekeeping in 1815. He successfully followed the manufacture of hats for a long period, and was able to give his children unusual educational advantages.

Nathan Thompson, from Berkshire Co., Mass., settled in 1801 on the turnpike, near where Warren Thompson now lives. His sons were Nathan, Levi, Asa, Ezra, Cephas, and Martin. All but the first settled in Granville.—Nathan in Massachusetts. Daughters, Mrs. John Wait and Mrs. Dibble.

Dr. Cephas Thompson was the father of Jefferson Thompson of South Granville.

Daniel Martin and Samuel Bourne were early settlers, just after the war, beyond Slyborough, over the line in Hartford. It is said they owned everything in common, and raised large families, until late in life, when the two men, without the help of lawyers, and without interference by the children, made a division satisfactory to themselves and their families,—a division never contested or litigated.

Joseph Ottarson, of Loudouvery, Vt., was the grandfather of B. F. Ottarson, the present postmaster at Granville village. He had eight children, of whom John, the youngest son, came to Granville, or near there in Pawlet, in 1800 to 1806. He was a builder, and assisted in the erection of many church edifices and private residences throughout this section of country.

#### EARLY MILLS, STORES, TAVERNS, SHOPS, ETC.

Nathaniel Spring erected a grist-mill at Granville about 1787. Elijah White had a saw-mill in 1784, and probably some years before that.

At the Kirtland forge place there was some quarrying of marble at an early day.

The first store at West Granville was by Manning & Thompson, 1837 to 1840.

The post-office was established in 1850.

Benjamin Baker kept an inn at North Granville about 1790, and Jenks kept store there in 1795.

John Kirtland was the first postmaster in all this part of the town, the office being kept where E. S. Kirtland now lives.

The first blacksmith in this section was probably Benjamin Town.

Jonas Tamer states that his father used to go to mill at Bishop's Corners, carrying the grist on his back, and take along his axe to have it ground while waiting for his grist.

Other notices of stores and mills appear in the sketches of villages, or in those of individuals.

Charles Kellogg kept a tavern at Granville in 1800. Bronson, three miles north, on the road to Poultney.

The early manufactures of the town were *hand-made*. Flax and wool, raised on the farm, were carded, spun, and woven by the family fireside. The rattle of the loom and the buzz of the spindle could be heard in every house. The first *machine* for carding wool was brought from England privately at an early day, 1800 to 1806, and set up at

Kirtland's forge, North Granville, by James Smith. This, after a time, superseded hand-carding.

Pot- and pearl-ashes were extensively exported from this town while the process of clearing was going on. Maple-sugar was also an article of early export. Tanneries were found in almost every village, and were carried on until they declined for want of a supply of bark and their work drawn away by larger establishments in more eligible localities. Distilleries and cider-brandy establishments existed in town, but have long since been abandoned.

The first machine for carding wool, mentioned above, seems to be fairly credited to James Smith. Financially unable to set it up himself, he was assisted by John Kirtland, and we add also Roger Wing, on the authority of Hon. Hiel Hollister. After a time it was moved, as Mrs. Bates, of Middle Granville, understands it, to the mill nearer North Granville village, afterwards owned by Gilbert Allen, her father, and was soon after established at Middle Granville.

In connection with the grist-mill of Gilbert Allen, Mrs. Bates remembers riding with her father through neighboring towns, trying to buy grain for the mill in 1816, the "year without a summer." There were a forge and a nail-factory at the Allen mill place,—and it is among Mrs. Bates' recollections that she and other children used the old nail-rod heating-furnace as an oven when playing "keep-house."

The following memoranda are furnished by Roger D. Wing, of Middle Granville, showing the changes in social and religious interests as well as in commercial pursuits that have occurred in seventy-five years, together with a few anecdotes.

The tavern property, consisting of a house and forty-six acres of land, was bargained for as early as 1800, with the understanding that no other taverns should be started in the village. In 1804, however, when possession was given to Roger Wing, another tavern was being kept on the opposite side of the road by Joseph Osborn, but the two landlords maintained friendly relations. They both died in 1806. At that time might have been seen a large sign-board hanging between two sign-posts, a large spread-eagle painted on both sides of the sign, being the arms of the Wing family as they were pictured on the panels of the coaches in old England, in 1650. How changed the scenes in the vicinity of this old tavern! On that farm the Met-towee agricultural fair is annually held, where are displayed implements of the latest improved farm,—wagons, carriages, pianos, organs, and ladies of the latest style, instead of the old spinning-wheels and looms of a hundred years ago, and the brave pioneer mothers and the daughters, at whose skillful touch the music of industry arose in stirring if not melodious notes.

In 1804 there might be seen in the winter from one to thirty teams every night putting up at this tavern. The sleighs loaded with wheat on the way to Troy. When the horses were put out the teamsters would bring their provision-boxes into the bar-room, call for a brandy sling or a mug of flip, and eat their pork and beans. In the morning they would hitch up their teams, pay their bills, and resume the long drive. It so happened that the church

was opposite the hotel in those days, and some highly-respectable church-going people would call for a mug of flip or a brandy sling, and drink without going behind the door. The Rev. Nathaniel Hall was the first minister settled over this congregation. His monument gives a record of five hundred and eighty members received during his life charge, and all went on in peace and harmony while he lived. The customs were very different then from now, for every Saturday afternoon Mr. Hall would call at the deacon's store and procure a supply of brandy and a loaf of sugar to replenish his sideboard. After his death, divided councils, conflicting sentiments, and church trials gave to the society the name of "church militant."

I well recollect (though but a lad at the time), when Mr. Hall walked into the pulpit, how solemnly he would look around, and how impressively he would say, "My friends, what motive brought you here?" A knotty question for those days, and possibly for these.

I remember well Lemuel Haynes, the celebrated colored minister, who preached for many years at South Granville. It is said he preached thirty years in Rutland before they knew he was black. He was quite noted not only for preaching but for ready wit. Two men meeting him asked if he had heard the news. "What news?" said Mr. Haynes. "Why, the devil is dead." Quick as a flash, laying his hands upon their heads, he exclaimed, "Poor fatherless children!" and passed on. I recollect he called one dark night and said he must have a little brandy. Some one told him that a temperance society was organized. "Well," said he, "I have belonged to a temperance society for forty years, but I will take some brandy to go home upon."

One of the original doctors in this town was Dr. Safford, who built a splendid mansion half a mile from Granville. He was very popular, and withal a man of considerable humor. About the wickedest man in town—one accustomed to swear and fight for mere comfort—was taken violently ill. Dr. Safford came, took in the case at once, and saw there was no special danger. Putting on a solemn face, however, he said, "Dan, if you want to make your peace with God you had better do it now." Sure enough, Dan got down on his knees and prayed. "Oh, good Lord! oh, good devil!—oh, good Lord! oh, good devil!" and so on in alternate order for a long while. Finally, being relieved by the doctor's medicine, the latter asked him, "What did you pray so for, Dan?" "Oh, I didn't know whose hands I should fall into."

Dr. Hall was a popular man. He bought the fine house now occupied by Edwin Temple. The house was built by Benajah Hill in 1800. The doctor was buried with Masonic honors.

Dr. Gibbs settled in North Granville,—a man of decided views in politics as well as medicine. He was a near neighbor to Zebulon R. Shepard, the noted lawyer. The two always differed over politics, and many stories are told of their wordy conflicts. Hon. Leonard Gibbs was a son of the doctor. Dr. Seal was a later physician (a homeopapist) in that part of the town.

In the year 1800 a goldsmith lived in Middle Granville, by the name of Douglas, said to be a relative of Stephen

A. Douglas. A Dr. Martin lived with Douglas, and made musical instruments,—bass viols and violins.

About 1815 or '20 a man taught sacred music in Middle Granville, by the name of Doolittle. His name may be seen in some of the old-fashioned singing-books. He became deranged, and went singing up and down the country for many years.

It may be inferred from a few of the above notes that the venerable author thinks that the old times were at least as good as the new, and that some of the modern progress is hardly worth boasting over. He adds the following post-script to this as an instance of the precocious, but somewhat undesirable, shrewdness of the modern youth of his neighborhood:

On the arrival of a young son, weight about ten pounds, in one of the families of Middle Granville, a little brother, four years of age, whose nose might be supposed injured, was brought in to see the new visitor. After looking at it some time, he turned to his father with the solemn question, "Pa, where did that little cuss come from?"

We will also add, what is well known in Granville, that Roger D. Wing is the genuine landlord of the Brandy Store, which appeared in *Harper's Magazine* in 1850 or '51, and afterwards ran the rounds of the papers throughout the country. It was as follows:

Wing is deaf as a post, and so is the village painter, Fish. Wing was behind his bar one day and Fish was seated; the one intent on business, the other waiting for a treat. A stranger stepped in, and the following dialogue occurred: "Can you tell me how far it is to Brandon?"

"Brandy?" said Wing; "yes, sir, I have got it," setting down the bottle.

"I wanted you to tell me how far it is to Brandon, if you could," said the stranger.

"Good? yes, it is the very best bought in Albany; but let me get you some sugar."

The stranger, turning to Fish, said, "The landlord is deaf, I believe; perhaps you can tell me how far it is to Brandon."

"Brandy? yes I drink it sometimes."

"I want to know how far it is to Brandon."

"Yes, thank you, I will take some."

The stranger surrendered at discretion; they drank, he paid the bill, and moved on—to Brandon, if he ever found the way.

Mr. Wing furnishes the following names of early citizens, earlier than 1810, who perhaps have not been mentioned before: Joseph, William, and Charles Norton, James and Robert Hamilton, David Hall, Abijah Prouty, Caleb Curtis, Amos Savage and Richard, Oliver Lamson, Elizur and John White, Nathaniel Parker, Ezra Perkins, Prince and Stated Potter, Lewis McDaniel, John Phelps, John De Kalb, Gideon Beebe, Samuel Clark, Amos Collins, Zachariah Loomis, William Brown, William Felch, Tibbets Northrup and Gardner, Nathan R. Crippen, Jeremiah and Norman Spicer, Elias Dayton, Abijah Palmer, Reuben, Nathan, and Thomas Roblee, Peter Cramer, Amos Ensign, Martin Ensign (a carpenter), Dyer Lee, Timothy Leonard and Asa Northum (merchants, 1780), Augustus and Charles Chandler (the latter a wagon-maker about 1815).

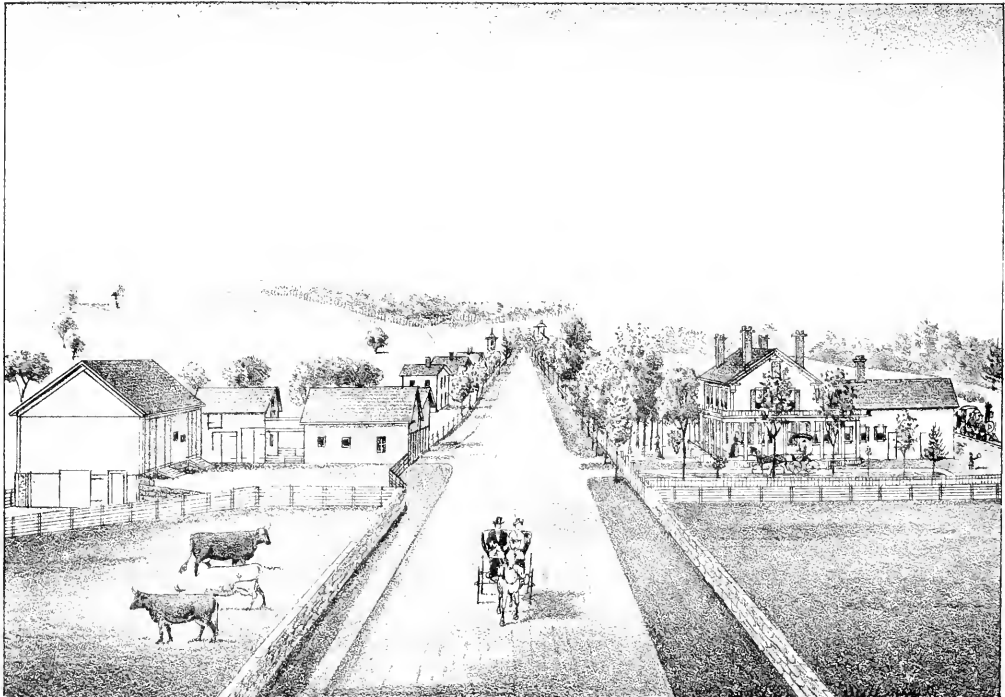




EDWIN B TEMPLE



MRS EDWIN B TEMPLE



RESIDENCE OF EDWIN B. TEMPLE, GRANVILLE, WASHINGTON CO., N.Y.

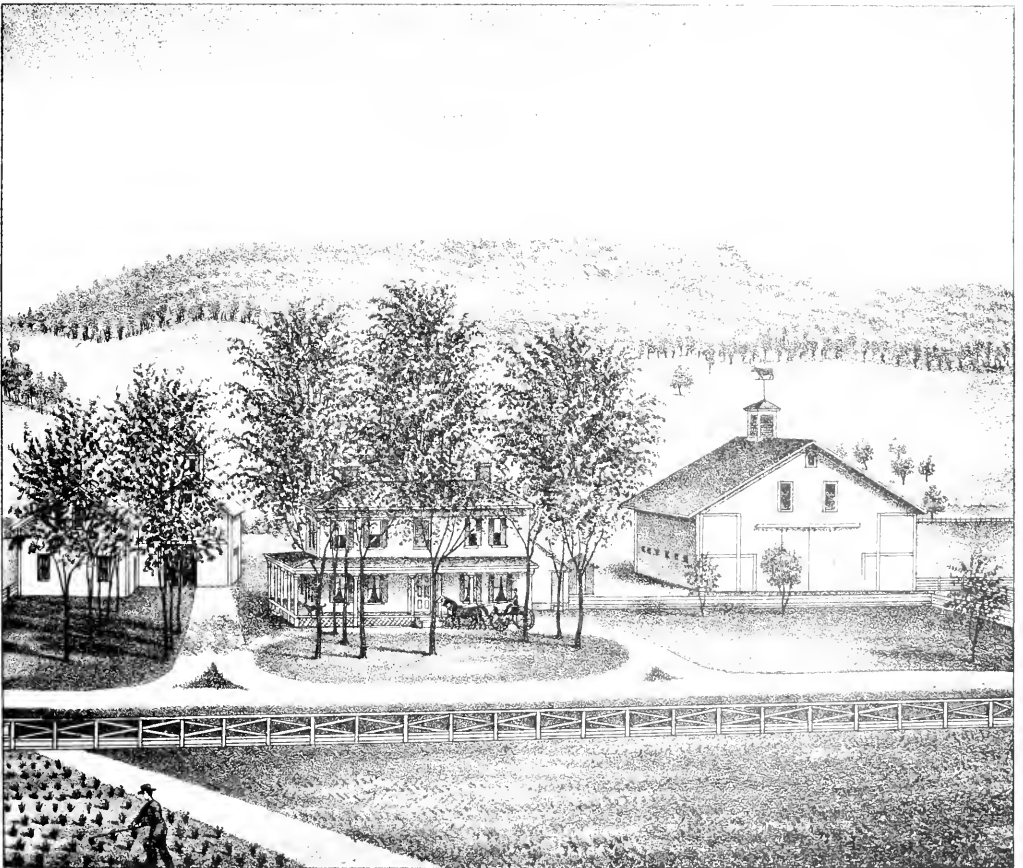
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TRUMAN TEMPLE



MRS TRUMAN TEMPLE



RESIDENCE OF TRUMAN TEMPLE, GRANYILLE, WASHINGTON CO. N. Y.

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## ORGANIZATION.

It is evident from various documents that a district organization existed in Granville for several years prior to the first election of town officers in 1787. This whole country was involved in the difficulties over the "New Hampshire grants."

Many of the citizens of Granville, perhaps a majority, took part in the movement to annex Charlotte county, and other territory, to Vermont, described in the general history, and elected delegates to the Cambridge convention. After this movement failed,—which it did in the course of a few months,—the Granville people, who had engaged in it, as well as those of other districts in the same predicament, were compelled to make submission to the authorities of New York, which they proceeded to do as gracefully as possible by presenting the following paper:

"TO HIS EXCELLENCY, THE GOVERNOR, AND THE HONORABLE SENATE AND ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.

"The petition of the subscribers, inhabitants of Granville, humbly sheweth: That your petitioners have been exposed to the invasions and depredations of the enemy since the year 1776, and since the evacuation of Tionderoga have had only a small guard at Skeneborough till in the spring of 1780. Since that, your petitioners have been entirely destitute of any succor, notwithstanding the many petitions and remonstrances repeating the same. That your petitioners have been for the last three campaigns almost constantly in alarms, which hath rendered them in a most deplorable condition, so that there are numbers of families now among us who have scarce one bushel of grain to support them, nor is there any to be purchased within twenty miles' distance. That under these distressing circumstances, and the insinuation of artful and designing men, your petitioners were seduced to swerve from their allegiance, not from any desire of leaving the State, could we have been protected.

"But we trust your excellency and the honorable body will again receive us, and overlook what your distressed subjects have done. Hoping for the future, we shall take care how we are led by any designing men, and remain happy subjects under your protection.

"Your petitioners most humbly pray that your excellency and the honorable Senate and Assembly will take our case into consideration, and not only pardon them of their transgression, but afford them some defense for the ensuing campaign, and your petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

"Dated Granville, March the 10th, A. D. 1782.

"MOSES SAWYER,	JONATHAN HARNDEN,
DANIEL CURTIS,	ERNESTER PARKER,
ASAPH COOK,	LEONARD PARKER,
HENRY WATKINS,	JOHN BATEMAN,
BENJAMIN BAKER,	JAMES OHS,
DAVID DOANE,	PLIER GROVER,
GIBSON ALEX,	ABRAHAM VANDERSEL,
ELIENVALET PARKER,	JOHN GROVER,
AARON SMITH,	JOHN BARNES,
MICHAEL GRIFFITH,	DAVID BEANESTEE,
PETER HARRINGTON,	JOHN WALKER,
MOSES POWLES,	JOHN SPRING,
JOSEPH BARKER,	SOLOMON BAKER,
THOMAS GRIFFITH,	THOMAS GREENE,
JOSIAH MAY,	JOSEPH HERRINGTON,
SAMUEL HARNDEN,	ERNESTER GOULD,
JAMES COVELL,	JESSE LEWATER,
ISAIAH BENNETT,	IBAN WILLIAMS,"
THEODORES NORLON,	

The records of the district of Granville are no doubt lost. At all events, the careful search of Hon. Hiel Holister, J. W. Thompson, and others interested in such studies, have failed to discover them. There are some

traces of this prior organization in the old town books, under the head of "Road Surveys of 1784."

Asaph Cook was a representative to the Vermont Legislature under the union effected on May, 1784. In the fall of the same year, Benjamin Baker and Joseph Cray were also representatives, and probably the last to attend the Vermont Legislature. Upon these three pioneers fell the honors and emoluments of official life under the State of Vermont.

Judging from the time of settlement, from the known organization of other districts, from the habits of local self-government peculiar to New England, and evidently derived from their ancient town-meeting system, it is fair to infer a district organization of from ten to fifteen years before 1787, the date of the first town-meeting. The records are supposed by some to have been purposely destroyed, in view of the difficulties of the conflicting allegiance of that period and the danger of prosecution against individuals for participation either on one side or the other. Certainly there is little or nothing left of written annals, either for courts or historians.

The town of Granville is supposed to have received its name through early settlers from Massachusetts, naming their new home after the Granville of the old Bay State. There is no particular proof of this, however. The name is spelled in the older papers, *Granvill* and *Granvil*.

It is the opinion of Mr. George N. Bates, himself from Granville, Massachusetts, that this town was not named from that.

Granville was organized as a town, by act of the Legislature, in 1786, and the following are the

## MINUTES OF THE FIRST TOWN-MEETING:

"April ye 24, 1787.—At an Annual town-meeting according to a law passed in the tenth session of the Assembly of the State of New York, of the inhabitants of the town of Granville, held at the house of Capt. John Stocking, in said town:

"Meeting being opened, Voted for Town Clerk, Gordon Johnson. Proceeded and chose Capt. Daniel Curtis, Supervisor; Major Thomas Conyers, Capt. John McWhorter, Ebenezer Walker, Assessors; Lieut. Henry Watkins, David Doane, Samuel Harnden, Road Commissioners; Daniel H. White, Constable and Collector; John Walker, Solomon Baker, Poormasters; for Pathmasters, Benjamin Wait, Hebron Austin, James Barnes, Timothy Case, Joseph Andrews, Joseph Morton, Joseph Graves, Benjamin Baker, Daniel Porter, Joseph Woodruff, Zachariah Patterson, Joseph Northrop, John T. Wright, Israel Lamb, Timothy Baker, Kitchel Reed, John Walker, John Cray, Joseph Cook, Elijah White, Ebenezer Chapin; Jonathan Wright, John McWhorter, Amos Beard, Fences Viewers; Peter Parker, Benjamin Baker, Samuel Harnden, Pound Keepers.

"Voted, that the town clerk procure a book for record, at the expense of the town.

"Voted, that sheep should not be free commoners.

"Voted, that this meeting dissolve."

## SECOND TOWN-MEETING.

"April 1, anniversary for town-meeting was on Tuesday, the 5th day of April, 1788. Met, according to former custom, at the house of Captain John Stocking; meeting opened by Esquire Cook. Then Major Thomas Conyers was nominated and chose moderator for the day. The question was put whether to adjourn to the meeting-house; proceeded there and elected town officers. The new names among the officers were Nathan Law, collector; Scottaway Whitecomb,

assessor; John C. Bishop, poormaster; pathmaster, Nathan Day. On the east road from Black creek, Cornelius Whitney, Joshua Whitney, Ezra Lee, Esquire Parker, Peter Parker; from James Olds' to the top of the hill by Esquire Cook's, Lemuel Barber, Philip Langdon, Jonathan Brown, Jeremiah Baker, Abraham Reed, Josiah Beard, William Barber, Amasa Cook, David Martin, Chauncey Barnes, Charles Haydon, Luther Cady, Wm. Huggins, Sylvester Rowley. Voted, every man's yard his own pound, and advertise the owner. Voted, hogs, sheep, and horses not free commoners."

Tuesday, the 3d of March, 1789, according to the order of the assembly, the freemen of Granville met at the meeting-house, and voted for a representative for the House of Representatives of the United States.—forty-three voters.

The third town-meeting, April 7, 1789, was held at the meeting-house. Thomas Convers, moderator. Proceeded to choose by going across the house and voting (the former town clerk keeping the tally) a town clerk, and after he had qualified, the other town officers were chosen the same way.

At this meeting it was voted to join with the other towns in the county, and choose and send a committee for the purpose of nominating governor, lieutenant-governor, two senators, and four members of assembly. Committee chosen were Captain Daniel Curtis, Timothy Leonard, Captain Elijah White, Major Thomas Convers, Ensign Samuel Harnden, and David Doane, to meet at the house of Major Thomas Convers on the 15th of April. A tax of thirty-four pounds was voted for the support of the poor, and grain allowed in payment.

The town-meetings were held at the meeting-house for several years. In 1793 the place was the house of Cornelius Whitney. The town at that time seems to have been out of debt and money on hand, as the overseers of the poor were authorized to loan seventy-five pounds, "at legal interest, on land security."

Michael Parker, Ebenezer Simmons, Stephen Graves, and John Felsaw advertise strays.

At the town-meeting of 1801, it was voted that Isaac Bishop purchase for the town a surveyor's compass and a chain.

Still earlier items are as follows: September 4, 1784, there is recorded the survey of a road beginning at the southeast corner of the school house standing between Joseph Herrington's and Lieutenant Ebenezer Gould's, and extending to the west side of the highway west of Samuel Harnden's house.

Another laid out by Ichabod Parker, David Doane, and Ambrose Parker, Oct. 18, 1784. "Beginning at a maple-tree on the north side of the highway, from Granville to Skenesborough, in the line between the lands of Benjamin Baker, Sr., and those of Jonathan Brown, and extending to a hemlock saddle, marked on the road that leads from Captain Elijah White's saw-mill to Skenesborough, on the east side of Pawlet river."

Also, Oct. 22, 1784, another, "beginning at the last turn in the road north of Zebedeo Young's house, and extending finally to a beech saddle, marked 'clove' and 'twelve' in the east line of the Provincial patent, a corner bound of lots in the said patent of the said numbers."

Another, "beginning at a hard maple saddle, marked at the crotch of the paths by Mr. Seth Baker's house," and extending "to a hard maple sapling, by the road from Aaron Smith's to Eleazer Smith's."

Also, one "beginning at a great red-oak stump, by Joseph Van Gilder's house," and extending to "a stake on the west side of the highway formerly laid out at the south end of the school-house that David Skinner set up for a blacksmith-shop."

At the town-meeting in 1811, the support of the poor was let individually to the lowest bidder, and it is recorded that "David Holly bid to take and board and bed Joseph Barrett for eighty cents per week," and that "John L. Davis bid to take Leonard Eldridge to board, bed, and clothe for one dollar and forty-five cents per week."

It was voted in 1792, that a work-house be provided for any poor person likely to become chargeable to the town.

In 1792 it was voted, that "no person should be inoculated for the smallpox, without permission of the officials of the town, on pain of incurring the highest displeasure of the inhabitants." In 1796 it was voted, "that this town does not approve of people spreading the smallpox, and that any person that publicly travels the road, leaving the smallpox, shall be considered as *acting out of character*." It was also voted, "that any person that does not destroy the Canadian thistle on or about his farm shall be *considered a poor farmer*."

The following lists include the names of all those who have held the offices of supervisor, town clerk, and collector to the present time; also justices of the peace since 1820:

	Supervisors.	Town Clerks.	Collectors.
1787.	Daniel Curtis.	Gordon Johnson.	Daniel H. White.
1788.	" "	" "	Nathan Law.
1789.	" "	" "	Daniel H. White.
1790.	Timothy Leonard.	Daniel Curtis.	Solomon Baker.
1791.	" "	Timothy Leonard.	Daniel H. White.
1792.	" "	Daniel Curtis.	Zadoc Lee.
1793.	" "	" "	Jeremiah Spicer.
1794.	" "	" "	" "
1795.	" "	Gordon Johnson.	" "
1796.	" "	" "	Ebphaet Parker.
1797.	" "	Daniel Curtis.	" "
1798.	" "	" "	" "
1799.	" "	" "	Cyrel Carpenter.
1800.	" "	" "	Samuel Standish.
1801.	" "	" "	Cyrel Carpenter.
1802.	Jacob Holmes.	Asa Reynolds.	Jeremiah Spicer.
1803.	John Kirtland.	" "	Cyrel Carpenter.
1804.	Jacob Holmes.	" "	Joseph Osborne.
1805.	" "	" "	Cyrel Carpenter.
1806.	John Kirtland.	" "	Samuel Hough.
1807.	" "	" "	Wadsworth Bull.
1808.	" "	Wm. Raymond, Jr.	Phiny Whitecomb.
1809.	" "	" "	" "
1810.	" "	" "	" "
1811.	" "	" "	" "
1812.	" "	" "	Levi Thompson.
1813.	Isaac Bishop.	" "	Justin Kellogg.
1814.	" "	" "	Levi Thompson.
1815.	" "	" "	Derrick I. Wright.
1816.	Wm. Raymond.	John Wells.	Samuel Everts.
1817.	" "	" "	Roswell Ellsworth.
1818.	Salem Town.	" "	Timothy B. Wheeler.
1819.	" "	" "	" "
1820.	Martin Lee.	" "	David Burdick.
1821.	" "	Robert Sackrider.	" "





LUTHER TEMPLE



MRS. LUTHER TEMPLE

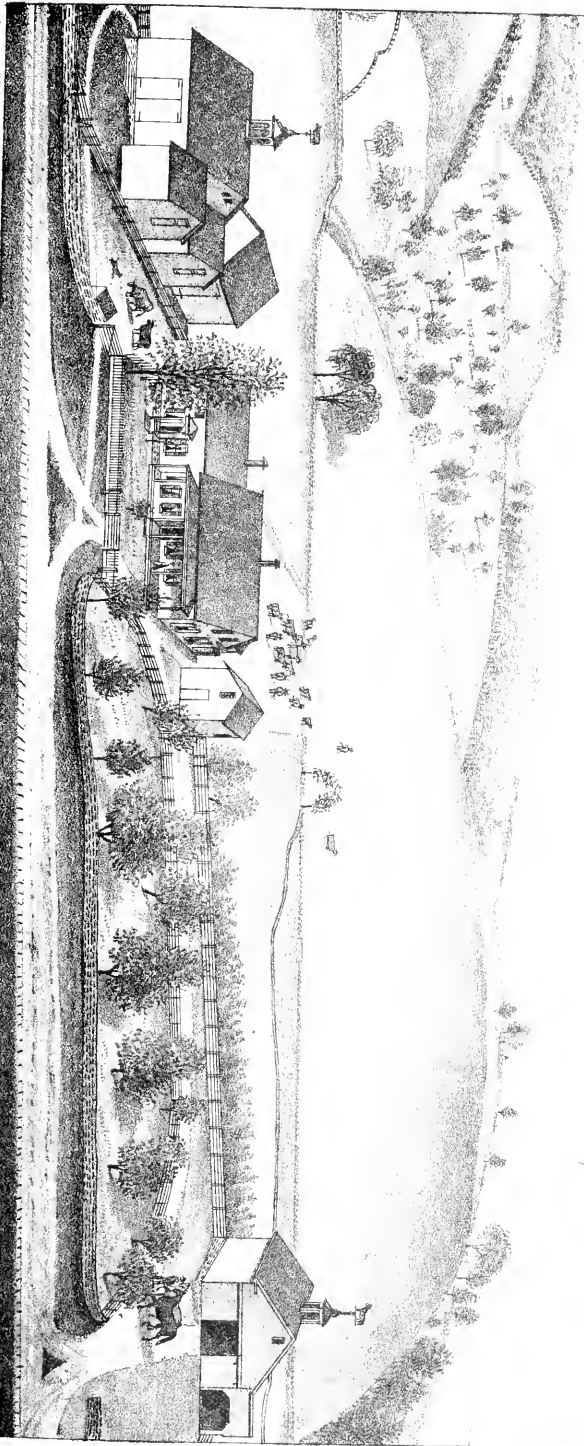


PHOTO BY J. E. SPOONER, GRANVILLE, N.Y.

RESIDENCE & FARM OF L. R. TEMPLE, GRANVILLE, WASHINGTON COUNTY, N. Y.

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Supervisors.	Town Clerks.	Collectors.
1822. Martin Lee.	Robert Sackfelder.	David Burdick.
1823. Sam'l Standish, Jr.	John Wells.	James Wilson.
1824. " " "	" " "	Wm. R. Higgins.
1825. Isaac Bishop.	Jonathan Todd.	Aaron Loomis.
1826. Jonathan Todd.	John C. Parker.	" "
1827. " " "	" " "	" "
1828. " " "	" " "	" "
1829. " " "	" " "	" "
1830. " " "	" " "	" "
1831. " " "	" " "	Lyman Ellsworth.
1832. " " "	" " "	Samuel Darby.
1833. " " "	" " "	Aaron Loomis.
1834. John C. Parker.	Philan'r Hitchcock.	Morgan Ducl.
1835. James W. Parker.	" " "	" " "
1836. Jonathan Todd.	Nathan Doane.	" " "
1837. " " "	John C. Parker.	Samuel Smith.
1838. Reuben Skinner.	George N. Bates.	David Burdick.
1839. " " "	" " "	Henry Weeks.
1840. " " "	" " "	Thos. Koldee (2d).
1841. Isaac Munroe, Jr.	" " "	Benj. Hitchcock.
1842. Isaac W. Bishop.	S. H. Cowan.	Joseph U. Burdick.
1843. " " "	" " "	Thos. J. Ambison.
1844. B. D. Utter.	Alfred Buckley.	Samuel Smith.
1845. Edward Buckley.	H. D. Sargent.	Cornelius Dutcher.
1846. Fayette L. Spencer.	Alfred Buckley.	Amos Law.
1847. James Norton.	" " "	Rowland Smith.
1848. James Hopkins.	F. A. Barker.	B. B. Whitecomb.
1849. Alfred Buckley.	Benj. P. Ottarson.	Simon N. Dunson.
1850. Isaac Norton.	" " "	Wm. D. Ament.
1851. Osear F. Thompson.	" " "	Matin W. Smith.
1852. " " "	" " "	Timothy B. Wheeler.
1853. Isaac Norton.	" " "	" " "
1854. Nathaniel Mason.	" " "	" " "
1855. Osear F. Thompson.	" " "	Morgan Ducl.
1856. " " "	" " "	John J. Hill.
1857. " " "	" " "	Isaac J. Bishop.
1858. Ervin Hopkins.	" " "	George Osborn.
1859. " " "	" " "	Rowland Smith.
1860. Wm. H. Allen.	" " "	Wm. Martin.
1861. Edward Beecher.	George N. Bates.	Loumi Lee.
1862. Wm. H. Allen.	" " "	Wm. Martin.
1863. " " "	Rob't J. Humphrey.	Alanson W. Town.
1864. George N. Bates.	Benj. F. Ottarson.	Jonathan Brown.
1865. Wm. H. Allen.	Wm. H. Cowan.	Channry L. Gaillard.
1866. Samuel Thomas.	Benj. F. Ottarson.	Judson H. Austin.
1867. " " "	" " "	Stacy K. Potter.
1868. Royal C. Betts.	" " "	Edward B. Rasey.
1869. " " "	" " "	" " "
1870. John Watkins.	Wm. Lyons.	Hugh Williams.
1871. Silas Hall.	" " "	David Brown.
1872. David Brown.	" " "	Hugh Williams.
1873. Palmer D. Everts.	Benj. F. Ottarson.	Chas. E. Smonds.
1874. David Brown.	Michael Welch.	Sanford Carlton, Jr.
1875. Edwin B. Temple.	" " "	Chas. E. Smonds.
1876. " " "	" " "	" " "
1877. " " "	S. K. Potter.	Ellis Humphrey.
1878. Asbury H. Merriam.	Lewis F. Stickney.	Michael Welch.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

1830. Isaac W. Bishop.	1843. Samuel Standish.
1831. John C. Parker.	1844. Lyman Woodward.
1832. Roswell Ellsworth.	1845. Silas Hall.
1833. Esck Fitch.	1846. Osear F. Thompson.
1834. Martin Lee.	1847. John C. Parker.
Asa Parker.	Pascal P. Smith.
1835. John C. Parker.	1848. Reuel Pender.
1836. Cephas Thompson.	1849. Studly H. Cowen.
1837. Esck Fitch.	1850. Albert S. Burdick.
1838. Martin Lee.	1851. Charles R. Mann.
1839. John C. Parker.	1852. Reuel Pender.
1840. Alexander Patrick.	1853. Samuel G. Gaillard.
1841. Silas Hall.	1854. Albert S. Burdick.
1842. Fayette L. Spinner.	1855. Jonas Tanner.

1856. Edward Beecher.	1869. Ebenezer Jones.
1857. Samuel G. Gaillard.	John S. Burbank.
1858. Lyman Woodward.	1870. Fayette S. Spencer.
1859. John S. Burbank.	1871. Edward J. Smith.
1860. Jefferson Thompson.	1872. Reuel Pender.
1861. Samuel Thomas.	1873. Franklin T. Pender.
1862. Samuel G. Gaillard.	1874. Samuel G. Gaillard.
1863. Charles R. Mann.	1875. Chas. R. Mann.
1864. Reuel Pender.	Wm. P. Beecher.
1865. Isaac W. Thompson.	1876. Charles W. Potter.
John S. Burbank.	Wm. P. Beecher.
1866. Samuel G. Gaillard.	1877. Charles W. Potter.
1867. Charles S. Mason.	Silas Beecher.
1868. Reuel Pender.	1878. Samuel G. Gaillard.
1869. Isaac W. Thompson.	

The assessment-roll of the town of Granville for the year 1798 contains the names of about four hundred property-holders, and this does not include houses and lots of less than two acres valued at not more than one hundred dollars each. The following list includes the names of those assessed for \$1000 or upwards: Jesse Atwater, \$1098; Rufus Backus, \$1364; Jonathan Brown, \$1686; Amos Beard, \$1602; John Bentley, \$1106; David Blakeslee, \$1513; Samuel Bristor, \$2802; Job Bateman, \$1050; John C. Bishop, \$6271; Benjamin Baker, \$2001; John Backus, \$1668; Solomon Baker, \$2200; Joseph Chandler, \$1656; Daniel Curtis, \$1209; Silas Doty, \$2524; Noah Day, \$1122; Cornelius Dutcher, \$1009; Nathaniel Draper, \$1146; David Doane, \$4414; Jonas Earl, \$3150; Charles Everts, \$1856; Abiel Eda, \$1548; Joshua Eaton (2d), \$1128; John Felslaw, \$1306; Solomon Farnsworth, \$1229; Ebenezer Gould, \$1923; Benaid Hill, \$3547; Jonathan Harmon, \$1461; Jacob Holmes, \$1563; Oliver Hitchcock, \$1273; Jonathan Hall, \$1152; Timothy Johnson, \$1740; John Kirtland, \$1231; Charles Kelly, \$1622; Ichabod Kneeland, \$2254; Israel Lamb, \$1500; Timothy Leonard, \$1173; John Moss, \$1090; David Martin, \$1251; Hezekiah Merchant, \$2217; Eli Murdock, \$1161; Andrew Parker, \$1143; Nathaniel Palmer, \$1014; Nathaniel Parker, \$3600; Michael Parker, \$1131; Elijahet Parker, \$1044; Abraham Reed, \$1464; Thomas Roblee, \$1855; Asa Reynolds, \$2518; Sylvester Rowley, \$1032; Jeremiah Spicer, \$1390; Daniel and Samuel Stanley, \$1371; Moses and Jacob Savage, \$1120; Jonathan Steel, \$1116; Daniel Steward, \$1749; Michael Skinner, \$1212; Urial Shapley, \$1344; Joshua Tanner, \$1324; Theophilus Tracy, Jr., \$1047; William Tanner, \$1536; Joseph P. Upham, \$1747; Elijah White, \$2556; Joseph Whitney, \$1056; Prince West, \$1638; Solomon Williams, \$1291; Lemuel Williams, \$3192; Rufus Whitney, \$1033; Jonathan Wright, \$1070; John McWhorter, \$1692.

It is supposed that assessments in those times were at much nearer full value than at present.

SUMMARY OF PUBLIC OFFICERS, REPRESENTATIVES, AND OTHERS, FROM GRANVILLE.

Asaph Cook, as stated elsewhere, represented the town in the Vermont Legislature in 1781, and in the fall of that year Benjamin Baker and Joseph Crow were also representatives to the same body.

The first member of the New York Assembly from Granville was Captain Daniel Curtis, in 1791 and 1793,

Timothy Leonard was member of Assembly in 1796-97, and several subsequent years. These men appear to have been the most prominent citizens at that time, and each received a public vote of thanks when he retired from office. From the town of Granville also there were sent to the Assembly, Colonel Stephen Thorn, in 1804; David Woods, in 1811, 1817, and 1826; John Kirtland, in 1812 and 1820; Wadsworth Bull, in 1821; General Martin Lee, in 1823; Isaac W. Bishop, in 1832; Allen R. Moore, in 1835; Leonard Gibbs, Jr., in 1838; Reuben Skinner, in 1841; John Barker, in 1844; Henry W. Beckwith, in 1857; Erwin Hopkins, in 1863.

There have been elected to the Senate, also, Colonel Stephen Thorn, 1804; Isaac W. Bishop, 1834-36; Martin Lee, 1839-1841; James C. Hopkins, 1854-56.

The only member of Congress elected from this town was Zebulon R. Shepherd, in 1813, a man of commanding ability, and elected during a period of high political excitement. He belonged to the old Federal party.

For the office of surrogate this town has furnished Leonard Gibbs, five years; Samuel Standish, Jr., seven years; and John C. Parker, four years. For sheriff, David Wood, one term, from 1806; Wadsworth Bull, from 1810; and Warren F. Hitchcock, from 1828. Leonard Gibbs, Jr., was district attorney in 1828. He was a man of brilliant attainments, and was afterwards widely known as an abolitionist. Royal C. Betts, district attorney, two terms, from 1868; Martin Lee, county judge, one term, from 1847; Oscar F. Thompson, special judge, from 1855 to 1859, and county judge, one term, from 1859; Royal C. Betts, one term, special judge, from 1863. Isaac W. Bishop was a presidential elector in 1852. Edward Bulkeley, county treasurer, from 1849, one term.

#### VILLAGES.

##### MIDDLE GRANVILLE.

This is probably the earliest business point in the town. Captain David Rood, according to local tradition, built the first house, and also put up a saw-mill on the site of the present paper-mill. Captain Abraham Dayton was an early tanner at this place,—father of Nathan Dayton, once vice-chancellor of the State. Wm. Hollister was also a tanner at this village about 1800. He afterwards moved to western New York. Both these dealers used to take leather to Canada, bringing back gold received in payment. The grist-mill is said to have been first built by Mr. Goodrich, on the site of the one now owned by Zenas Ellis. The old tannery, not now in use, was probably built or established by Captain Cowan. Earlier than the tannery there was a trip-hammer and blacksmith-shop, by Kingsley.

The paint-works and flax-mill are of modern times. The latter was changed into a paper-mill about 1868, now owned by the Waterford bank. The present cheese-box factory was originally a carding-machine establishment, spoken of in another place. There was a cotton-mill many years ago,—burned about 1847 or 1848. Roger Wing was a clothier, and when he came to Middle Granville he offered Asa Rood, it is said, five thousand dollars for his clothing-works; but the offer was declined, and he bought the Whitney tavern.

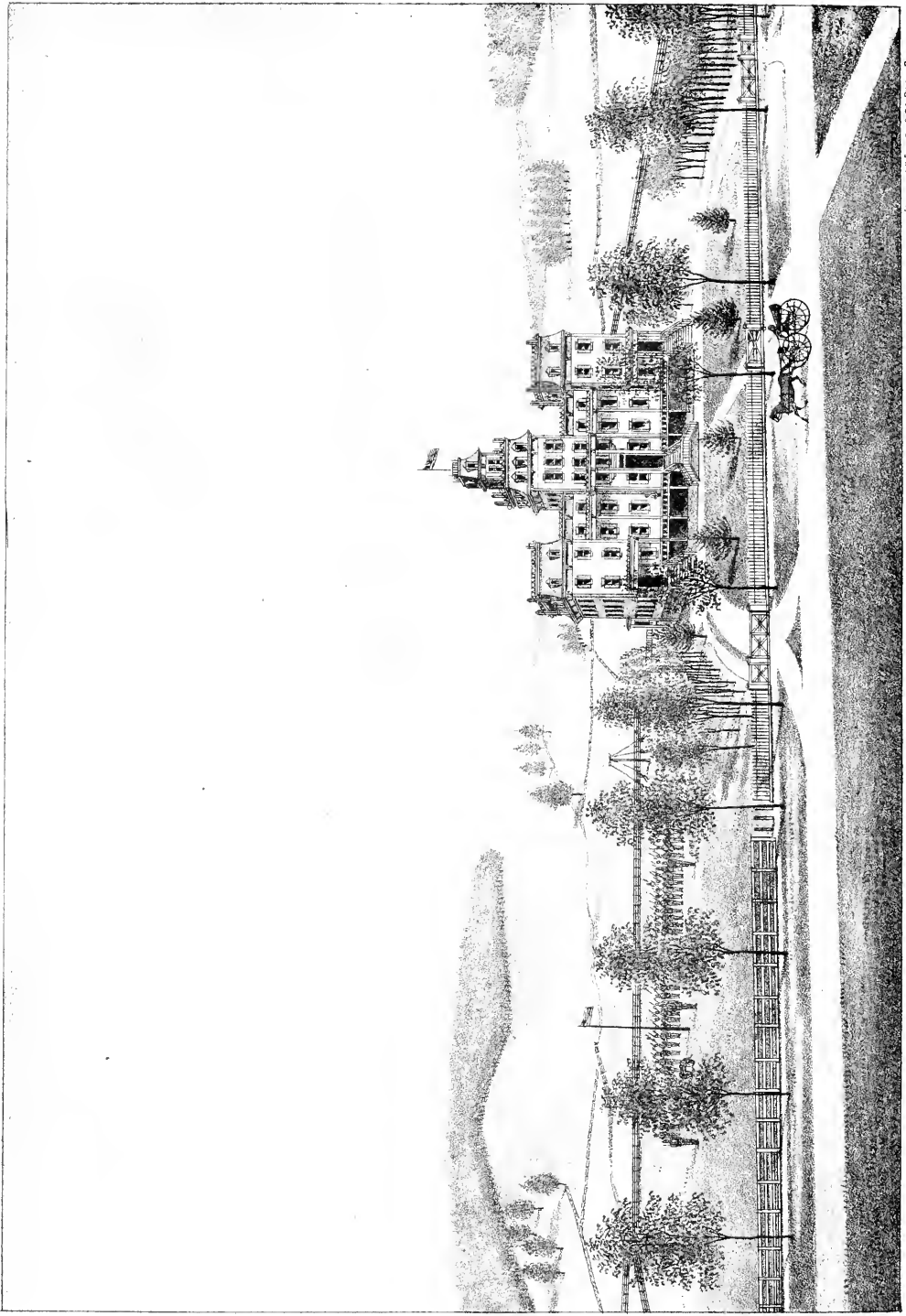
Of Middle Granville and vicinity the following items are added on the authority of R. D. Wing:

Asa Rood, it is stated, declined to sell his water-power to Roger Wing in 1798 or 1800. The reason seems to be that he had a saw-mill at the south end of the dam, and an immense pile of large pine logs in the yard, and he regarded the opportunities too valuable to sell for the handsome price offered. Just below the saw-mill he had a clothier's shop, where he soon after placed the carding-machine elsewhere spoken of. He also had a cider-mill on the premises where the paper-mill now stands. It had a large wheel, revolving in a trough, that mashed the apples by horse-power, two presses with very large wooden screws,—all these he considered a fortune. The introduction of the carding-machine relieved the women from carding the wool on their laps with hand-cards,—but even the next stage of wool-carding by machines is not very common to the children of the country towns now, so much has cloth-making become the work of large manufactories. The old sight of great piles of wool tied up in sheets and blankets, marked carefully with the owner's name, carried to the mill and returned in rolls, has almost passed away from the rural sections. The spinning-wheel in private families, even for stocking-yarn, is well-nigh one of the lost arts of this century. Asa Rood lived to saw up all his logs, and sighed for more logs to compute. His dreams of prosperity were not realized.

About seventy years ago there was a wealthy farmer, Esek Fitch, who lived about a mile north of the village. He was a justice of the peace. He had two sons, Chauncey and John. Chauncey was a most mischievous youth. He would run up the lightning-rod of the church like a squirrel to the belfry, and look down into the street and make a speech, boy fashion. If he happened to see a trustee who lived opposite, and had charge of the house, he would come down quicker than he went up. He became an Episcopal minister, and preached in Washington city. Esek Fitch sold his farm to Erwin Hopkins, and moved into the village. He built the house now owned by Dr. Prouty. When Fitch was on his farm he had a hired man by the name of Eben Ferry, a somnambulist. He would go through his day's work every night in motion,—talk while sitting in his chair, make all the motions of driving oxen and ploughing,—all the time in a deep trance. He would walk to the bridge, throw off his clothes, plunge into the river and swim, dress up again, walk back to the house, and retire to bed, all unconscious either of the things he did, or of the people gathered to witness them. It was regarded as a most wonderful phenomenon.

The oldest son of Erwin Hopkins became a noted lawyer of Wisconsin, quite recently deceased, while occupying the position of United States judge. The youngest son also died a few years since in the west, a member of Congress. The old gentleman still survives, near ninety years of age. He was a graduate of Middlebury College, but had the misfortune to become deranged. He was taken to the asylum by Deacon Cleveland. Hopkins was a portly man, of pleasing address, and very gentlemanly except when excited. When they met the keeper at the door of the asylum, Hopkins, in his polished manner, said instantly, before the deacon could open his mouth, "I have a patient here for





GRANVILLE MILITARY ACADEMY, NORTH GRANVILLE, N. Y.

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you. He will probably tell you that *I am the man that is crazy*. But do not pay any attention to what he says. Take him in immediately." And he actually got his temporary guardian into the institution, dodged away himself, and got home before the deacon did. Of course the old gentleman was crazy, or he would never have said this of his son, when the future judge first began the study of law: "Jim is going to be a lawyer. He has got all the qualifications. He will cheat, he will swear, he will steal, and he will lie like the devil!"

#### GRANVILLE.

It is supposed that the first house built in this place was by John C. Bishop, when he came into this beautiful valley in 1780. It stood on the site of the new dwelling of Marcus Allen, the old well marking the spot. Eliphaz Petty settled here about the same time, his house, remodeled, being the present Methodist parsonage. Mr. Bishop opened the first store, and that stood near the site of the present Friends' meeting-house. These facts are stated on the authority of H. N. Graves and J. W. Thompson. The village first grew up on the west side of the river, but was afterwards changed to the corners, at the present Central Hotel, by Isaac Bishop. He secured the opening of the so-called Shun pike, drawing the travel and the business from Hebron and from the south generally. The grist-mill, now a part of the Stevens estate, is very old,—erected before 1800. There was also a saw-mill and fulling-mill, long since gone.

About 1840 a woolen-mill was established in the place of an earlier hemp-mill, and it is now a knitting-mill, belonging to the Stevens estate. The water-power is regarded as very valuable.

This village is connected by a stage-line daily to West Granville, and through to Constock's, uniting conveniently the two railroads. The Central House is the site of an ancient hotel, kept in 1800 by Charles Kellogg. It is now kept by Edward J. Brown.

There has been a partial incorporation of this village for the purpose of protection from fire. Latterly, the friends of incorporation have been defeated by a popular vote. The fine driving-park of E. I. Brown is just south of the village, west of the Mettowee.

The following notes with regard to the merchants of Granville village are obtained of H. Newland Graves, Esq.:

John Champion Bishop opened the first store. Isaac Bishop succeeded to his father's business. He was associated in it a portion of the time with his brother, Arch Bishop, with Wadsworth Bull, and with Howell Smith.

The Bishops and their partners were thus the prominent merchants for the first fifty years or more of Granville history. Another merchant was Reuben Skinner, from 1811 or 1812 to 1830 or 1835. He was also a manufacturer, and was in partnership at one time with Arch Bishop, and with Wm. Woods, and also with Henry Bulkley.

Jonathan Todd and Colonel Lee T. Rowley were also a noted mercantile firm from 1828 to 1840.

Rufus Graves, in company with Dr. McClure, opened a store about 1825, put up the brick building now the clothing-store of Schiff. Mr. Graves continued in business until

1850, and died in 1851. During his career John E. Strong, noted in the iron business and also wooden manufacture, was a partner a portion of the time. In the later years his son, H. Newland Graves, was also associated with him. Gooden & Warren succeeded to the business of Rufus Graves in 1850,—the J. S. Warren of the present time.

Alfred Bulkley succeeded Todd in the firm of Todd & Rowley, mentioned above, and finally bought the whole business, and continued till 1875, the year of his death. Alfred Bulkley was succeeded by Slocum B. Norton, the present well-known merchant.

Chester A. Bulkley was associated with his father for some years. He now resides on the old homestead of his maternal grandfather, Samuel Morrison, and is engaged in the insurance business. He has a valuable collection of relics and autographs; among the latter that of Matthew Thornton, a signer of the Declaration of Independence.

Other merchants at various times have been Wm. Graves, Rufus G. Fordish, partners in the Graves store, 1855 to 1838, Joseph Allen, grandson of the pioneer, Ira Marks, Morgan Ducl, Samuel Smith, Stacy, John, and Charles W. Potter, Henry D. Sargent (in company with Henry Bulkley).

In very early times the Bishops had an ashery, and afterwards a foundry, on the site of the present Bardick property, known as the Mettowee cottage.

The site of Granville was originally covered with a growth of splendid pines.

Chester Lee states that Wadsworth Bull built the Skinner store, was unsuccessful, and the store and stock were bought by Deacon Skinner. Mr. Lee remembers back over sixty years of a sleigh owned by Sheriff Bull, bought and used by Lee's father for many years.

#### NORTH GRANVILLE.

This village was not developed by water-power, though the stream at this point might furnish it to considerable extent. There are two saw-mills, two grist-mills, a hub-factory, cotton-bat factory, and Dr. Kincaid's manufactory of cough-syrup. This statement includes the hamlet of Truthville, usually considered a part of North Granville.

The Baptist church is at Truthville. At North Granville proper there is a Methodist church and a Presbyteri in, the old Granville academy, now used for the district school, and the new military school.

At West Granville Corners there is a store, justice's office, harness-shop, and several dwellings, blacksmith-shop, and a paint-shop. At North Granville was a woolen-mill, by Jonathan Barrett, continued for many years. One of the first presses for cloth was invented by him.

Andrew Wilson, of North Granville, relates that he saw Francisco, the centenarian, plowing when he was from one hundred and ten to one hundred and fifteen years of age; two yoke of oxen; driving a boy holding the plow. At North Granville the presses taken from a very old cider-mill are still in use by J. H. Kincaid.

#### SOUTH GRANVILLE.

Most of the early history of this village is mentioned elsewhere in the reminiscences of Noah Day. It is now a

pleasant rural village, with no business or manufacturing enterprises, having post-office, school-house, cheese-factory, and the meeting-house of the Congregational church.

The Gilder neighborhood is so called from the ancient families of Van Guldens, located there many years ago. One side of their family tree is said to branch off to the aborigines of Stockbridge, and some of the later families claim land in Berkshire Co., Mass., through Indian title; and many of them have become leading citizens of wealth and prominence. Slyborough is another name applied to the same neighborhood. The origin of this word seems to be uncertain. Some insist that the first word carries its own history with it.

#### THE GREAT BEND.

This name belongs to the neighborhood at the northern bend, almost a right angle in the Mettowee, directly north of Middle Granville.

#### RACEVILLE.

This takes its name from an enterprising citizen, spoken of in connection with the Methodist church.

#### JAMESVILLE.

This settlement, in the northeast corner of the town, also derives its name from the James families of that section.

#### TRUTHVILLE.

A part of North Granville, seems to have gradually acquired that title, either naturally or by the rule of contraries. Citizens do not agree as to that.

#### SCHOOLS.

The earliest mention of school-houses in the records of the town occurs in connection with a road survey. The minute of a road laid out *Sept.* 4, 1784, refers to a school-house standing between Joseph Herrington's and Ebenezer Gould's. Another road survey, the same year, refers to a school-house that "David Skinner had set up for a black-smith-shop." This must indicate that an old school-building had stood there years before. A school was taught at South Granville as early as 1783, by James Richards.

Salem Town taught a school in 1800, at North Granville, in a barn that stood opposite the Dayton store.

An early teacher at South Granville was Spencer. The old school-house west of the village stood by two poplars, opposite the present brick house. Sylvanus West was also an early teacher; also Mr. Hale. He lived in the school-house.

At South Granville, Mr. Pettibone once taught a select school, and also John Pollock.

At the annual meeting of 1813 the town chose, in accordance with the law, six inspectors of schools: Salem Town, Rev. Ralph Robinson, Rev. Nathaniel Hall, Caleb West, John Kirtland, Reuben Skinner; and three commissioners, Wm. Raymond, Jr., Jacob Holmes, John C. Parker; and also voted to secure a share of the public school moneys of the State, by assessing upon the town an equal sum. The commissioners elect proceeded to divide the town into nineteen school districts. The description of district No. 1 is as follows: "Including all the inhabitants on the turnpike from Hebron north line to James Hopkins' now dwelling-house, inclusive, and all east of the turn-

pike to Pawlet line, as far north as James Hopkins', and south to Hebron line."

District No. 10: "Including all the inhabitants on the road leading to Hartford southwesterly from Edmond Brown's, exclusive, to Hartford line, and north to Peter Boyce and Elisha Webster's, inclusive."

District No. 19: "Including all the inhabitants from John Davis', exclusive; then south to John L. Davis', inclusive; east to Wells line; west to Abner P. Hitchcock's, exclusive."

An academy was established at North Granville in 1807. It was then known as *Fairville Academy*. Under the charge of Salem Town, as principal, it did the work of normal schools for years, training the early teachers, whose ability and devotion to their duties have left an impress for good upon all the surrounding country.

The following are the students from Granville, whose names appear in the catalogue of 1817: Sarah Ackley, Frances Ackley, Patty Burdick, Clarissa Bissell, Esther Chandler, Delia M. Kirtland, Clarissa Palmer, Thirza N. Tanner, Clarinda Yale, Henry Ackley, Jesse Averill, Bonaparte Baker, Jonathan B. Burdick, Mason Burdick, Frederick A. Chaudler, Orrin Doty, John A. Dayton, Fredrick Dayton, G. Dayton, Calvin M. Corbin, Charles Everts, John Hullett, Samuel H. Marshall, Charles Norton, Jonah Norton, John M. Parker, G. A. Standish, David C. Stewart, Charles G. Stewart, Horace Steel, Amos Savage, Salem Town (2d), James Tanner, Jonas Tanner, Cyrus Taylor, Rial K. Town, Ezra Spicer, Russell Underwood.

The price of board was named at one dollar and twenty-five cents in 1820. Rather a strong contrast between that and the prices at the present military school, or any other modern institution.

The academy was continued down to about the year 1870, when the building was purchased by the district. It retains, as a district school-house, something of its ancient success and thoroughness. Miss Easton, of Putnam, continued in the same position now for two years, is in charge of the school.

The name of Salem Town, first associated with a quiet teacher's work here in Granville, afterwards became well known in all the educational circles of the land, and in almost every school-house of the Union. While he was an enthusiast in his own peculiar work, yet he shared in all the interests of the community in which he lived. As a church officer, as a prudent adviser of the young people growing up around him, as a leader in fraternal societies, everywhere, through all these relations, he was loved, trusted, and honored. Largely instrumental in furnishing reading-books for the schools of the nation, in conducting teachers' institutes, and active in so many other fields of influence, he passed a long life, reaching a serene and happy old age, conscious of "having written no line which, dying, he would wish to blot."

A circular of 1820 gives the names of resident trustees as Ralph Robinson, Elijah White, John Kirtland, Leonard Gibbs, John C. Parker, Jonathan Steel.

The *North Granville Ladies' Seminary* was established, and the buildings erected, in 1854. It was incorporated and under the care of the regents of the University. The



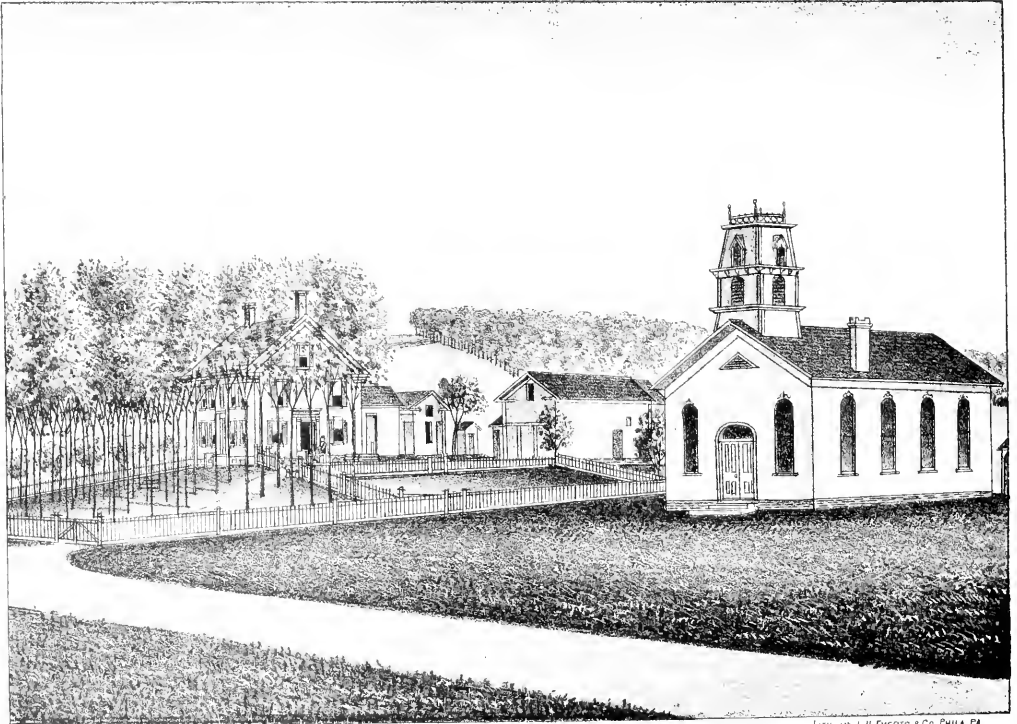




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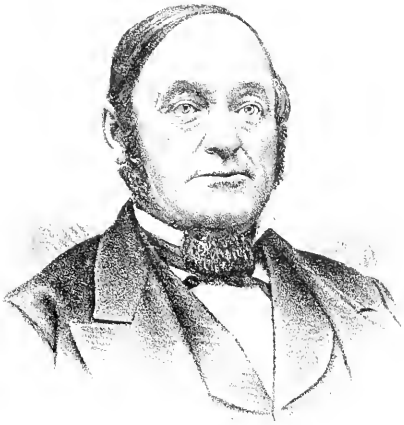


MRS NOAH DAY



RESIDENCE OF NOAH DAY, SOUTH GRANVILLE, WASHINGTON CO. N Y

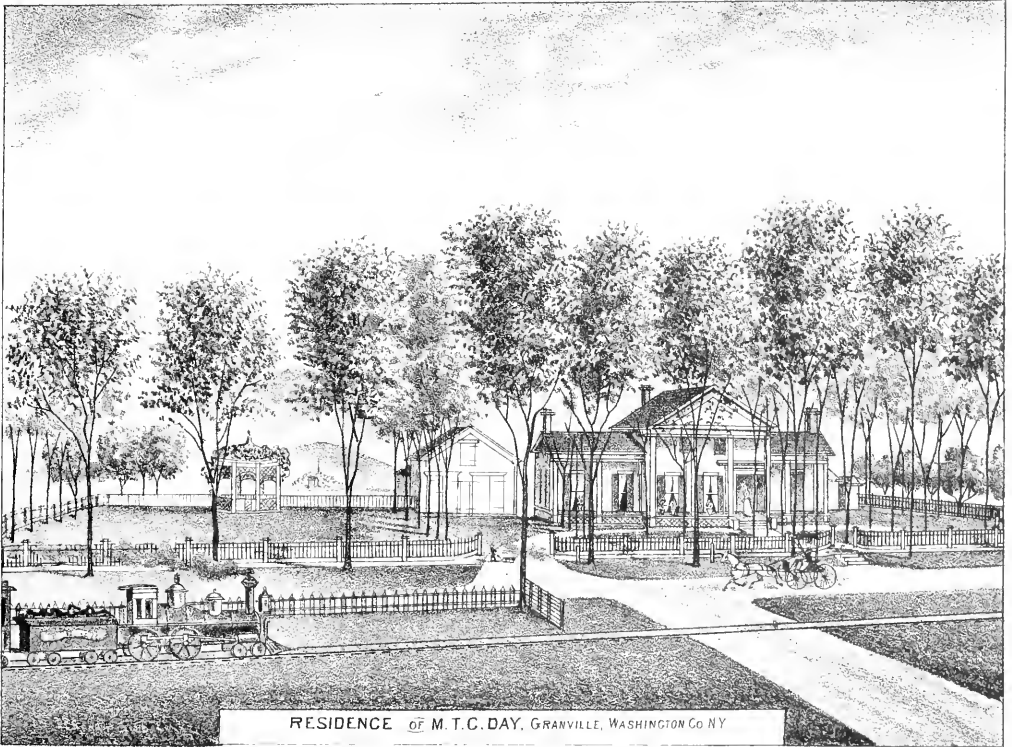
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M T C DAY



MRS M.T.C DAY



RESIDENCE OF M.T.C. DAY, GRANVILLE, WASHINGTON CO NY



principal was Hiram Orcutt. He was succeeded by Professor Chas. F. Dowd, now of Saratoga Springs. W. Wedworth Dowd followed him, and the buildings were burned during his principalship. He rebuilt the institution, but financially the new enterprise was not a success. Mr. Dowd entered the Presbyterian ministry. The property was sold to Professor Wallace C. Wilcox, in the winter of 1876, and the present military school opened in April of that year. The location is one of the finest in the State,—in a pleasant rural village, free from the temptations of larger towns. The grounds are extensive, comprising an eligible parade that has a decided military appearance, with its flag-staff, artillery, and range for target practice. The buildings are elegant, warmed by steam, and furnished with every needed facility. Besides the principal there are employed five other instructors.—Colonel Chatfield, professor of military science, Professor Thompson, Professor Swope, Charles Wilcox, tutor, and Miss Hattie Rogers, teacher of bookkeeping and telegraphing. The necessary steps are now being taken to place the school under the care of the regents.

At Middle Granville there is a flourishing graded school. The first meeting to consider the propriety of such an institution was held Jan. 13, 1868. Charles H. Bull was chairman of the meeting—the acting trustee of the district—and A. W. Town, clerk. The movement encountered considerable opposition; but after full and prolonged discussion, continued through several meetings, a favorable result was reached. The first board chosen consisted of George W. Baker, Wm. H. Allen, A. W. Town, John R. Staples, Nathaniel Parker, Eleazer Jones, Charles H. Bull, Henry P. Prouty, Palmer D. Everts. The officers were Eleazer Jones, president; Charles H. Bull, secretary; George N. Bates, treasurer; John Williams, collector. The entire expense of grounds and building, excluding the public hall, was fourteen thousand and thirty-one dollars and forty-two cents. The old brick school-house, which this succeeded, stands on the west side of Main street (now a dwelling house), at the southeast corner of the old burying-ground. The district had occupied it since 1823. Earlier than that was the pioneer school-house of olden times, standing upon the same site. The church held a deed from 1808 of their own ground, the cemetery, and the school-house. On the sale of the latter the proceeds were divided between the church and district, the former receiving four hundred and fifty dollars. The Union school was opened in September, 1868. Four teachers are steadily employed. The first principal, Edward C. Whittemore, remained four years. The successive principals since have been Judson Barker, Charles L. Mason, A. J. Qua, C. W. Atwood, Merritt C. Sherman, Fred. A. Sykes. The present officers of the board are John Tyfo, president; Dr. H. P. Prouty, secretary; David J. Humphrey, collector; and George N. Bates, treasurer.

Corinthian Hall, the third floor of the school-building, was a private enterprise, added by George N. Hall, at a cost of eight thousand dollars.

About 1819 a few enterprising citizens of the east part of the town established a young ladies' seminary at Granville. The institution was not successful, and after a few

years it was given up. Reuben Skinner, Martin Lee, Horace Smith, and Isaac Bishop were the leading spirits in the enterprise, and the school was opened in what is now the Merritt Bardwell House, built by Isaac Bishop for that purpose, now owned and occupied by Henry Bowker.

The Friends at a very early day established a school, and erected a house for it on about the site of their present school-house. Finally, that house became the district school-house.

The present Friends' school, of an academic character, was established about 1873, in the basement of the meeting-house. The first teachers were Lulu Truemp, of Baltimore, principal; Louisa Sill, assistant. The school became too large for the basement, and the present house was erected in 1874, at an expense of about seven hundred dollars.

Fanny Mitchell, of Philadelphia, followed Lulu Truemp as principal. The present teachers are Ada Miller, principal, and Phoebe R. Dillingham, assistant.

The school system having been established in 1813, and the first officers elected during the years down to 1813, others served in the office of school commissioner one or more years each, as follows: Caleb West, Samuel Standish, Jr., Asa Northum, Wadsworth Bull, Abial Hathaway, Jr., Henry Bulkley, Gilbert Allen, Horace Smith, David Northum, Leammii Whitcomb, Leonard Gibbs, Gordon Smith, Stukely H. Cowan, Charles P. Everts, Leonard Brown, Ervin Hopkins, James W. Porter, Leonard Root, Samuel Allen, Albert Wright, Ephraim Potter, Charles R. Mann, William H. Ward, Lyman Woodard, Fayette P. Mason, Alfred Bulkley.

In the same period the following persons also served one or more years each in the office of inspector: Constant Stors, Moses Parmelee, Eli Day, Ira Baseomb, Martin Lee, Luther Fletcher, Asa Northum, Washington L. Waite, Leonard Gibbs, Nathan H. Raymond, Samuel T. Tanner, Wm. Raymond, Jr., Cephas Thompson, Wm. R. Huggins, Dexter Hitchcock, Charles P. Everts, John West, James Hopkins, Nathan Doane, John McNaughton, Edward Parker, Julius Doane, E. L. Parker, Reuben Graves, Julius Danforth, Isaac Munroe, Isaac W. Thompson, Charles G. Baker, Joseph Holmes, Allen R. Moore, Jacob Savage, Jr., Leonard Root, Nelson Monroe, Aaron Goodspeed, Jeremiah Clark, Ephraim Potter, A. W. Smith, Salem Town (2d), Job I. Reynolds, Jonathan W. Potter, Oscar F. Davis, Lyman Woodard.

In 1844 town superintendents were substituted in the place of the previous officers, and continued down to 1856 as follows: 1844, Nathan Doane; 1845, Wm. Potter; 1846, Wm. Potter; 1847, Charles D. Barbour; 1848, Albert S. Bardick; 1849, Charles D. Barbour; 1850, Charles D. Barbour; 1852, James H. Reynolds; 1854, Wm. P. Beecher; 1856, Charles D. Barbour.

We add the following statement of the money received by the districts at two points twenty years apart:

District.	1857.	1877.
No. 1.....	\$66.92	\$137.29
" 2.....	93.32	78.16
" 3.....	66.23	105.33
" 4.....	73.36	101.62
" 5.....	69.28	101.77
" 6.....	47.67	113.50
" 7.....	116.83	382.68

District.	1847.	1857.
No. 8.....	\$108.28	\$723.79
" 9.....	64.09	98.72
" 10.....	35.55	149.55
" 11.....	104.02	114.86
" 12.....	72.65	109.79
" 13.....	45.11	105.16
" 14.....	96.18	111.11
" 15.....	64.96	104.69
" 16.....	41.19	119.24
" 17.....	86.20	107.00
" 18.....	64.09	84.00

## CHURCHES.

## THE FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH AT MIDDLE GRANVILLE.

This society has a long and varied history reaching back for nearly a century. It was organized as a Congregational body, in 1782, under the name of "The Union Religious Society," with seventy-two members. Rev. Mr. Hitchcock was the first pastor under a call, Sept. 26, 1786, continuing his labors for twelve years, and occasionally until 1807. Rev. Nathaniel Hall succeeded him in 1794, and remained pastor until his death in 1820. Rev. Mr. Rosser followed, remaining three years. Rev. Mr. Whiton next filled the pastorate for eight years. During this time an unfortunate division occurred, and the disaffected portion erected another meeting-house. In 1832 a reunion was effected under the charge of Rev. Henry Morris, who remained three years. After a brief vacancy, Rev. Mr. Thompson became pastor, and his labors were continued for three years. He was connected with the celebrated Georgia case of imprisonment, having been sent with Messrs. Worcester and Butler as missionaries to the *Cherokees*. Mr. Thompson, however, was not arrested with them, and escaped confinement. Under the ministry of Rev. Charles Doolittle the church became Presbyterian, and the first elders chosen were Peter Cramer, Joseph Short, Dexter Hitchcock, George N. Bates, Albert Wright, and Henry Leonard. The pastors following Mr. Doolittle have been Rev. J. B. Hubbard, S. B. Swift, Chauncey Hubbard, Selden Haynes, John E. Baker, Mr. Crawford, A. Traver, J. P. Velie, W. W. Dowd. The present elders are Alonzo Conant, Nathaniel E. Hall, George N. Bates, Samuel G. Guilford, Levi Crosby, David J. Humphrey, George F. Hammond. Mr. Bates has been an elder from the first election, and is the only one living of the first board chosen. The house of worship is the first one built; date not ascertained. In late years it has been improved and repaired. This society is the earliest church of the town, with nearly a hundred years of history. The meeting-house was erected before 1788. On the roll of 1782-85 are the names of Nathaniel Sprng, Timothy Allen, Asaph Cook, Ebenezer Walker, Enos Parker, Nathaniel Parker, Daniel Curtis, Philip Langdon, Eliel Todd, James Barber, Jr., Josiah Mix, Ambrose Parker, Andrew Parker, Amos Beard, Peter Parker, Isaac Doty, Conrad Harkman, Thomas Skinner, Abraham Reed, Kitchel Reed, Abel Comstock, Benjamin Barber, Nathaniel Hitchcock, Silas Hitchcock, James Barber, Thomas Conyers, Titus A. Cook, Samuel Cook, Joseph Martin, David Martin, Elijah Sackett, Isaac Parker, Daniel Curtis, Jr., Calvin Otis, Gideon Allen. As a specimen of discipline we notice that under date of Feb. 10, 1807, two members made confession "for going into carnal company and spending late hours in dancing."

## FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH AT SOUTH GRANVILLE.

At an ecclesiastical council convened at Granville, December 22, 1789, for the purpose of gathering a church in Granville if deemed expedient, there were present Rev. James Thomson, Rev. Increase Graves, Rev. Lewis Beebe, and Delegates Abisha Mosely, Joseph Leavitt, Joel Hamon.

Mr. Thomson was chosen moderator, and Mr. Beebe scribe. After a full examination into the circumstances of the case, and the qualifications of the proposed candidates for membership, it was decided to be expedient to organize them into a church after the design should be properly published to the congregation. This having been done, Rev. Increase Graves, pastor of the church of Rupert, Vt., on the 12th of January, 1790, publicly organized into a church the following persons, after their assent was given to the confession of faith and covenant:

Thomas North, Thomas Wilson, Scottoway Whitcomb, and his wife Mary, Ezra Lee and his wife Sarah, Arthur Huggins, Elizabeth Johnson, Mary Denton,—nine in all; the first four by letter, the rest by profession. At the evening meeting of the same day it was arranged that Rev. Mr. Graves, of Rupert, should be the moderator of the Granville church. Arthur Huggins was chosen clerk, and Scottoway Whitcomb was appointed to lead in public worship. The entire series of ministers following Mr. Graves have been Rev. Messrs. Hitchcock, Griswold, Washburn, Taylor, Porter, Parmelee, Perrin, Haynes, Clark, Avery, Dennison, Payne, Webster, Barber, Tyler, Donald, Bassett, Beecher, Stuart, White, Doc, Tombs, Hanks, Edwards, Dowd, Hanks. Mr. Hanks has returned to his connection with the church and is the present pastor, the twenty-sixth in succession. It may be noticed that Rev. Lemuel Haynes, who was pastor from 1822 to 1833, was the celebrated colored minister, filling his position with great acceptance to the church and congregation.

The first house of worship was erected in 1806. This was succeeded in 1847 by a new one upon the present site. In 1873 the society replaced that building with the present fine edifice, thirty-four by fifty-six, at a cost of thirty-seven hundred dollars, and free of debt. The membership of the church is sixty-three. The present church clerk is Walter E. White, and the deacons are Noah Day, Wm. P. Beecher, Wm. Sweet, Wm. Baker.

The house of worship first erected by this society in 1789 or 1790 is still standing, near the brick school-house by the Marcus Day farm, a mile west of South Granville.

## THE NORTH GRANVILLE BAPTIST CHURCH.

After several conferences had been held, the first meeting for actual organization was held about the 1st of August, 1784. At an adjourned meeting, August 18, held at the house of Brother John Stewart, the society was fully recognized as a church, Elder Hezekiah Eastman, of Danby, Elders Wait and Cornell, of Manchester, conducting the services. The next day twenty-two members partook of the communion. In November a call was extended to Rev. Richard Sill, and he was ordained in January, 1785, and became the first pastor. We add from the venerable,

time-stained records the names of the following male members, though dates of admission were not entered, but they are evidently from 1784 to 1792: Joshua Calkins, John Stewart, Sr., Jonathan Brown, Silas Mequethy, Daniel Rowley, Reuben Mequethy, Richard Sill, Daniel Stewart, Benjamin Baker, David Stewart, Abram Vanduzer, Timothy Baker, Alexander Brown, Joshua Smith, John Stewart, James Vanduzer, Joseph Holly, Nathaniel Gastman, Geobad Parker, James Meartner, Alpheus Crippen, Jonathan Reed, Solomon Williams, William Gastman, Amos Utter, Chauncey Barnes, Lotan Simons, Silas Robbins, James Covil, Edward Lawrence, David Dome, Nathan Rhodes, Elijah Stoddard, Abram Swan, Wanser Hendricks, Timothy Pool, Caleb Commens, Jabez Green, Benajah Hill, Israel Calkins, Jordan Dodge, William Powers, Silas Barnes, Cornelius Barnes, John Kent, Samuel Ellis, Robert Watson, Caleb Calkins, Benjamin Spencer, Joel Dodge, James Austin, Elisha Andrus.

The ministers since the first have been Elders Dodge, Amasa Brown, 1799; Sylvanus Holly, 1800; Ephraim Sawyer, Samuel Rowley, 1806, eleven years; Abel Wood, 1820; Samuel Dillaway, 1822, eleven years; the great revival work of 1831-32 bringing over one hundred into the church in six months; J. C. Holt, G. Norris, 1834; H. H. Haff, Robert Bryant, 1837; Ransom Sawyer, S. C. Dillaway, 1840; James Delany, 1841; Seth Ewen, 1842; Alfred Harvey, 1843; Stillman B. Grant, 1846; William Hutchinson, 1849; J. H. Pratt, 1851; O. Adams, 1853; Lyman Smith, 1854; J. H. Pratt, 1858; Joseph Earl, 1865, nine years; Joshua Wood, 1874.

The first clerk was Benjamin Baker; the first deacon was Joshua Calkins, and soon after, Jonathan Brown, Coomer Mason and Truman Mason were deacons for many years, and Captain Jehiel Dayton was an active church worker for nearly half a century.

The first house of worship was built in 1802. Previous to that the society had met in various buildings, as other pioneer societies usually did. The house was built very largely by donations of labor and materials. It was repaired in 1845 at a cost of seven hundred dollars, and again in 1871. Seven hundred and forty members by baptism and two hundred and forty-three by letter were received down to 1867. The church suffered from divisions over Masonry in 1829-30.

From this branch of the church many young men have gone into the ministry.—Samuel Clark, Melancthon Turner, Ashley Vaughan, A. D. Gillette, Hiram Everts, J. O. Mason, Edward Savage, H. G. Mason, Warren Mason, Charles H. Nash, John Secomb, Linus Reynolds, Ransom Harvey, Gershon B. Day, Nelson Chapin, Charles N. Chandler, J. T. Mason, R. J. Adams, Adin Kendrick, Harrah J. Reynolds. Surely, this is a record seldom equaled.

Three were sons of Deacon Truman Temple.

Present officers are: Deacons, Sardis Otis, Silas Beecher, William Grimes; rustees, O. T. Mason, Henry Barnard, Silas Beecher, L. R. Mason, Lorenzo Barnard, Horace Rhodes; Clerk of Church, David Ingalsbe; Clerk of Society, Joseph Stafford; Superintendent of Sunday school, F. M. Mason.

The list of deacons, from the first, will be of interest to

many who remember them in the days of their usefulness. Joseph Calkins and Benjamin Baker, elected in 1792; Jacob Savage, in 1808; Job Leonard, in 1820 or 1822; Samuel Standish, in 1823; Truman Mason and Zachariah Waldo, in 1830; Coomer Mason, in 1850; Linus R. Mason and John R. Brown, in 1853; William Nelson and Sardis Otis, in 1870; Silas Beecher and William A. Grimes, in 1876. Jonathan Brown, whose name appears so frequently in all the earlier meetings of the church, was once chosen deacon, but declined.

#### FRIENDS.

The Friends' Society of Granville was organized in 1800 by John C. Bishop and others, with a membership of twenty six. The first minister was Hannah Bishop. The first house of worship was erected in 1806 at a cost of twelve hundred dollars. In later years it has been repaired and improved. The first records were burned, and names of early members are given from the memory of elderly people: John C. Bishop, Abraham Bishop, Stephen Bishop, Matthew Rogers, Amos Carpenter, Clifton Wood, Nathaniel Potter, Lemuel Chase, Prince Potter, Abner Potter, Stephen Dillingham, Samuel Morrison, David Potter, Asa Mosher, John Duell, Christopher Potter, and Deliverance Rogers.

Ministers from the first: John C. Bishop, Hannah Bishop (Mrs. Amos Carpenter), Lillis Wood, Richard Cook, and Amy Dillingham.

Frebarn Potter, Joseph Dillingham, and Hannah Rogers, present ministers.

The first meetings were held at the house of John C. Bishop, or in a barn near by. In 1873 the house was repaired at an expense of two thousand five hundred dollars.

Present officers: Clerk, Henry Dillingham; Trustees, Stephen Dillingham and John W. Gray; Overseers of the Meeting, Otis Dillingham and John W. Gray; Overseers of the Poor, Stephen Dillingham and Henry Dillingham.

Every meeting supports its poor. No Friend being permitted to be sent to the county-house. The Sabbath-school—established about 1867; J. Warren Gray, superintendent—adds to the numbers and the interest.

About 1828 another society of Friends was formed, and established a meeting, about a mile south, at the house of Ephraim Potter. A few years later they erected a brick meeting-house, and occupied it until about 1872, when the society dissolved, and the house was sold for school purposes.

#### PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH AT NORTH GRANVILLE.

This church was organized Feb. 22, 1810, as a Congregational society. It became Presbyterian in 1823. The ministers of this church have been Rev. R. Robinson, Rev. C. Williams, Rev. Amos Savage, Rev. J. B. Shaw, Rev. D. Johnson, Rev. Charles Gillette, Rev. Charles Doolittle, Rev. Jonathan Sewell, Rev. Lewis Kellogg, the present pastor.

The corporate name of this society was "The Fair Vale Religious Society." Its territory embraced both North and West Granville and part of Fort Ann, and does now. The Rev. Nathaniel Hall organized the church. The following were the first members:

Sylvanus Cony, David Martin, Joseph Chandler, Peter

Parker, Joseph Town, David Graves, Obadiah Archer, Benjamin Town, Butler Beckwith, Ichabod Morse, Charity Cone, Esther Chandler, Esther Parker, Hannah Town, Elizabeth Archer, Hannah Beckwith, Sally Morse, Triphena Huggins, Anna Morse, Susanna Leavins, Asenath Town, Elizabeth Cady.

The church belonged to the Southwestern consociation of Vermont. The church first held its meetings in the large upper room of the academy, which had been erected in 1807.

Mr. Robinson's pastorate continued eleven and a half years. The first deacons elected were Salem Town and Ichabod Morse, and Salem Town seems to have been the first clerk. When the church became Presbyterian, the first elders were Salem Town, Zebulon R. Shepherd, Reuben Graves, and Joseph Town. A very noted revival work occurred in 1831 and 1832.

The pastorate of Rev. Mr. Sewell was extended to thirteen years. He is still living, at the advanced age of eighty-six, in Chicago. The present pastor, Rev. Lewis Kellogg, was for twenty-three years pastor of the Presbyterian church in Whitehall. His labors there were many and abundant. His historical address, delivered in Whitehall, in 1847, has for years been a standard work of reference there, not only for church but also for general history. He is now in the ninth year of his labors in this beautiful rural village. The present elders are Melancthon W. Blinn, Edwin S. Kirtland, Addison Willett, Gordon D. Bull; clerk of society, Joseph B. Shumway.

#### TRINITY CHURCH, GRANVILLE.\*

As early as 1790 there were organizations of the Episcopal church in Pawlet and Wells, adjoining Granville. Clergymen officiating were in part compensated by the rents of the glebes donated in the original charters of these towns. These glebes were confiscated by the State about the beginning of this century, and applied to the support of schools. Leading churchmen in Wells, prior to the formation of the church in Granville, were Daniel Goodrich, John C. Hopson, Dr. Socrates Hotchkiss, David Lewis, Samuel Culver, David Blossom, John Pray, and Amos Bowe. In Pawlet were Emoni Smith, Sedy Brown, Henry Worcester, Ashbel Hollister, Lemuel Chipman, Jonathan Willard, Josiah Smith, Jesse Tryon, Daniel Fitch, James Cook, and others. These families, widely scattered over the two towns, decided to unite at Granville, as a common centre, with the few of similar faith there. This led to the organization of Trinity church, July 15, 1815. The clergymen who had officiated prior to this period were Revs. Bethuel Clittenden, Amos Pardee, Abraham Bronson, D.D., and Daniel Barber. These ministers, in their ordinary services, were not accustomed to wear the gown or surplice, but simply the plain linen band which has fallen into disuse. Rev. Stephen Jewett, who had officiated two or three years in Pawlet, was the first rector of Trinity. Besides the churchmen already named in Pawlet and Wells, there were, among the early members of the church, Martin Lee, Wadsworth Bull, John Kirtland, Elihu Orvis,

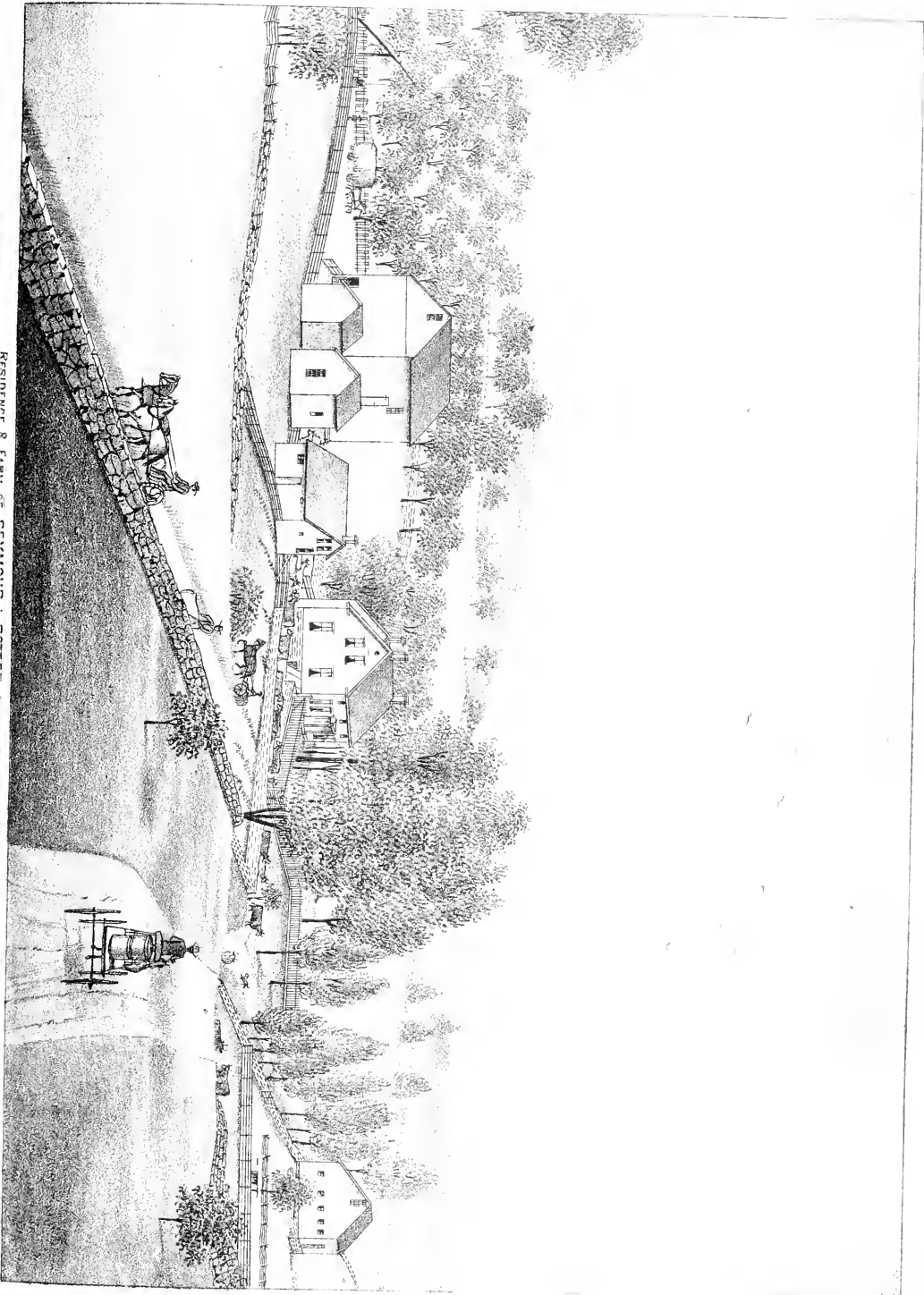
Harvey Rice, Nathan Doane, Isaac Bishop, and others, of Granville. The wardens were Josiah Smith and Martin Lee. The vestrymen, Raymond Hotchkiss, David Lewis, John C. Hopson, Daniel Goodrich, Jesse Tryon, Isaac Bishop, Wadsworth Bull, and John Kirtland. The first church edifice was of brick, built in 1815, on the site of the present one, and consecrated by Right Rev. Bishop Hobart. The cost was about three thousand dollars. It was taken down in 1850, and an edifice of wood erected nearly opposite the Methodist church. This was consecrated by Bishop Wainwright, in 1852. It cost about five thousand dollars. This edifice was destroyed by fire in November, 1854. The society, with something of love for the very site selected by the fathers, returned to the old place and erected the present church, at about the same expense as the second house. Since Rev. Stephen Jewett, the first pastor, the succession has been about as follows: Revs. Moses Burt, 1818; Palmer Dyer, 1822; James McKinney, 1829; Alva Bennett, 1830; Reuben Hubbard, 1832; Palmer Dyer again, 1835; Darwin B. Mason, 1837; John Seovill, 1840; Louis McDonald, 1843; Moore Bingham, 1845-48; Wm. H. Williams, 1850-53; Nathan Monroe, 1854-56; Nathan F. Whiting, 1857; Daniel E. Willis, 1858-59; Wm. G. Hyer, 1862-63; James A. Ujohin, 1869-70; John Kiernan, 1871; Thomas Cole, 1872-74; Thomas B. Berry, 1875-77. Catechetical exercises were always maintained in connection with the church, and for the last forty years a more formal Sunday-school. Rev. Bethuel Clittenden was a brother of the first governor of Vermont, and, though of only common-school education, a zealous and an acceptable preacher. Rev. Daniel Barber, in his old age, left the Episcopal church, and became a Romanist. Rev. Abraham Bronson, D.D., was a dignified and scholarly man, and commanded universal respect. Rev. Stephen Jewett was an attractive and popular preacher, possessed of rare conversational powers. Rev. Palmer Dyer, under whom this church attained its highest prosperity, was a profound scholar and devoted minister. He met with a sad fate in 1844, being precipitated from a bridge over the Au Sable river, in Essex county, and drowned. His tomb is in the shadow of the church he loved so well, by the side of Rev. Darwin B. Mason, M.D., who died in 1840. The clergymen who succeeded him have all served but brief periods. Bishop Hobart, who consecrated the first edifice in 1816, was in the habit of visiting this church once in two years when his diocese embraced the whole of New York State. He used to compliment the church on the beauty of its site and the surrounding scenery, pronouncing it the finest site in the diocese.

Josiah Smith, of Pawlet, who more than any one else was the founder of this church, was killed by the kick of a horse in 1823. Hon. Martin Lee was a prominent leader in this church for a long period, being accustomed, in the absence of a minister, to conduct the services; he was associated also largely with the late Hon. I. W. Bishop, Arch Bishop, and H. N. Graves.

The present officers of the church are P. D. Everts and J. S. Warren, wardens; I. W. Thompson, George Tobey, Amos Wilcox, George W. Henry, and R. C. Betts, vestry-

\* By Hon. Hiel Hollister.





RESIDENCE & FARM OF CHARLES W. BROWN



men. There is a parish library belonging to the church. There are nearly fifty communicants. The congregation numbers about one hundred; Sunday-school of about fifty.

#### METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH AT GRANVILLE VILLAGE.

This church was organized in 1827, and services have been maintained uniformly since. The house of worship was erected in 1832 at a cost of two thousand five hundred dollars. Previously services had been held in the school-house. The first trustees were Nehemiah Nelson, John Potter, Solomon Williams, David Lee, Lee T. Rowley, Thomas L. Wakefield, Daniel Loomis, Newman Spicer, and John D. Bardsley.

The pastors of this church have been Joseph Ames, Reuben Westcott, Joseph Crawford, Peter M. Hitchcock, John W. B. Wood, Peter P. Harrower, William Griffin, Josiah Brown, Charles Dool, Lyman Prindle, Luman A. Sanford, Bera O. Mecker, William A. Miller, Charles C. Gilbert, J. Fasset, P. H. Smith, D. Lytle, P. M. Hitchcock, C. Mecker, E. E. Taylor, D. H. Loveland, A. Robbins, H. C. Farrar, W. A. Miller, W. W. Whitney, C. C. Bedell, D. B. McKenzie, J. Phillips, and A. Hall. The last named is the present pastor in charge.

The house of worship is still in use, having been thoroughly repaired in the summer of 1875.

Present officers: Stewards, Chester Lee, L. H. Ayres, S. L. Potter, Hon. O. F. Thompson, J. Usher, G. W. Race, T. F. Perry, A. De Kalb, T. F. Austin; Class-Leaders, J. Usher, E. Monroe, M. P. Norton, E. D. Sherman, C. W. Race, H. W. Trouty; O. F. Thompson, recording steward.

The charge includes Raceville. At that point is a neat and convenient chapel, and G. W. Race, at his own expense, has ornamented the grounds of the chapel with a park of rare taste and beauty.

#### METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH AT SOUTH GRANVILLE.

This church was organized April 18, 1830. The various ministers have been George Smith, William Gane, Chandler Walker, George Smith, Ziba Boynton, Ellbridge Drake, Peleg Weaver, Peter D. Esmond, John Dorris, Anson H. Spear, Reuben Buttolph, Levi S. Smith, and Reuel Hanks.

They had a meeting-house on the hill southwest of Granville. It was taken down about 1874-72. Meetings had been discontinued some years earlier than that.

#### WESLEYAN METHODIST CHURCH OF GRANVILLE VILLAGE.

This church was organized June 15, 1843, by the Rev. Lyman Prindle. It was formed by a secession from the Methodist Episcopal church, and by a union of those of similar sentiments from Congregational and Presbyterian sources, growing out of the discussions upon the subject of slavery in that eventful period. Taking the name of the great founder of Methodism, they established a church that should express the most decided opposition to slavery, to the use of intoxicating liquors, and also to secret, *unbound* societies.

The church was well sustained for several years, and its membership at one time was nearly one hundred. The preachers for this society were Lyman Prindle, John

Lowery, Calvin J. Goodwin, George P. Taylor, Henry W. Stewart, John E. Crowl, Asa C. Hand, and Henry Hawkins.

This Wesleyan organization continued until it was weakened by removals, about the year 1850. Not long after, most of those remaining returned to the older organizations. This society held their meetings in the school-house, and did not build. The first officers were Lyman Prindle, pastor; Horace Campbell, W. Z. Manning, local preachers; William Baker, Anson Flowers, class-leaders; David Whitney, James F. Esty, B. E. Ottarson, stewards; and the last-named, clerk.

#### THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF NORTH GRANVILLE.

was established in 1860. Services had previously been held for two years or more in the old academy, by Rev. S. McChesney and J. Noah. A class was formed under the leadership of Peter Grant, consisting of about twenty members. The house of worship was built in the summer of 1860, at an expense of nearly five thousand dollars. A large amount was donated in labor and materials. "The people had a mind to the work." And when the house was finished, they had the profound satisfaction of dedicating a church free of debt. The first trustees were Andrew Wilson, Gilman Graves, and Peter Grant. Among the official or leading members of the church were also Charles Walker, William Frazier, Mr. Hall, Obadiah Smith and family, Philander Whitney, Loton Whitney. The ministers laboring here have been W. Foster, E. Marsh, Dr. Mecker, William Poor, A. C. Rose, H. Smith, D. Starks, D. D., J. Crary, L. Lawrence, H. Stewart.

The last-named is the present minister. The present class-leaders are James Johnson, Philander Whitney, Samuel McFaren, and Mr. White. Stewards, William Frazier, Lemuel Wing, Mr. Spinks, James Johnson, and Rodney Richardson.

For these facts we are indebted to Andrew Wilson, chairman of the first board of trustees. He also had charge of the building of the house.

#### THE WELSH CHURCHES.

The slate-works led to the emigration of many Welsh families to Granville during the period from 1859 to 1870. John Pritchard and thirty others arrived at the middle village about the first of August, 1853. They reached there Saturday night, and Mrs. Pritchard recalls the fact that the hotel was so thoroughly eaten out that night that the proprietor had to buy flour Sunday morning. Five families had previously settled in this vicinity.

Under the lead of Mr. Pritchard and John Davies, religious meetings and a Sunday-school were immediately commenced. They had occasional preaching in the village hall, and a union society was formed upon Congregational principles, and Rev. Griffith Jones preached for them in connection with Fairhaven, Vermont. In 1859 or '60 there was a large number came over, and these were mostly Presbyterian in their sentiments. Two societies—one Presbyterian and the other Congregational—were formed in 1860. The Presbyterian church elected John W. Hum-

phrey, John Hughes, and Griffith Jones elders. Preaching has been maintained steadily since. The first pastor was Rev. John Jones. The society bought the house that was built at the time the old Congregational church divided, and repaired and refitted it, at an expense of about six thousand dollars. The present officers are Rev. Hugh Jones, pastor; John W. Humphrey, Griffith Jones, Hugh D. Foulkes, and William R. Evans, elders; Trustees, William E. Jones, chairman; Hugh Williams, secretary; Thomas D. Jones, treasurer; John Williams, John H. Williams, Evan J. Roberts. They have a parsonage costing two thousand five hundred dollars. The communicants are about one hundred and twenty-six. The Sunday-school numbers from one hundred and seventy to two hundred. Evan J. Roberts is the superintendent.

Under the labors of Rev. Mr. Davis a society of about thirty members has been formed at Granville village, with Isaac Roberts and John W. Edwards elders. The Sunday-school numbers thirty to forty. Mr. Davis preaches for them each Sunday afternoon in a village hall.

#### THE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH,

formed, as stated, in 1850, erected a neat and convenient house of worship at Middle Granville, at a cost of about two thousand dollars. The communicants number about sixty, and the Sunday-school averages that number. The successive pastors have been Rev. Griffith Jones, Llewellyn Howells, Samuel Jones, Griffith Jones again; and since that the pulpit has been filled by temporary supply.

While the slate-works flourished at Jamesville, in the northeast part of the town, a Congregational church was established there and a convenient house of worship erected. It was supplied by the same pastor as the Congregational church at Middle Granville. With the decline of the slate interests at that point and the removal of the people the church dissolved, and no services are now held at that place.

The energy with which this people have sustained religious institutions is worthy of great praise. Zealous for the faith of their fathers, they are laying broad and deep the foundations of Christian faith as certainly as they are developing the business interests of the town.

The Presbyterian church has raised in the brief seventeen years of its existence not less than thirty thousand dollars for the supply of the pulpit and for its general work. Doubtless the Congregationalists, in proportion to their numbers, have made similar sacrifices.

#### CATHOLIC CHURCH, MIDDLE GRANVILLE.

The Catholic society at Middle Granville, known to the church authorities as "Our Lady of Mount Carmel," was established in 1867. The first meeting was in January of that year. For various reasons, perhaps prudential, the movement was met with some hesitation by some Catholic authorities in the vicinity. But a request to the bishop of Albany for a pastor, received the response that when a church was built a pastor would be sent. Taking the good omen at his word, without further negotiation abroad, the people erected the present commodious church. The building committee was Wm. Lyon, Thomas Noonan, and James

Murphy. The citizens of the village unhesitatingly award to Mr. Lyon, then a young man not twenty-one, great credit for the success of the movement. At the completion of the church he went to Albany in company with Thomas Noonan, and, no doubt with something of youthful enthusiasm and just pride, reported to the bishop that they were ready to claim the fulfillment of the promise. There stood a finished edifice waiting the acceptance of the church. Vicar-General Wadhams investigated the location and the work. Bishop Conroy consecrated the church, and Rev. W. B. Hammett became the first pastor. He remained eight years. The church cost five thousand dollars, and a pastoral residence worth seven thousand dollars was also added.

Rev. J. J. Hayden, the present pastor, succeeded Father Hammett.

The congregation numbers five hundred.

#### ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH OF NORTH GRANVILLE

extends back to 1852, or about that time. Meetings were first held at the house of Miles Cahoon by pastors from Whitehall. Soon after, a small chapel was built, superseded by the present edifice in 1866, at a cost of about four thousand dollars. It has been under the charge of the same pastor as the church at Middle Granville.

#### BAPTIST CHURCH AT GRANVILLE VILLAGE.

This is a recent organization. Meetings were commenced in the village hall, under the charge of Rev. L. A. Fish, in the spring and summer of 1876. The organization was made in March, 1876. A house of worship was erected and dedicated in March, 1877.

First Trustees, E. C. Whiting, Willis H. Hollister, Daniel Woodard, Church Clerk, Willis H. Hollister; Deacons, Daniel Woodard, Truman Temple, Wm. Nelson. House cost about two thousand five hundred dollars. Dedication services conducted by Rev. E. A. Johnson, of Greenwich. The pastor of the Hebron church officiates for this congregation.

#### BURIAL-PLACES.

The principal places of burial, old and recent, may be enumerated as follows:

The one at Truthville, near the Baptist church. In this there are the remains of many of the earliest settlers. It is a tradition in the neighborhood that at first the burials were upon the opposite side of the road, but the bodies were removed to the present place so long ago that few citizens know anything about it. The new cemetery at North Granville was established about 1851. The Catholics have a cemetery in connection with their church at West Granville Corners. Private burials were on the Willet place,—very old,—remains mostly removed. The Otis ground, within the limits of Fort Ann, is very old, and used largely by early citizens of the northwest part of the town.

The burial-place in the village of Middle Granville is very old. The following early names and dates are found in it. Lydia, wife of Jacob Eglarton, Nov. 25, 1779. A daughter of Solomon Baker, Sept. 2, 1787. Jerusha, wife of Benjamin Baker, April 6, 1799. Benjamin Baker,

Nov. 4, 1798. Mary, wife of Ebenezer Backus, April 13, 1794. Deacon Thomas Skinner, Dec. 14, 1797.

The Masonic burial-ground was set apart by the order at an early day, on the present farm of E. B. Temple, formerly that of Benajah Hill.

In Granville village is the Bishop family ground, also the Episcopal church cemetery, and that at the Friends' meeting-house. At South Granville there are two burial-places, one on the Hartford road west of the village, the other north. The latter was cared for particularly by a Mr. Williams in early times. Dissatisfied at the action of certain others in relation to it, he is said to have declared that he would never be buried there as long as he lived!

The extensive cemetery of the Catholic church at Middle Granville is spoken of in connection with that church.

A cemetery association designed to embody the whole town, and put an end to burials in small and unprotected grounds, was formed at Granville, in March, 1862. Levi Crosby was chairman of the meeting for organization, and the officers elected were S. W. Wright, president; Levi Crosby, vice-president; B. F. Ottarson, secretary; William H. Allen, treasurer. About twelve acres were bought near Middle Granville, and laid out by a landscape artist, Burton A. Thomas, forming a beautiful resting-place for the dead.

Some portions of the town have not united in the work as was expected, burials continuing in some of the older grounds.

The present board of trustees are D. I. Day, president; William H. Allen, treasurer; B. F. Ottarson, secretary; Abram Barker, superintendent of grounds; G. W. Baker; S. Reynolds.

On the academy grounds at North Granville is the grave of Mr. Whipple, a teacher, who died with no relatives here, and none came for the remains. He rests near the scene of his labors, and the citizens erected the stone.

#### SOCIETIES, BANKS, ASSOCIATIONS, ETC.

A Masonic lodge was established in Granville in 1796, but neither the names of its charter members nor of its officers are preserved in the records. Some difficulty arose with the Grand Lodge in respect to the payment of dues, and in 1806 Salem Town was sent as a delegate and secured a new charter under the name of *Granville lodge*. The lodge of 1796 was called *Liberty lodge*. The new organization, however, retained the old number, 55, and have kept it ever since. The first officers (1806) were Salem Town, M.; J. C. Parker, S. W.; W. Sweatland, J. W.; J. M. Stewart, Sec.; Clark Northrup, Treas.; Isaac Phelps, S. D.; Wm. Foster, Jr., J. D. The meetings of the lodge have never been interrupted for any long period, and it is now one of the oldest continuously working lodges in the State. The name of Salem Town heads the list of members in the old book, and the signatures of ninety-six others are appended, men well known in every part of the town and in every profession and business seventy years ago. The officers elected, Dec. 19, 1877, are Safford Reynolds, M.; G. W. Henry, S. W.; D. W. Herron, J. W.; B. F. Ottarson, Sec.; Deliverance Rogers, Treas.; George Tobey, S. D.; W. H. Hollister, J. D.; Julius Jones, Sr. M. C.; Joseph W. Williams, Jr. M. C.; R. W. Jones,

Chaplain; J. S. Goodspeed, Tyler. This lodge was at North Granville in the old times and down to 1864 or 1865. It was then removed to Middle Granville, and about the middle of February, 1871, to Granville village.

*The Mutual Insurance Company, of Washington County*, located at Granville, was for many years a noted institution. It did an extensive business, having upon its books at one time the names of one hundred and twenty-five thousand policy-holders, scattered through many States of the Union, and also in Canada. Having started among the earliest of such enterprises, it had the advantage of the upward swelling tide in favor of insurance, and especially in favor of farmers' companies. It was finally weakened by a host of competitors upon the same field, and was compelled, by the non-payment of assessments in several States and the difficulty or impossibility of enforcing collection beyond the limits of New York, to retire. Its affairs were closed by the courts, a receiver appointed, two wagon-loads of books passed into his hands, and the long and well-known company ceased its operations.

*Granville Tent of Rechabites* was organized April 16, 1845. The first officers were Dr. John Sack, P.; Dr. Albert Kendrick, D. P.; C. G. Baker, Reading Scribe; Addison Willits, Recording Scribe; Samuel Dailey, Keeper of the Treasury; John Craig, High-Priest; Samuel Allen, Deputy High-Priest; Thomas Worden, First Levite; Joseph B. Shumway, Second Levite; Cyrus Hinman, First Steward; James Craig, Second Steward; C. V. Dutcher, Warden; C. R. Mann, Jonas C. Tanner, Philander Barnard, W. Scott, Smith Bateman, J. D. Drrippen, Elders in Black.

The society had a vigorous existence for a few years until superseded by the Sons of Temperance. It wielded a powerful influence in saving men from habits of drinking; and, in its own quiet way, carried the town by a large majority against license.

The division of the Sons of Temperance continued a few years, and was followed by a lodge of Good Templars, which also failed after a few years.

*The National Bank of Granville* was organized in 1875, the certificate bearing date April 21. The first board of directors were Henry Cleveland, B. F. Bancroft, Daniel Woodard, Jr., William J. McClellan, James Foster, Sherman Weed, Edwin B. Temple, J. S. Warren, Truman Temple, L. C. Thorne, John R. Staples, Luther R. Temple, Royal C. Betts, George L. Bulkley, M. T. C. Day.

The first officers were Daniel Woodard, Jr., president; Edwin B. Temple, vice-president; George R. Thompson, cashier; D. D. Woodard, teller. The president and vice-president at the present time are the same. The cashier is D. D. Woodard, and the teller, Willie D. Temple. The capital is one hundred thousand dollars. They have a fine brick banking building in Granville village.

*Lafayette Chapter, No. 9, Royal Arch Masons*, was established very early at North Granville, and met in a hall of Elijah White's house. It dissolved about the time of the Morgan excitement.

*The Union Dairyman's Board of Trade*, at Granville, was organized in Feb. 1875, with the following officers: Otis Dillingham, president; J. E. Goodman, first vice-president; M. T. C. Day, second vice-president; E. L. Coy,

third vice-president; D. D. Woodard, secretary; D. Woodard, Jr., treasurer; M. B. Allen, O. H. Simonds, C. E. Sheldon, executive committee.

About forty cheese-factories are represented in the association, scattered over several towns, both in New York and Vermont. Friday is the usual sales day, regularly from the middle of May to the middle of November. Samples are shown; buyers from the cities make their purchases, and shipments are made the following Monday. The association represents a capital engaged in cheese-making of over one hundred thousand dollars. The present officers are M. T. C. Day, president; J. E. Goodman, first vice-president; Rufus Clark, second vice-president; Joshua Rogers, third vice-president; D. D. Woodard, secretary and treasurer; S. S. Brown, Henry Welch, Henry McFadden, executive committee.

*Washington County Lodge, I. O. O. F., No. 105*, was originally located in Hartford, under the same name and number as it now has in this town. It was organized in the early years of the order in this country. Its lodge-room and all of its books were burned in 1866. The lodge ceased to work until 1872, when it was revived; but for various reasons it was decided by a majority to move it to North Granville. This was done January 1, 1873. The officers chosen then were Edward J. Brown, N. G.; F. T. Bump, V. G.; John Graves, Sec.; J. H. Kineaid, Treas. The lodge met for some years at Colton's hall, but recently has occupied the hall of the old academy. The present officers are J. J. Ingalls, N. G.; John O'Brine, V. G.; Wm. Robbins, Sec.; Henry W. Palmer, Treas.; J. J. Wing, D. D. G. M. for Grand District, Washington and Warren.

There are some members of this lodge whose membership in the order has extended to thirty years.

*Phœnix Lodge, No. 150, I. O. O. F.*, located at North Granville, was organized May 29, 1873.

The first officers were J. J. Wing, W. C. T.; John O'Brine, Sec.; Mrs. O'Brine, F. S.; Thomas Walker, Treas.; Mrs. C. C. Wing, W. V. T.; Elisha Noles, M.; Austin Perrin, O. G.; Oscar Perrin, P. W. C. T.

The lodge has occupied the same hall as the Odd-Fellows. The present officers are E. R. Rhodes, W. C. T.; Mrs. Sarah Palmer, W. V. T.; Wm. R. Robbins, W. R. S.; Wm. Stoddard, W. F. S.; H. W. Palmer, W. T.; Mrs. Rhodes, W. C.; A. J. Wing, P. W. C. T.; May F. Wing, W. R. S.; Mrs. Edith Ingalls, W. L. S.; J. J. Wing, W. S.; Mrs. C. C. Wing, W. G.; Norman Stoddard, W. M.; Ellen Grant, W. D. M.; J. J. Wing, D. D. G. W. C. T.; John O'Brine, I. D.

A Good Templars' lodge was organized at Middle Granville in 1867, and had a vigorous existence,—placing before the public many first-class lecturers. It was dissolved in 1873.

*The North Granville National Bank.*—"The Farmers' Bank of Washington County at Fort Edward" was organized Sept. 10, 1855.—George Harvey, president; Ransom Stiles, vice-president; George Clements, cashier. June 28, 1865, it became "The Farmers' National Bank located at Fort Edward," George Harvey continuing president and George Clements cashier. At the annual election, January

10, 1871, Robert G. Dayton, of North Granville, was elected president, and John A. Russell, vice-president. In January and February, 1871, by a vote of two-thirds of the stockholders, it was decided that the location and the name of the bank be changed,—the same to be located at North Granville, and to be known as the North Granville National bank. The certificate of the comptrollers of the currency authorizing the organization of the bank at this place, pursuant to special act of Congress, bears date March 21, 1871, and the bank commenced business in North Granville about the last of April. On the 1st of May, 1871, George B. Culver was elected cashier in place of George Clements, resigned. The neat and convenient banking-house, with its strong vault, was erected in the fall of 1871. The present directors are Isaac V. Baker, president; Levi Hatch, vice-president; George B. Culver, cashier; I. V. Baker, Jr., N. T. Jilison, B. J. Lawrence, George Clements, E. S. Kirtland, Addison Willets.

*The Mettence Valley Agricultural Society*, of Middle Granville, Washington Co., N. Y., comprising the towns of Granville, Hebron, Hampton, Hartford, Fort Ann, Pawlet, Wells, Poultney, Middletown, Rupert, and Fairhaven, was organized April 4, 1874. The first board of managers were David G. Blossom, president; Truman Temple, vice-president; E. C. Whittenore, secretary; David Brown, treasurer; Chester Getty, Thomas B. Woodcock, Milo Ingalls, Sandford Carlton, and Abram Barker.

In the by-laws it was provided that the annual fairs for five years should be held on the lands known as Peabody's driving-park.

At the annual meeting held at Corinthian hall, Middle Granville, Feb. 1, 1878, the following officers were duly elected:

*President.*—Samuel Culver, of Pawlet, Vt.

*Vice-Presidents.*—John Fife, Middle Granville; Lorenzo Nelson, North Hebron; Otis Dillingham, Granville; John Carpenter, South Granville; F. I. Chandler, West Granville, D. I. Day, Granville.

*Recording Secretary.*—Wm. R. Savage, North Granville.

*Corresponding Secretary.*—L. Barnard, North Granville.

*Treasurer.*—Abram Barker, Middle Granville.

*Directors.*—Leonard Brown, Granville; Truman Temple, Granville; R. J. Humphrey, Poultney, Vt.; Sandford Carlton, Jr., North Granville; Benjamin Bell, Hartford; Franklin Hicks, North Granville.

*The Union Musical Association, of Granville*, was organized in December, 1861. Its object was declared to be "the advancement of the members in the science and art of music, especially vocal music; the encouragement of thorough musical study among all classes of the community; and the establishment of a public and general musical taste." The first officers were Rev. J. Sewall, president; C. D. Barbour, S. W. Wright, O. F. Thompson, vice-presidents; J. M. North, musical director; G. A. Meitzke, organist; R. J. Humphrey, secretary; B. F. Ottarson, treasurer; R. D. Baker, auditor; Rev. J. W. Sewall, S. W. Wright, G. W. Baker, executive committee.

The present officers (1878) are Rev. Wm. H. Poor, president; Rev. J. E. Baker, D. M. Westfall, and J. J.



*Edward Bulkley*

GENERAL EDWARD BULKLEY.

General Edward Bulkley traces his descent to Rev. Peter Bulkley, who emigrated from England, and settling in Massachusetts, died in Concord, Mass., 1659. It is said of him in history that "he was remarkable for his benevolence, kind dealings, and the strictness of his virtues." His father, Captain Charles Bulkley, born in 1749, died Feb. 12, 1823.

The subject of this sketch was born in Colchester, Conn., in the year 1789, and when about four years of age the family removed to Massachusetts. He was youngest son of the family of twelve children, and was educated in the State of his adoption. In the year 1806 he came to the town of Granville, Washington Co., N. Y., where in the year 1810 he established himself as a manufacturer and dealer in hats and furs.

Although his business was comparatively new in that section of the country, and his capital at that time quite limited, by strict attention to his business, economy, and judicious management, his trade gradually increased with the increasing demands of the surrounding country, then fast developing. Subsequently he engaged in mercantile business and farming.

Until within the last twenty-five years preceding 1878 he was a man of great activity in business, and possessed that resolution to carry forward to a successful completion whatever he undertook; a man of sterling qualities, and ripe judgment in all business matters.

General Bulkley was a decided and unswerving standard-bearer of the old Whig party, and always regarded the right of suffrage a boon conferred upon every American citizen. Since the formation of the Republican party he has been identified with its principles, and since the casting of his first vote, it is said, has never missed voting at every election in his town and county. He has lived under the administration of every president of the United States until the time of writing this sketch, 1878.

Known by the citizens of his town and county for his integ-

riety, he has been elected to the office of supervisor of his town, and has held the office of county treasurer for two terms. In the War of 1812-14 he was ordered to Plattsburg, and subsequent to that war was made captain of a company of State militia, and rose by regular successive gradations to the rank of brigadier-general, which title he still retains.

General Bulkley has, since his residence in Granville, been a leading man in all school and kindred interests, and always lent his influence in support of all public enterprises looking toward improvement and reform. He has been an active member of the Presbyterian church of Granville for nearly a half-century, and has lived to see the various changes in the history of our country for nearly a century. He is now in his ninetieth year of age, and retains, to a very remarkable degree, the vigor of both mind and body uncommon to people of that age. He has always been a careful reader, and conversant with the current topics of the day.

In the year 1815 he married Miss Mary, only daughter of David Brown and Mercy Slade, of Hartford, Washington Co., N. Y. She was born Aug. 27, 1795; was a lady of rare intellectual culture and refinement, and, by precept and example, reared and instructed her children in all that makes life honorable, and lends influence and character to society.

To the General and Mrs. Bulkley have been born six children: Juliet S., wife of Hon. George Reed, of Wisconsin; Mary J., wife of B. F. Banoroft, of Salem, N. Y.; Frances C., widow of the late Henry Salisbury, of New York; Edward B., of New York; George L., of North Granville, N. Y.; and Charles E., of New York. The mother died July 18, 1873.

An incident worthy of note here is that all the children, with their husbands and wives, together with seven grandchildren, celebrated the golden-wedding of this worthy couple at the old homestead in the year 1865.





Joslin, vice-presidents; W. O. Perkins, musical director; H. I. Proctor, organist; R. J. Humphrey, secretary; B. F. Ottarson, treasurer; George Tohney, auditor; Rev. Wm. H. Poor, Walter Scott, and Wm. R. Savage, executive committee.

## SLATE-WORKS.

The importance of the slate business to the town of Granville justifies a brief statement concerning the geological and mineralogical character of slate as a preface to the notice of the companies developing it, taken from the catalogue of the Penrhyn company. Slate is one of the most common and universally-distributed rocks, forming in some cases very extensive beds, and even tracts of country. The principal constituents of slate are aluminum, siliceous, talc, mica, oxide of iron, manganese, magnesia, potash, carbon, and water; hence the different varieties are distinguished by the names of "Mica Slate," "Hornblende Slate," "Chlorite Slate," "Talcose Slate," "Drawing Slate," "Red Slate," and last, but of the greatest value, "Clay Slate."

1. Mica slate is a mountain rock of vast extent, composed of quartz and mica. The structure is foliated. The more compact specimens of this variety are used for door- and hearth-stones, and for flagging and curbing.

2. Hornblende slate resembles mica slate, but does not break into thin slabs; its toughness, however, makes it very valuable for rough paving purposes.

3. Chlorite slate is known by its various tints, from pale to a bright green color, and is generally very hard and strong.

4. Talcose slate is used for hones and scythe-stones.

5. Drawing-slate, or black chalk, is used in crayon-drawings.

6. Red slate is used, to some extent, in combination with other colors, in ornamental roofing and tiling. This description is, however, with some exceptions, very hard and brittle, perhaps from the predominance of oxide of iron and silica.

7. Clay slate differs from mica slate from the particles being so fine as not to be distinguished. The purest and best kinds of this species, when freshly quarried, are so soft as to be easily worked; yet after a little exposure to either the sun or atmosphere, become very hard. There are transitions frequently noticeable from a true clay slate into the other varieties, or sometimes even into different substances; for instance, the finer kinds pass in some cases into "Chlorite schist," of which the *green slates* afford an example, while the coarser often alternate with the primary sandstone, passing into it by a gradual increase of quartz and loss of the alumina in their composition. The pure argillaceous substance sometimes becomes partially but gradually developed into hornblende schist.

The tenacity with which different kinds of stone resist the effect of a blow is known to be infinitely various, and quite independent of their hardness; and it must be recollected that the power of the hammer in splitting a rock or in detaching a fragment depends more upon its impulse than its heaviness. In slate the fragility also varies in proportion to the water it may contain; thus when freshly quarried it is often exceedingly tough, but comparatively

soft, being damp and cold to the touch, and in this state is easily divided into plates; after a few days of exposure to the air the rock loses in part its fissile character, and a little of its toughness, although it becomes *harder* with age.

As to the localities of slate, it may be remarked that the best kinds of drawing-slate still come from Spain, Italy, and France. All the other descriptions are abundant in Great Britain, from the highlands of Scotland, where they form some of the most remarkable features of the scenery, to the extensive masses of slate-rock which stretch from North to South Wales. But in our own and widely-extended country we also find all the varieties of slate-rock, and in ranges of almost boundless extent; and this remark will apply to some of the new States and Territories, as well as to the older settled States, such as Virginia, Pennsylvania, New York, and Vermont, in all of which localities, to a greater or less extent, quarries have from time to time been opened, and many of them are now being actively worked.

*Colors of Slate.*—The dark-blue or blackish varieties, which are generally of fine texture, but frequently very soft, are found in large tracts in the State of Pennsylvania; some of these are peculiarly fitted for school slates, and are still used and preferred by many persons who are not familiar with the more beautiful and varied colors of the varieties now extensively quarried in the States of New York and Vermont. The prevailing colors of the New York slate are bluish-gray, purple, green, and a variety in which two or more of these colors are blended; and when these different slates are arranged with taste on the roofs of prominent buildings, either in strips or other distinct forms, they produce a most pleasing effect.

*Slate Paint.*—Slate, when finely pulverized and kiln-dried, is readily combined with cheap mineral oxides and oil, producing an excellent and durable stone paint, which is found to be a suitable covering for many kinds of outside work, such as buildings, sheds, fences, fancy iron railings, etc. It is also used by floor-cloth manufacturers and others in a variety of ways. All the colors of slate can be judiciously used and blended in the preparation of this paint.

*Middle Granville Slate Company.*—The discovery of slate near Middle Granville was about the year 1850. A gentleman having bargained for one of the farms upon which works now exist, and walking over the farm with the owner, and carelessly kicking over a stone or two, remarked, "There is slate here." The remark awoke a train of thought in the proprietor, and the half-completed bargain was delayed to give time to investigate. Procuring two experts from Vermont, an examination showed valuable slate. The bargain was not completed, but soon after, George N. Bates, in company with Stobbins and Garabrandt, purchased the farm. Wm. R. Williams and brothers were the first to open quarries, about 1853. The partnership was succeeded by the Empire Slate company, Mr. Bates retaining an interest. This dissolved in 1856, and nothing more was done until 1860. Then the present Middle Granville Slate company was formed. The first officers were W. W. Angles, president; George N. Bates, secretary and treasurer; the capital stock, forty-eight thousand dollars. This property lies north of the quarries of the Penrhyn company.

The Middle Granville company manufacture only roofing-slate, averaging yearly about ten thousand squares. Their quarries are now leased for a series of years. John Fyfe is the president and acting secretary and treasurer.

*The Penrhyn Slate Company.*—This association, organized a few years later than the Empire Slate company, owns a tract of slate deposits very near to the village of Middle Granville, and are employing about one hundred and fifty men in the quarries and the mills. Their paid-up capital stock is one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. The projectors of this company were Eliezer Jones and William E. Jones. The former was the general manager of the company until his death, which occurred in 1873, and the latter superintendent of quarries, and Hugh Williams, superintendent of factories.

The company manufacture roofing-slate, and have also undertaken and successfully presented the manufacture of a large variety of other slate work, plain, marbleized, enameled, and decorated. It is well worth a visit to their mills to witness the various processes of manufacture, and to their warrooms, Union Square, New York, to see the choice variety and the artistic display, rivaling in richness and beauty the costliest marbles of the world. There are to be seen mantels of unique design and finish, wainscoting or paneling for rooms and halls, enameled slabs, for piers, tables, bureaus, sideboards, etc., billiard-table beds, hearths, tiles, cisterns, steps, and risers, baths, sinks, and filters, slabs and ridges for ornamental roofing, plumbers' slabs, blackboards, and shelving of all kinds, laundry tubs, and enameled slate coffins and caskets.

The mills of the Penrhyn company are picturesquely located upon the Mettowee, and the fine bridge they have built over the stream for convenience of railroad connection adds to the beauty of the arrangement. The heaped-up masses from their quarries, and the high, swinging derricks, afford a background for a picture worthy the pencil of an artist.

The present officers of the company are R. J. Curtis, president; Wm. H. Guion, treasurer; and W. H. Kirtland, secretary, all of New York city.

Recently the Mettowee Red Slate company has been formed, consisting of Owen W. Williams, Wm. M. Jones, Charles Morris, and Ellis Humphrey.

In Jamesville the Empire Slate and Tile company and Union Slate company carried on business for a few years, but have latterly been discontinued.

The slate business at Granville village was commenced about 1871. The quarries are over the line in Vermont, town of Pawlet, Hugh W. Hughes, proprietor. The quarries are worked by contract, about sixty men being employed. The office is at Granville. Mr. Hughes is also a dealer in slate, buying largely of others. His shipments in 1876 were twenty-three thousand squares of roofing-slate.

At the same village is located the Warren Slate company, J. S. Warren, Edward Williams, and Wm. P. Francis. Their quarries are also in Vermont. They manufacture sea-green roofing slate, employing from fifty to sixty men, making ten or twelve thousand squares a year. They are also purchasers to some extent from others for shipment.

A few years since some quarries of slate were opened on the Northrup farm, in the southwest part of the town, but soon after were discontinued.

#### CURIOSITIES, HISTORICAL PLACES, ETC.

There is a powder-horn to be seen at the post-office in Granville village—a rare and valuable relic—with a colonial map upon it. This was brought off the battle-field at Bennington by Samuel Culver, whose son, Samuel Culver, Jr., kept a hotel in Middle Granville for some years.

The old Standish Hotel, now the George Warren place, was somewhat noted as a gathering-place for importers who paid but little attention to national lines when bringing in goods, and also as the place where they were sometimes caught. At the bridge in Guilder's hollow, a loyalist was shot while driving away cattle to the British army. Nelson Guilder states that the man killed was John Van Guilder, probably a cousin of the pioneer, Stephen, and that he was said to be the only Guilder siding with England in that struggle.

Dr. Asa B. Cook states that, in digging for slate in the northeast part of the town, after removing ten or twelve feet of earth, a well-like pit was found, eight feet across and twelve feet deep. In the bottom was a boulder, goose-egg shape, three feet by two. The action of water upon the boulder, in remote ages, had evidently excavated the pit. Isaac W. Thompson adds, that several such have from time to time been found in this vicinity.

Mr. Thompson also relates the following: In 1850, when he was building the dwelling now owned by A. S. Burdick, on the margin of the Pawlet, in Granville village, a company of St. Francis Indians, carrying head-work southward for sale, came here and desired to encamp for a few days upon his grounds. The leader was an intelligent man and quite civilized. He claimed the right, by virtue of immemorial usage, to encamp at various places in this vicinity, and among them, on the beautiful spot Mr. Thompson was building upon. He said that it was the tradition among his people that their ancestors had for ages fished and hunted in this town, finding here their best beavers, and that in this section and at this place they had formerly come to make their arrows and hatchets. The chief's mother, traveling with him, an old woman of a hundred years, confirmed his account. Mr. Thompson, in the progress of his excavations for building, had the pleasure of throwing up a quantity of defective arrow-heads and hatchets, clearly showing the truth of the Indian's story, that at this spot, for ages, they had made their weapons, and that here were the favorite hunting-grounds of the tribe.

#### AGRICULTURAL.

The soil of this town is described as a slaty, gravelly loam. It is particularly adapted to potatoes, and large quantities are exported at times. Sheep husbandry, treated of in the general county history, has prevailed extensively. In later years the dairy business has largely engrossed the attention of farmers. The town of Granville not only contains within its own limits several cheese-factories, but it is the centre of the cheese- and butter-business for a large section of country beyond its own borders. The

town is not, however, limited to any one form of rural industry. There is no product of this latitude to which the soil of this town is not adapted. Its hillsides as well as its plains and the meadows on its water-courses are fertile and productive.

There are several cheese-factories in the town doing an extensive business. That of J. Stevens, Granville, makes about one hundred and twenty-five thousand pounds a year. One near Middle Granville, owned by Seymour Tanner, made in 1876 one hundred and four thousand pounds. The one at North Bend, owned by a company and run by Wm. P. Beecher, sixty-five thousand pounds. Others, also, at South Granville, Granville, and other parts of the town, are doing a business similar in amount to those stated.

A creamery is being erected the present year by Rice, Farwell, Coe, and others, at Raceville.

The town is peculiarly favored with commercial facilities, having the Rutland and Washington railroad on the east, which runs the entire length of the town, and has two stations; and the Champlain canal and the Rensselaer and Saratoga railroad on the west, but three miles from its western boundary,—thus giving the people a choice of markets and a choice in the mode of reaching them.

The population of this town is rapidly increasing, which is true of but few rural towns in the State.

With reference to the sheep husbandry of earlier years, it may be added—from Dr. Fitch's work, 1848—that there were then many fine flocks in Granville. John Barker had a flock of four hundred. Isaac Bishop, in still earlier years, was very prominent in this business, having introduced valuable blooded stock from Long Island, the result of then recent importations from Spain. The number of sheep in Granville in 1825 was 8660; 1835, 19,464; 1845, 19,902.

#### MILITARY RECORD.

The history of movements in this town during the War of the Revolution cannot be obtained with any completeness or accuracy. That there was considerable of a population here is evidently true, and that they shared in the prevailing excitement and in patriotic efforts for defense is also true. Records of what was actually done are not easily attainable. Among the "Williams Papers" (vol. i, p. 161) preserved at Salem is the following fragment:

"A pay-roll of Capt. Silas Child's company, of Granville, in Col. John Williams' regiment of militia, in the year 1778."

Unfortunately, the list only contains three names,—Ebenezer Danforth, Henry Watkins, Daniel Stewart.

There is also the following receipt, probably 1777:

"Oct. 18. Received of Col. John Williams 100 weight of lead and fifty flints for Granville precinct.

"NATHANIEL SPRING."

The following are mentioned in the "National Official Register" as pensioners living in Granville in 1849: Renben Van Guilder, aged eighty; Nehemiah Hulett, seventy-five; Noah Day, eighty-three; Benajah Hill, eighty-five; Jonathan Brown, eighty; William Town, eighty-one; Simeon Howard, eighty-seven; Samuel Standish, eighty-six; Jacob Ailen, seventy-nine; John Kirkland, eighty-two; Jesse

Averill, eighty-six; Lewis Hatch, eighty; Samuel Weeks, eighty-two; Mason Low, seventy-five; Isaac Day, eighty-one. Twelve otogonarians at once.

Lewis Hatch was a Revolutionary soldier from Cape Cod; came to Granville in 1784-85; died in 1847.

The detachment to which he belonged joined the Canada expedition under Montgomery at Skonesborough, having passed through Granville on the way. They reached Quebec a day or two after Montgomery had fallen. He was with the northern army through the dreary winter of 1775-76, the varying campaign of 1776, and through 1777 to the glorious capture of Burgoyne. While the army was at Fort Edward, Mr. Hatch was one of the party that ventured out and brought in the body of the unfortunate Jane McCrea.

His settlement in Greenville was upon lots 39 and 31 of Kelly's patent. Living here for sixty years, he passed a useful life, a patriot and a Christian. Upon his tombstone is the epitaph, "A soldier of the Revolution and of the Cross."

He left three sons; Wait, who settled in Hebron; T. Davis, in western New York; Asa N., on the homestead. Daughters: Mrs. Rowland Smith and Mrs. Nathaniel Boddell, of Granville. Other daughters: Mary; Tabitha; Anna, married and settled in western New York. There was one other daughter, Phoebe.

Capt. Moses Amidon, a Revolutionary soldier, removed from Hartford, Conn., to Granville in 1809. He died about 1834. He had a family of nine children, five of whom were boys. Two of his sons, Henry and Davis, were in the War of 1812, and two of his grandsons, Henry and Edwin, were in the Mexican war. William, the youngest grandchild of the captain's youngest son, was in the war for the suppression of the late rebellion,—two years in the infantry, and then enlisted in the cavalry,—a patriotic record, extending through four wars, worthy of note.

Caleb West and Hiram Chapell were also Revolutionary soldiers.

#### WAR OF 1812.

Capt. Jehiel Dayton commanded a company of volunteer artillery in the War of 1812. The company records are now preserved by his son, Robert G. Dayton, of North Granville. The order directing the company to proceed to Whitehall bears date Aug. 1, 1812, and is signed by Lieut.-Col. Stephen Thorn. The company belonged to the 4th Regiment and 2d Brigade. The captain was directed to draft one in four of those who did not volunteer.

Capt. Dayton's address to his company at Whitehall closes as follows:

"I am well satisfied that you know the responsibility we are under at this post; that the accomplishment of our duty as soldiers, as citizens, as friends to our country, will protect drink and food for the thirsty and wearied soldiers, who have taken up arms in defense of those dear-bought rights and privileges bequeathed to us by the bleeding and suffering sages and heroes of the Revolution; that prudence, care, and patience are necessary to form the leading features of our conduct, which, I doubt not, will be strictly adhered to."

The company was ordered out the second time, Sept. 9, 1814, by Lieut.-Col. Pliny Adams.

We add the roster of the company, including some, perhaps, residents of other towns.

*Roll of Captain Jehiel Dayton's Company of Artillery for 1812, ordered to Whitehall:*

Captain, Jehiel Dayton; first lieutenant, Elnathan Sraunton; second lieutenant, Joseph Thomas; first sergeant, Joel Hyde; second sergeant, Frederick Baker; third sergeant, Russell Abels; fourth sergeant, Levi Everts; first corporal, Calvin Crippen; second corporal, Alfred Tanner; third corporal, Erastus A. Barker; fourth corporal, Jonathan Hull; first drummer, Rosley Darley, substitute; second drummer, Amos Winters; fifer, Wm. Foster, Jr., substitute; privates,—Roger F. Archer, Randall A. Fuller, James Dickey, Simon Cornwell, Ralph Rowe, Elias Newbre, James Chandler, Elkanah Constock, Samuel B. Wait, Henry Mason, Elisha Norton, Walter Colton, Samuel Andrus, Asabel Gillett, Rufus Harvey, Wm. Hammond, Orrin Doty (substitute), Charles Chandler (substitute), Wm. Tanner, Major E. Fry (substitute), Wm. Norton, David Johnson, George Johnson, Stephen Baker, Isaac Baker, Lemuel Jones, Norman B. Thompson (substitute), Wm. B. Williams (substitute), Nathaniel G. Platt (substitute), Patrick Roach (substitute), Sylvanus Robbison (substitute), Demison Mason (substitute), Almon Walling (substitute), James P. McVein, Daniel Johnson, David Martin, Jr., Caleb Curtis, Robert Hamilton.

(Signed) WM. F. BAKER,

*Acting Orderly Sergeant.*

*Roll of a Militia Company commanded by Captain Doty Shawaway, and ordered out during the War of 1812:*

Solomon Baker, Jr., James Thorn, Elias Hitchcock, Julius C. Abels, Byram Baker, Abiel Hathaway, Jr., Ebenezer Mudge, Calvin Crawford, Roswell Ellsworth, Jacob Spencer, Nehemiah Baker, George Smith, David Rhoades, Asa Farnam, Ithamar Harvey, Daniel Needham, Joseph Tamer, David Brown, John Everts, Marvin Aveill, Collins Purple, Nathan Phillips, Robert Brufford, Wm. Brown, Roswell Philley, Isaac Vandehovert, Lemuel Boomer, Thomas T. Sherwood, Joseph Kinyon, Mumford Northup, Elijah Billings, Dudley Everts, Henry Gardner, Truman Everts, Henry Reynolds, Ira Baker, James Bashford, Abijah Smith.

In the War of 1812 there was a militia company at South Granville that was ordered to Whitehall at the time of the battle of Plattsburg. It belonged to a regiment commanded by Col. Adams. The captain of the company was Hosesa Day; Asa Thompson, lieutenant; Parley Whitney, ensign; Thomas D. Hatch, first sergeant; Noah Day, second sergeant. The latter recalls the names of the following members of the company who went to Whitehall: Three brothers Foot,—Foster, Erastus, and James,—Scotoway Whitcomb, Pliny Whitcomb, Cornelius Whitney, Obel Washburn, Orsamus Thompson, Isaac Roberts, Eli Smith, Alvin Cooper, Mr. Tanner, John Beecher, Luke Wilson, John West, Eli Whitecomb, John Wheaton, Washington Z. Wait, two brothers Anderson, and Chauncey Beebe.

Nathaniel Parker and Elihalet Parker were in the Revolutionary army, under Arnold, in the expedition against Quebec; also at the taking of Fort Ticonderoga by Ethan Allen, and the battle of Bennington, under Gen. Stark.

In reference to the war for the suppression of the Rebellion, the town took the following action: A meeting was held at the house of R. D. Wing, in Granville, by the citizens of said town, Aug. 18, 1862. Rev. Seldon Haynes was elected chairman, and Albert S. Burdick, secretary. Resolutions were adopted authorizing the supervisors to borrow the sum of five thousand two hundred dollars, to be used for the procuring of men to fill the quota under the call of the President for troops, one hundred dollars to be paid to each soldier enlisted to the credit of the town. This action was before the State had passed any law legalizing such an appropriation. To secure the matter beyond all question, the money was raised by the supervisors executing a note for the amount, and then one hundred and sixteen citizens signed an agreement indemnifying and protecting the supervisors against loss.

Dec. 12, 1863, another meeting was held, Rev. Seldon Haynes again acting as chairman. After a spirited discussion, resolutions were passed approving the action of the supervisors in raising moneys to provide for a bounty of two hundred dollars each to volunteers.

At other meetings in the summer and fall of 1864 prompt action was taken to fill the quota of the town, and the bounty was carried up to three hundred and fifty dollars, and finally to one thousand dollars. So prompt and thorough was the action of the town authorities, heartily sustained by the people, that in January, 1865, the town was found to have a surplus of men credited upon the books of the provost marshal. Very honorable action, too, was taken for the relief of the families of volunteers, and in one case, where a wife had moved from the town, the meeting voted to continue the aid.

In the fall of 1864 twenty votes were received from soldiers in the army, and voted by proxy.

The following list of those who went from this town into the army for the suppression of the Rebellion is prepared from the copy made by the town clerk in 1865, from the printed muster-in rolls of the State, and it has also been left for correction at the town clerk's office several weeks, and advertised:

- Joel Aldous, enl. Dec. 25, 1861, 16th Art., Co. F; discharged.  
 John Aldous, enl. Dec. 25, 1861, 16th Art., Co. F; discharged.  
 Johnson H. Austin, enl. Aug. 9, 1862, 125d Regt., Co. K; pro. 2d lieut.; discharged.  
 Henry E. Allen, enl. Aug. 7, 1862, 125d Regt., Co. K; pro. corp.; discharged.  
 Wm. Amundson, enl. Aug. 6, 1862, 21st N. Y. Cav.; had before served full time in 30th Regt.; disch. July 3, 1865.  
 Wm. Amundson, enl. 1861, 96th Regt.; died of consumption at Granville while in the service.  
 Isaac Amundson, enl. 1861, Vermont Regt.; died at New Orleans, La.  
 Henry Bush, enl. Jan. 7, 1862, 93d Regt.  
 John H. Babbutt, musician; enl. 96th Regt.  
 Amos W. Ballant, enl. 96th Regt.; wounded; disch. for disability.  
 Wm. W. Brown, 1st lieut.; enl. Aug. 9, 1862, 125d Regt., Co. K; wounded in Georgia; disch. 1865.  
 Joseph S. Blossom, enl. Aug. 15, 1862, 125d Regt., Co. K; disch. June 8, 1865.  
 David H. Borker, enl. Aug. 21, 1862, 125d Regt., Co. K; minor, not mustered into service.  
 Nathaniel Boddell, enl. Sept. 2, 1862, 125d Regt., Co. K; disch. June 8, 1865.  
 Visti Bondevan, enl. Aug. 4, 1862, 125d Regt., Co. K; died in hospital near Chattanooga, Tenn.  
 Martin V. B. Butler, enl. Aug. 6, 1862, 125d Regt., Co. K; dis. charged.  
 Leroy L. Barnard, corp.; enl. Aug. 6, 1862, 125d Regt., Co. K; dis. charged.

- U. Palermo, enl. Aug. 1862, 1254 Regt., Co. K.
- Martin Bowker, enl. Aug. 22, 1862, 1254 Regt., Co. K.; disch. June 8, 1865.
- George W. Baber, enl. Aug. 1862, 1254 Regt., Co. K.; proc. 2d lieut., 1st lieut., and capt.; disch. June 8, 1865.
- Israel S. Barber, enl. 125th Regt.; disch. for disability.
- Matthew W. Barber, enl. 125th Regt.
- Peter Balis, enl. 1861, 254 Regt.
- George F. Brayton, enl. 16th Regt.; disch. for disability.
- George R. Brown, enl. Feb. 27, 1861, 160th Regt., Co. D; wounded; disch. May, 1865; had served three years in the Mexican war.
- Wm. H. Bowker, corp., ord-segt., sergt.-maj., 1st lieut., and acting adj.; disch. Reuben Burgess, enl. Sept. 30, 1861, 2d Cav., Co. F.
- Peter Bradley, corp.; enl. Sept. 19, 1861, 6th Cav., Co. D.
- George H. Bushnell, enl. Sept. 11, 1861, 6th Cav., Co. D.
- Henry M. Baley, enl. Nov. 5, 1862, 2d Vet. Cav., Co. I.
- Joseph Burdett, enl. Aug. 10, 1862, 1254 Regt., Co. K.
- John W. Burrows, enl. Aug. 1862, 954 Regt., Co. I.
- Rufus M. Boulden, enl. Dec. 3, 1861, 954 Regt., Co. I.
- Elijah Chapman, enl. Dec. 10, 1861, 954 Regt., Co. I.
- Samuel Carey, enl. Dec. 21, 1861, 16th Art., Co. I.; discharged.
- William Cooper, enl. Dec. 1862, 954 Regt., Co. I.; had served his time in 254 Regt.; disch. Nov. 1865, serving four and a half years.
- Wm. H. Cowan, enl. Sept. 1861, 10th Regt.; pro. sergt.; 1st lieut.; mustered out by consolidation of regiment.
- Charles D. Cowan, enl. Aug. 7, 1862, 1254 Regt., Co. K.; wounded in Georgia; pro. corp., sergt., and ord-segt.; disch. June 8, 1865.
- George B. Cowan, enl. Aug. 7, 1862, 1254 Regt., Co. K.; prisoner at Richmond; paroled; detailed clerk at brigade headquarters; disch. June 8, 1865.
- Richard Costello, enl. Aug. 8, 1862, 1254 Regt., Co. K.; disch. June 8, 1865.
- Daniel S. Cunnolly, enl. Aug. 21, 1862, 1254 Regt., Co. K.; died at Stafford Court House, March, 1865.
- Franklin Cook, enl. Aug. 7, 1862, 1254 Regt., Co. K.; disch. June 8, 1865.
- Alfred W. Cook, enl. Aug. 7, 1862, 1254 Regt., Co. K.; disch. for disability.
- Lorenzo R. Coy, enl. Aug. 5, 1862, 1254 Regt., Co. K.; pro. sergt.; disch. June 8, 1865.
- Daniel Chapman, enl. Aug. 1862, 1254 Regt., Co. E.
- Lucius Chase, enl. Sept. 1862, 954 Regt., Co. I.
- Palmer K. Clark, enl. Aug. 1862, 1254 Regt., Co. A.
- Hiram Cook, enl. March, 1864, 954 Regt., Co. I.
- John Cook, enl. March, 1864, 954 Regt., Co. I.
- Elisha Cook, enl. Sept. 6, 1861, 2d Vet. Cav., Co. I.
- Edmund Cook, enl. 1861, 954 Vet. Inf., Co. E; at the expiration of first enlistment he re-enlisted in the same company and regiment as a veteran; was disch. July, 1865.
- Horace Dowd, enl. Aug. 11, 1862, 1254 Regt., Co. K.; died of disease, at Nashville, Tenn.
- Michael Donahoe, corp., enl. Aug. 9, 1862, 1254 Regt., Co. K.; pro. sergt.
- Albert W. Doane, enl. Aug. 9, 1862, 1254 Regt., Co. K.; died of wounds at Chambersville; one leg shot off. When struck, exclaimed, "Boys, the devils have hit me, but give them five!" When last seen, was winding a gun-stap around the stump of the limb, and twisting it with a bayonet to stop the blood.
- Hugh Dorrance, enl. Sept. 28, 1861, 2d Cav., Co. F.
- Thomas Donahoe, enl. Aug. 20, 1862, 1254 Regt., Co. K.; wounded; lost use of arm; disch. 1865.
- Edward Du-hon, enl. Aug. 7, 1862, 1254 Regt., Co. K.; disch. for disability; re-enl. Dec. 1863, 16th Art.; disch. Aug. 1865.
- Edward Donnelly, enl. Sept. 5, 1862, 160th Regt., Co. C.
- Henry R. Dutton, enl. Sept. 7, 1861, 2d Vet. Cav., Co. I.
- Horace P. Eldridge, enl. Jan. 7, 1862, 954 Regt., Co. I.
- Hiram Frazier, enl. Dec. 31, 1863, 16th Art., Co. I.; disch. Aug. 1865.
- Daniel Flood, enl. Aug. 1862, 1254 Regt.
- Gilbert Frittler, enl. Feb. 28, 1861, 954 Regt.
- James K. Ford, enl. Aug. 9, 1862, 1254 Regt., Co. K.; disch. for disability.
- John Fish, enl. Feb. 1864, 96th Regt.; wounded at Chapin's Farm; was one year in hospital; disch. 1865.
- Titus E. Gilman, enl. Aug. 1862, 1254 Regt.; disch. June 8, 1865.
- John Gorman, enl. Oct. 29, 1862.
- William Gallup, enl. 1861, 954 Regt.
- James Gordon, enl. Aug. 24, 1862, 1254 Regt., Co. K.; died at Harper's Ferry, 1863.
- John Ganey, enl. Dec. 31, 1863, 16th Art., Co. I.; had before served full time in 254 Regt.; disch.
- Francis A. Granger, enl. Feb. 1864, 954 Regt.; died at Andersonville prison.
- Ethan A. Granger, enl. Feb. 1864, 954 Regt.; disch.
- Chauncey S. Guildford, enl. Aug. 7, 1862, 1254 Regt., Co. K.; pro. corp.; wounded at Peach Tree Creek; disch. June 8, 1865.
- Joseph Graulin, enl. May, 1861, 30th N. Y. Vols.; wound d., rifle-ball through the right lung at the second battle of Bull Run.
- Phineas Hall, enl. Jan. 7, 1862, 954 Regt., Co. I.; disch. Aug. 1865.
- Ezra Hall, enl. Dec. 1863; 954 Regt., Co. I.; wounded; disch. Aug. 1865.
- David J. Hignepney, enl. Aug. 17, 1862, 1254 Regt., Co. K.; wounded; disch. June 8, 1865.
- Nash S. Hill, enl. Aug. 8, 1862, 1254 Regt., Co. K.; disch. June 8, 1865.
- William M. Hill, enl. Aug. 8, 1862, 1254 Regt., Co. K.; disch. June 8, 1865.
- Andrew Harris, enl. Aug. 16, 1862, 1254 Regt., Co. B; pro. corp.; disch. June 8, 1865.
- Edmund Hayes, enl. Aug. 18, 1862, 1254 Regt., Co. K.
- William K. Hills, enl. Aug. 8, 1862, 1254 Regt., Co. K.; disch. June 8, 1865.
- Horace T. Howard, enl. Aug. 5, 1862, 1254 Regt., Co. K.; pro. ord-segt.; wounded at Chambersville, and shot from effects of wounds.
- Ralph F. Hall, enl. Aug. 7, 1862, 1254 Regt., Co. K.; died of diphtheria, at Harper's Ferry, Va.
- William S. Hendly, enl. Aug. 20, 1862, 1254 Regt., Co. K.
- Morris Harris, enl. Aug. 20, 1862, 1254 Regt., Co. K.; detailed to ambulance corps; disch. June 8, 1865.
- Fayre H. Hale, enl. ord-segt., enl. Aug. 1862, 1254 Regt., Co. K.; wounded; disch. June 8, 1865.
- Andrew Harley, enl. 1254 Regt., Co. K.
- George Heath, enl. 1862, 1254 Regt.; wounded; disch.
- James Harris, enl. 1861, 1254 Regt., Co. K.; disch. June 8, 1865.
- Robert K. Harris, enl. Sept. 22, 1861, 2d Cav., Co. F.
- William Harkney, enl. Nov. 27, 1863, 2d Vet. Cav., Co. I.
- Andrew Hickey, enl. Nov. 3, 1861, 954 Regt., Co. I.
- Francis D. Hammond, enl. Feb. 21, 1862, wounded in the right thigh, in the "Seven Days" battle on the Peninsula, near Savage Station, Va., June 28, 1862; disch. Dec. 3, 1862.
- Nathan J. Johnson, capt., enl. Dec. 11, 1861, 954 Regt., Co. I.; com. lieut. col.; 115th Regt.; S. V. Co.; wounded at Fort Fisher; disch. June 17, 1865.
- Morris E. Jones, enl. July 2, 1862, 140th Regt., Co. B; disch.
- David E. Jones, March, 1864, 954 Regt., Co. I.; suffered from starvation in lobby prison; exchanged in spring of 1865; disch.
- Andrew Johnson, enl. April, 1861, 254 Regt., disch. 1st com. 6th Cav.; disch.
- James B. Johnson, enl. Aug. 23, 1862, 2d Vet. Cav., Co. I.
- Earl Johnson, enl. Oct. 1, 1862, 2d Vet. Cav., Co. I.
- Thomas Kenney, enl. July, 1862, 160th Regt.
- Merrick B. Knapp, enl. Aug. 6, 1862, 1254 Regt., Co. K.; pro. corp.; disch. June 8, 1865.
- Andrew Lord, enl. Jan. 7, 1862, 954 Regt., Co. I.
- William R. Langworthy, enl. Dec. 1863, 16th Art.; disch. Aug. 20, 1865.
- Edw. W. Layton, enl. March, 1864, 954 Regt., Co. I.
- John Lathum, corp., enl. Aug. 7, 1862, 1254 Regt., Co. K.; two years with regt.; trans. to navy; disch. July, 1865.
- Thomas J. Leones, enl. Aug. 9, 1862, 1254 Regt., Co. K.; disch. June, 1865.
- Nicholas Lamb, enl. July, 1862, 160th Regt.
- Erasmus Lowell, enl. 160th Regt.; disch. for disability.
- John McDowell, enl. Feb. 1864, 2d Cav.
- James Murphy, enl. Aug. 7, 1862, 1254 Regt., Co. K.
- Stephen McGowan, enl. Feb. 21, 1864, 160th Regt.
- John Murphy, enl. Aug. 21, 1862, 1254 Regt., Co. K.
- John McCoy, enl. Aug. 19, 1862, 1254 Regt., Co. K.; wounded; discharged.
- Henry Moshier, enl. Aug. 19, 1862, 1254 Regt., Co. K.; wounded; discharged.
- Thomas M. Kennedy, enl. Sept. 1862, 160th Regt.
- Francis Mowen, enl. Aug. 1862, 1254 Regt.; disch. June, 1865.
- Michael McBean, enl. Sept. 1862, 160th Regt.; supposed to be killed in battle, Sylvester, Madison, enl. Pa. (argument); a prisoner at Andersonville; exchanged; discharged.
- Michael Maloney, enl. 1861, 954 Regt.; served term, and re-enl. same regt.; discharged.
- William Marrs, enl. Dec. 1863, 16th Art.; disch. June, 1865.
- Harlan P. Martin, enl. Oct. 25, 1861, 2d Cav., Co. F.
- George Marx, enl. Sept. 18, 1863, 2d Vet. Cav., Co. I.
- Robert M. Murray, enl. Sept. 28, 1863, 2d Vet. Cav., Co. I.
- William Mitchell, enl. Aug. 21, 1862, 1254 Regt., Co. K.
- Daniel Morgan, enl. 954 Regt., N. Y. S. V.; killed.
- William Norton, enl. Aug. 6, 1862, 1254 Regt., Co. K.; lost an arm at Gettysburg; discharged.
- Jay Northrup, capt.; enl. Dec. 1861, 954 Regt., Co. I.; pro. to 2d lieut.; disch. July, 1865.
- Albert N. Nish, enl. April, 1861, 254 Regt.; discharged.
- Clark Nelson, enl. Feb. 1864, 954 Regt.; first enl. in 24th N. Y. Inf.; disch. May, 1865.
- Edward Nye, enl. Oct. 21, 1861, 2d Cav., Co. F.
- Samuel L. Norcross, enl. Sept. 1, 1863, 2d Vet. Cav., Co. I.
- George O'Donnell, enl. Aug. 12, 1862, 1254 Regt., Co. K.; died of disease in N. C.
- Albert S. Potter, enl. Dec. 30, 1863, 16th Art., Co. I.; disch. Aug. 20, 1865.
- Amos C. Potter, enl. Aug. 8, 1862, 1254 Regt., Co. K.; wounded at Resaca, Ga., May 15, 1864; disch. June 8, 1865.
- Stacy K. Potter, enl. Aug. 9, 1862, 1254 Regt., Co. K.; detailed clerk at brigade headquarters; disch. June 8, 1865.
- Philip Potter, enl. Aug. 13, 1862, 1254 Regt., Co. K.; disch. June 8, 1865.
- The above were those brothers.
- Benjamin F. Potts, enl. Aug. 8, 1862, 1254 Regt., Co. K.; wounded; discharged.
- Samuel A. Potter, enl. Sept. 1, 1862, 1254 Regt., Co. K.; disch. June 8, 1865.
- John Potts, enl. Aug. 8, 1862, 1254 Regt., Co. K.; killed at Resaca, Ga., May 15, 1864.
- Jonathan W. Potter, corp.; enl. Aug. 22, 1862, 1254 Regt., Co. K.
- Russ H. B. Potts, enl. Aug. 8, 1862, 1254 Regt., Co. K.; discharged.
- Leffe Puleton, enl. Aug. 4, 1862, 1254 Regt., Co. K.; detailed to ambulance corps; disch. June 8, 1865.
- Oran Purington, enl. 16th Regt.; disch. for disability.
- Vin H. Purington, enl. Sept. 10, 1861, 6th Cav., Co. D.
- James Prescott, enl. Sept. 11, 1861, 6th Cav., Co. D.
- Scapham P. Purington, enl. Sept. 21, 1861, 2d Vet. Cav., Co. I.

George Phillips, enl. Sept. 17, 1863, 24 Vet. Cav., Co. I.  
 James Raymond, enl. Dec. 21 1863, 16th Art., Co. I.  
 Oliver Reynolds, enl. Jan. 2, 1864, 16th Art., Co. I; dish. Aug. 1865.  
 Franklin L. Russell, enl. 169th Regt.; discharged.  
 David W. Rogers, enl. Aug. 21, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. I; pro. to 3d Reut.; dish. June, 1865.  
 Edward B. Rasey, corp.; enl. Aug. 8, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. K; dish. June 8, 1865.  
 Bazilla Rebnay, enl. Aug. 4, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. K; wounded; discharged.  
 John W. Rasey, enl. Aug. 1862, 123d Regt., Co. K.  
 Amos E. Russell, enl. Feb. 1864, 16th Cav.; had served from Sept. 11, 1861, in 6th Cav., Co. D; discharged.  
 Edward Risk, enl. Feb. 19, 1864, 153d Regt., Co. K; injured by falling from the cars; disabled; discharged.  
 John Ryan, enl. Aug. 18, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. K.  
 Walter Smith, enl. Jan. 7, 1862, 93d Regt., Co. I; wounded at Gettysburg; dish. 1865.  
 Read C. Stewart, enl. Dec. 17, 1863, 16th Art., Co. I; had served in 22d Regt. two years; wounded at second Bull Run; dish.  
 John Sherman, enl. Aug. 16, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. K; wounded at Aiken's Run, Annapolis Station, enl. 96th Regt.  
 Abner Seales, enl. 169th Regt.  
 Samuel S. Seales, enl. Aug. 21, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. K; dish. June 8, 1865.  
 Cyrus E. Smith, enl. 13d Regt.; wounded; dish. from hospital.  
 Wilbur Steel, enl. Sept. 1864, 2d Vet. Cav.; had served two years in 40th Regt.; discharged.  
 Milo Shaw, enl. Aug. 6, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. K; supposed killed at Chambersville.  
 Abner Shaw, enl. 1861, 2d Vr. Inf.; dish. 1865.  
 George Shaw, enl. 1861, 2d Vr. Inf.; dish. 1865.  
 Wm. Street, enl. Sept. 11, 1861, 6th Cav., Co. D.  
 Wayman Stewart, enl. Sept. 16, 1863, 2d Vet. Cav., Co. L.  
 Samuel W. Thayer, enl. Jan. 7, 1862, 93d Regt., Co. I.  
 Edwin Thomson, enl. Aug. 29, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. K; dish. July, 1865.  
 Wm. A. Tinsley, enl. Aug. 19, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. K; killed while fording James creek, near Goldboro', N. C., April 19, 1865, the company at that time being deployed as skirmishers; the last man killed in the regiment.  
 Horace H. Tinsley, enl. Aug. 19, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. K; killed at Bullas, Ga.  
 Edward Tanner, enl. Aug. 1, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. K; killed at Chambersville; first man killed in company.  
 Nelson G. Thayer, enl. Aug. 11, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. K; killed at Gettysburg.  
 Warren Thomson, music. enl. Aug. 18, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. K; dish. June 8, 1865.  
 Welcome Thomson, enl. March, 1861, 93d Regt., Co. I; died at Albany, July, 1865, a few days before regiment was mustered-out.  
 James B. Tabor, enl. 93d Regt.; dish. for disability.  
 Joseph Teller, enl. Sept. 23, 1861, 2d Cav., Co. F.  
 Leonard Thomas, enl. Sept. 4, 1861, 2d Vet. Cav., Co. I.  
 John C. Thompson, residence, Granville, Washington Co., N. Y.; born in Granville; enl. Nov. 19, 1861, 18th Vt. Cav. Regt., at Burlington, Vt.; res. as a volunteer, Feb. 11, 1861, at Stevensburg, Va.; pro. to 1st duty sergt.; dish. Aug. 9, 1865, at Burlington, Vt.  
 James H. Van Guilder, enl. Jan. 7, 1862, 93d Regt., Co. I.  
 Alvin Van Guilder, enl. Dec. 1863, 93d Regt., Co. I; wounded at Spottsylvania; discharged.  
 Russell Van Guilder, enl. Sept. 1862, 169th Regt.; discharged.  
 Frederick Van Guilder, enl. Sept. 1862, 123d Regt., Co. K; served nine months; omitted from muster-rolls; not paid; left the regiment and enlisted in a Vermont regiment.  
 Henry O. Wiley, capt.; enl. Aug. 1862, 123d Regt., Co. K; killed at Peach Tree Creek, July 26, 1864.  
 John R. Williams, enl. Sept. 3, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. K.  
 Foster Winchell, enl. Sept. 1862, 169th Regt.  
 Elson Whitney, enl. Aug. 1862, 123d Regt., Co. K; died at Fairfax, Va., winter of 1862.  
 Philander Whitney, enl. Aug. 1862, 123d Regt., Co. K; dish. for disability.  
 Philip Washburne, enl. Aug. 1862, 123d Regt., Co. K.  
 John D. Warren, enl. Aug. 1862, 169th Regt., pro. corp.; killed at Fort Fisher, Jan. 16, 1865.  
 Truman H. Winchell, enl. 169th Regt.; discharged.  
 Charles Wray, enl. July, 1862, 169th Regt.  
 Clark H. Waite, enl. March 26, 1861, 123d Regt., Co. K; died of disease, at Jeffersonville, Ind.  
 Benjamin F. Wright, enl. Aug. 8, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. K; supposed died in hospital at Nashville, Tenn.  
 Isaiah Wright, enl. Aug. 11, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. K; trans. to Inv. Corps; discharged.  
 Henry Welch, enl. Aug. 11, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. K; pro. corp.; wounded at Peach Tree Creek; dish. April 21, 1865.  
 A. Wilson, enl. 1861, 17th Regt.; pro. capt.; died of wounds.  
 James Wilkins, enl. Jan. 7, 1862, 93d Regt., Co. I.  
 Fayette Wilbur, enl. Aug. 1, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. K; wounded; discharged.  
 Ellis Wright, enl. Aug. 11, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. K; dish. June, 1865.  
 Samuel Willard, enl. Aug. 6, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. K; wounded; discharged.  
 James A. Wright, enl. Aug. 7, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. K.  
 William R. Williams, enl. Aug. 11, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. K; home on sick leave; did not return to regiment.

Thomas Walker, enl. Aug. 7, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. K; dish. June, 1865.  
 Benjamin F. Wynn, enl. Aug. 21, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. K.  
 Edmund Warner, enl. Aug. 11, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. K.  
 Henry Wilkins, enl. Aug. 4, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. K; dish. June 8, 1865.  
 Cassius J. White, enl. Sept. 29, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. K; accidentally wounded; discharged.  
 George Wagner, enl. 169th Regt.  
 James H. Wright, enl. Aug. 1, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. K; in hospital fourteen months; dish. June, 1865.  
 Benjamin F. Wate, enl. Aug. 22, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. K; dish. June, 1865.  
 Ephraim Wilcox, enl. April, 1861, 23d Regiment; detained for hospital service; trans. to clerk in War Department.  
 Amos Ward, enl. 1861, 23d Regt.  
 A. Hale Ward, enl. 1861, 5th Regt.; trans. to 17th Regt.  
 Charles H. Wate, enl. Sept. 21, 1861, 77th Inf., U. S. Vols.; wounded before Yorktown, Va. April 29, 1862; dish. June 19, 1862.  
 John A. Wiley, enl. 1861, 5th N. H.; pro. corp.; served two years in 2d N. Y.; wounded at Petersburg; supposed died in hospital.

## BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

### LEONARD C. THORNE.\*

In quick succession one sad event follows another. Again has death thrown its melancholy mantle of sorrow over our community by the demise of our most respected townsman, Leonard C. Thorne, which occurred at an early hour Sunday morning, March 3, 1878, after a brief illness of pleuropneumonia. On no occasion since we entered upon the duties of journalism has it been our province to perform so distressingly sad a matter as chronicling the death of this gentleman,—one so much beloved and respected,—one who, by his magnanimity and philanthropic acts, has immortalized his name in the hearts and memory of our citizens. Mr. Thorne was born at Glen Cove, Queen's county, N. Y., Dec. 9, 1833. He entered a village store at an early age, and remained there about five years, when, in 1855, he went to New York as bookkeeper for the firm of which his brother William was a member. He rose rapidly in the estimation of the firm, and on Feb. 1, 1859, became a partner in the business, under the firm-name of W. H. & L. C. Thorne. In 1871 he became editor of the *Herald of Life*, a religious paper published by the Life and Advent Union, with which he had been connected for some years; but finding the duties of the paper too arduous for him, with those of his business, he retired from the latter in 1873, and continued the management of the paper until August, 1877, when he resigned. In 1863 he assisted in organizing the Ninth National bank of New York, and was chosen a director in the same, a position which he held two years, when, its management becoming distasteful to him, he severed his connection, and associated himself with the Security National bank, in which he was also chosen a director. He has also resided in Brooklyn, N. Y., Orange and Bloomfield, N. J.,—at each place gathering about him the best citizens as fast friends. His health continuing poor, he found it necessary to spend several winters in the south, and early in 1873 he went to Colorado, hoping there to build up his strength. He returned from the west in October of the same year, and purchased his late residence in the village of Granville. In 1871 he published "Man not Immortal," a book of two hundred and sixty pages, reviewing a work of Rev. N. B. George, entitled "Annihilation

\* From the *Granville Sentinel*.



*Edward C. Thorne*





not of the Bible," which has been widely read. He was an easy, clear, and forcible writer, and all his writings were thoroughly imbued with the spirit of Christian charity and courtesy. He was married, April 11, 1861, to Hannah E. Rogers, of this village. Since locating in this place we feel as though it is not necessary for us to make any prolix mention of his life and labors, as it is familiar to all. He assisted in organizing the National bank of this village; was chosen a director, a position which he held up to the time of his death. He was a Republican and an active temperance man. At one time the temperance district convention placed him in nomination for member of Assembly, but he declined, fearing that the ticket might impair the success of the Republicans. Through his efforts, and those of the excellent gentlemen whom he called to his aid, the Reform club was organized at this place, of which he was president. He has labored assiduously for all that was right and manly, for the promotion of that which would tend to improve the morals of society and community, and the depression of that which tends to degrade, debauch, and demoralize. That he has been successful is apparent to all. No man ever did more to improve the moral standing of the town. Men who were wont to revile him in drunken song have been reformed, and now bow in deep sorrow at his death. He was loved and respected by all, and, although his life has gone out, he yet lives and will continue to live in the hearts of our people while life exists. His funeral obsequies took place at the Friends' meeting-house, and at no time in the history of the town was such marked respect paid to any person on such an occasion. Every store, office, and shop was closed, and a Sabbath stillness was noticeable everywhere about the village. The funeral *cortege* was made up of many carriages, the officers and directors of the bank, and the members of the Reform club, numbering from one hundred to one hundred and fifty persons,—among the party being many with grief unmistakably marked upon their faces, and tears dimming their eyes. Many, too, were in the procession whom the deceased had, by personal efforts, induced to reform from habits the most demoralizing, and become useful and respected citizens. The crowd which assembled at the meeting-house numbered not far from two thousand, and the house, of course, was inadequate to accommodate so large a number, so services were held in the school-house and the basement of the meeting-house, in connection with those in the regular audience-room. Aaron Macy, of Hudson, N. Y., and A. N. Pike, editor of the *Herald of Life*, of Springfield, Mass., conducted the principal services in the body of the church, where the remains—reposing in a rich and elegant velvet-covered and beautifully-trimmed casket—were placed. The casket was decorated with flowers arranged in different forms, emblematical of the life of the deceased,—one device being a cross, an anchor and heart attached, representing "Faith, Hope, and Charity," surmounted by a white dove with spreading wings, denoting purity. This was placed at the foot of the casket, while at the head was a beautifully-wreathed crown of flowers, also a pillow of the same, representing "Rest," and a sheaf of ripened wheat, signifying that the departed was ready for Death's sickle. The services in the basement and school house were conducted

by Nelson Hall, of Glen's Falls, Rev. D. B. McKenzie, of Hampton, and Rev. A. Hall, of this village,—and in each of the three places were very impressive indeed. As the speakers referred to the life of the deceased many who were not akin were moved to tears, and the fact was plainly demonstrated that one need not be a relative to mourn for the loss of such a man. After services were concluded at the church, and an opportunity given friends to look for the last time upon the loved form, the remains were conveyed to the Friends' burial-ground, in rear of the meeting-house, where they were interred, the grave being decorated with evergreens by the members of the Reform club. The following gentlemen acted as pall-bearers: Truman Temple, Nathaniel Parker, Marcus Allen, J. E. Pratt, Warren Gray, and Abram Barker. Deceased leaves a wife and three children, who have the sympathy of the whole community in this their hour of sorrow and affliction.

On the death of Mr. Thorne, the directors of the National bank of Granville passed the following:

"At a meeting of the board of directors of the National bank of Granville, held March 1, 1878, the following resolutions were adopted:

"*Whereas*, The directors of the National bank of Granville have learned with deep sorrow of the death of their late colleague, Leonard C. Thorne, to whose wise counsel and faithful service this bank is indebted in a great degree for its success and prosperity. In all relations of life his record is an enviable one,—genial and courteous in social intercourse; a successful business man, who, in an honorable career, had by honest and generous dealings won the highest confidence of all associates in official trust; faithful and vigilant, irrepensible in private life, of an integrity whiter than snow, tolerant, charitable in thought and deed, the very soul of honor, he commanded and retained the respect, the confidence, and the affection of his fellow-men,—his death will be sincerely mourned by all who knew him. He died before the measure of his years was full, but he has left a noble fame, the record of a life clear and clean in its aims, pure in public ways and private paths, full of busy, useful labors, and of duties well discharged, and crowned with honor.

"*Resolved*, That we bow with reverence and resignation to the irrevocable decree that has deprived us of an associate and personal friend. While we may not murmur against the inscrutable ways of God, we may still, in common with a stricken community, mourn the loss of our honored associate, a most exemplary citizen, Christian gentleman, and noble man. We tender to the surviving relatives of the deceased our deep sympathy, and affectionately commend them to the only source of consolation in this hour of great affliction.

"*Resolved*, That the officers of this bank attend, in a body, the funeral of deceased.

"*Resolved*, That a copy of the foregoing be forwarded to the family of the deceased, published in the village paper, and spread upon the minutes of the board.

"DANIEL WOODBURY, *President*.

"J. S. WAREEN, *Secretary*."

The members of the Temperance Reform club held a special meeting, and prepared the following resolutions on his death:

"At a special meeting of the Temperance Reform club of Granville, held March 4, 1878, the undersigned were appointed a committee to prepare for publication a tribute to the memory of our deceased brother, Leonard C. Thorne, in pursuance of which we have prepared the following:

"*Whereas*, It hath pleased Almighty God in his wisdom to remove from us, by death, our beloved president, L. C. Thorne; therefore,

"*Resolved*, That we reverently and submissively bow to the divine will, as indicated by this mysterious afflictive dispensation of his providence.

"*Resolved*, That in the death of our beloved brother the cause of temperance, benevolence, and religion have lost one of their brightest

ornaments and most efficient promoters, and that the poor have lost a true friend, whose sympathizing heart could and did feel for his neighbor in sorrow and distress, as commanded by the word of God.

*Resolved*, That in imitation of our deceased brother's kind and Christian spirit, as well toward the enemies as the friends of temperance, we will address ourselves anew, and with increasing earnestness and fidelity, to the prosecution of the temperance reformation to a complete and glorious triumph.

*Resolved*, That, desiring to manifest our respect for his many virtues, and an appreciation of his services in the faithful adherence to the cause of truth and temperance, we drape our club-room with suitable emblems, and that we, in a body, follow his remains to their last resting-place. 'Brother, rest in peace; thine earthly labor is done.'

*Resolved*, That we most cordially and fraternally extend to the bereaved family, relatives, and friends of the deceased, in their affliction, our sympathies and condolence, commending them to 'Our Father in Heaven,' whom our brother loved, faithfully served, and in whose presence there are joys forevermore.

*Resolved*, That these resolutions be entered on the records of the society, and that a copy be presented to the family; also, that the same be furnished the *Granville Sentinel, Herald of Laps, Living Issues, and The Watchword*.

"REV. A. HALL,	}	Committee."
"T. W. TEMPLE,		
"B. F. ORYANSON,		
"G. R. THOMPSON,		
"S. K. POTTER,		
"R. R. JONES,		

#### IN MEMORIAM.

[The writer pens these lines, feeling how weak and feeble they are in expressing the grief and loss felt by our townsmen in the death of L. C. Thorne.]

A great man has gone from the world's busy streets,  
And laid down the burden of life and its cares;  
A brave-hearted worker, whom we need so much,  
But God called him in spite of our tears and our prayers.

No pen can portray all his goodness of heart,—  
His hand ever ready the fallen to save;  
Kind-hearted and loving, and tender and true,—  
A cause and a people will weep o'er his grave.

'Mong the ransomed and blessed on the radiant shore  
Where is one more worthy its glories to share?  
*His work was well done*, and God's fingers have placed  
Gems of love in the crown he forever will wear.

Mourn not without hope, for your loved one has gone  
Where no care can disturb, or a sorrow shall come.  
*Not dead, nor yet sleeping!* oh, mystical words  
That thrill to our hearts, he has only gone home!

#### STEPHEN DILLINGHAM,

son of Stephen and Amy Dillingham, was born in Granville, July 23, 1809. His father was born in Marshfield, Mass., and removed to Easton, Washington Co., and married Amy Tucker, a native of Chappaqua, N. Y., by whom seven children were born, of whom Stephen, Jr., is the fifth. Stephen, Sr., was an early settler in the county, and settled in Granville about 1800, and died at the age of about eighty-six, and wife about eighty. Stephen was reared a farmer, and this has been his occupation principally through life. He married Miss Eliza R. Rogers, Oct. 17, 1827. She was born Sept. 9, 1809, in Danby, Vt., and settled in Granville about 1818, with her parents.

By the union of Mr. and Mrs. Dillingham five children

were born, four of whom are living. Mr. Dillingham commenced his married life by working in company with his brother-in-law, David Rogers, the home farm of Deliverance Rogers. This they continued for five years; then Stephen removed on to another farm of D. Rogers for five years; then removed to Pawlet, Vt., and carried on another farm of Deliverance Rogers; said farm contained about two hundred and seventy acres, which Deliverance Rogers gave to his daughter, Eliza R., at his death.

Mr. Dillingham has been a very large farmer, raising stock and making butter and cheese being the principal business of his life. In politics he is a Republican.

He and his wife have always been members of the Society of Friends, and Mr. Dillingham is one of its most liberal supporters, and all the other calls of humanity find in him a sympathizer. He and Mrs. Dillingham are active workers in the temperance cause. About 1866, Mr. Dillingham sold out his farm and removed to Granville, and in 1876 purchased his present home, a view of which, and portraits of himself and wife above, may be seen elsewhere in this work.

#### OTIS DILLINGHAM,

son of Stephen and Amy Dillingham, was born in Granville, Washington Co., N. Y., eighteenth of the eleventh month, 1811. His father, Stephen, was born in 1773, in Marshfield, Mass., and settled in Easton, Washington Co., in 1792. Stephen married Amy Tucker, in 1795. She was born in Chappaqua, N. Y., in 1775, and removed to Queensbury, Warren Co., while young, in company with her parents. For five or six years after their marriage they lived in Easton, and then settled in Granville, where they continued to reside till their death. Otis was reared a farmer, and has followed it successfully ever since. His advantages for an education were limited, but by reading and reflection he has acquired a good practical education.

He married Elizabeth Keese, a native of Peru, N. Y., twelfth of first month, 1832. She was born first of third month, 1810. By this union five children were born, three of whom, John K., Hannah K., and Elizabeth, are now living; Edwin and Deborah are dead. Mr. Dillingham carried on his father's farm for thirty consecutive years after his marriage and until the death of his parents. During this time he had saved nearly enough so that he could pay off the heirs and become the sole owner of the old homestead of one hundred and ninety acres, to which he has added until now he owns some two hundred and fifty acres, on which are some of the very best farm-buildings in the county, together with a fine park and numerous trees which shade the entire premises, a view of which may be seen in another part of this work, with portraits of Mr. and Mrs. Dillingham above. Elizabeth Dillingham died the tenth of first month, 1845. Mr. Dillingham married Lydia Barker, a daughter of Isaac and Mary Barker, eleventh of third month, 1846. She was born twenty-fifth of twelfth month, 1821, in White Creek, Washington Co., N. Y. Mr. Dillingham and both of his wives were birthright members of the Society of Friends, and were married according to the order of that society. In politics



MRS. OTIS DILLINGHAM



OTIS DILLINGHAM

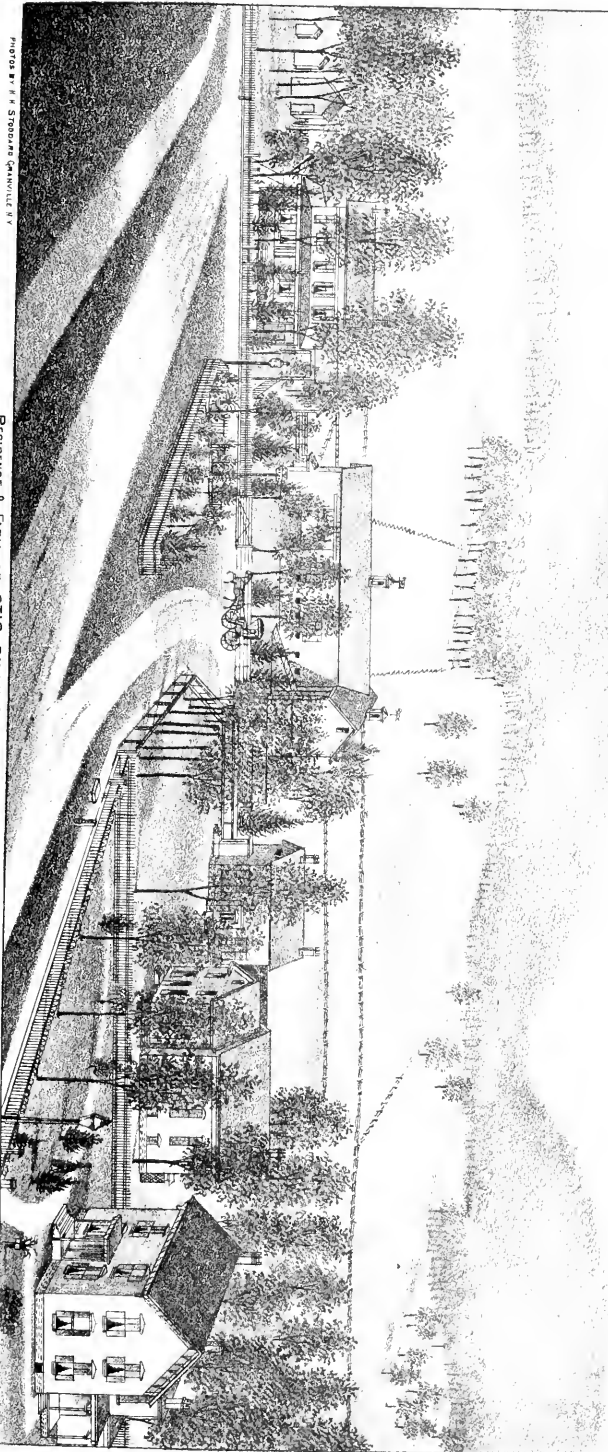


PHOTO BY H. STODARD GRANVILLE, N.Y.

RESIDENCE & FARM OF OTIS DILLINGHAM, GRANVILLE, WASHINGTON CO., N. Y.

LITH. BY F. L. M. EVANS & CO. PHILA. PA.



Mr. Dillingham has always affiliated with the Republican party, but always preferred the quiet of domestic life to any political honors. He is one of the most highly-respected citizens in the town, and his life has been spent in trying to build up the moral and religious interest of his community. He is an upright citizen and an honest man. He is liberal in his views and accords to others what he claims for himself. Mr. and Mrs. Dillingham are among the earnest workers in the temperance cause of Granville, giving of their means to support that great and good cause.

The historian wishes to say that no man in the county is more highly respected than Mr. Dillingham, and no other man has done more to build up Granville than he. All men speak of him in the highest praise.

We copy the following from the *Granville Sentinel*, of July 16, 1878:

"Friday morning of last week our community was startled by the announcement that Otis Dillingham had been found dead in a field adjacent to his residence. He had started across the field, about eight o'clock A.M., in search of a choice cow which had strayed away from the barn, and his body was found about ten. No inquest was held. The physicians attribute the cause of his death to apoplexy. The deceased at the time of his death was about seventy years of age. He was born and lived here during his life. He has always been a member of the Society of Friends, and at the time of his death was president of the temperance organization. He was a man of great Christian principles, and a faithful champion for the promotion of the same in this community. We tender to the bereaved family and friends our most sincere sympathies, recognizing that by their loss we, as a community, lose one of our noblest and most upright citizens. The funeral obsequies, which were largely attended, were held Sunday forenoon, at the Friends' meeting-house. Aaron Macy, of Hudson, and Thomas Fouk, of New York, ministers of that society, conducted the services. Remarks were also made by our village clergy. A large number of persons were present from Cambridge, Salem, Whitehall, and adjoining towns."

#### DEACON NOAH DAY AND HIS SON, MARCUS T. C.

Deacon Noah Day is the son of Noah Day, Sr., and Alice, his wife, and was born in Killingly, Ct., Oct. 16, 1789. He is one of a family of nine children, namely: Luther, Hosea, Ruth, Hannah, Edith, Noah, David, Lydia, and Alva. Of this large and intelligent family, Noah and Alva are the only ones now living.

The Day family is of Welsh origin, three brothers having come to America and settled in the New England States among the early settlers there. From those three brothers have descended some of the most intelligent and esteemed citizens in our country, and many of their descendants have filled some of the most responsible positions in the gift of the people. They will be found in all the professions of life,—on the bench, at the bar, in the ministry, professors or presidents of colleges, in all the manufacturing

interests, as well as mercantile and agricultural pursuits. The family of whom we write were and are farmers.

Noah, Sr., was born Feb. 14, 1757, and removed to South Granville with his family in 1792 or 1793, and settled on the farm now owned by the grandson, Marcus T. C. Day. He died Jan. 10, 1840, having lived a good and useful life. He was a member of the Congregational church at South Granville, and deacon of the same. His wife died some years before; she was a member also.

Noah, Jr., was about four years of age when he came to South Granville with his parents, and this has been his home ever since. He continued to live with his parents till their death on the home-farm.

He married on the 11th of June, 1812, Susan, daughter of William and Susan Wilson. She was born in Hebron. By this alliance four children were born; two died in infancy. Their daughter, Mary E., married David W. Herron, and now resides with her father at South Granville, and the son, Marcus T. C., resides in Granville.

In 1842, Mr. and Mrs. Noah Day joined the Congregational church at South Granville, and Mr. Day was chosen deacon of the same in 1845, and continued till age compelled him to give place to some younger man. Mr. and Mrs. Day have always taken a deep interest in everything which pertains to the best interest of the church and society. Mr. Day has always been, and is now, though in his eighty-ninth year, one of the pillars of the church, always contributing largely to its maintenance. Mrs. Day, having lived a good and useful life, passed away on the 12th of November, 1867, leaving a name which will grow brighter and brighter as the ages go by. In politics Mr. Day has been a Whig and Republican. He has never aspired to any political offices, though he has filled some. He has always been a farmer, and to-day is the owner of some three hundred and sixty acres of good land. At this writing (June, 1878) his mind is just as good as it ever was. He has lived longer in this town than any other man now living, and remembers well the things which transpired here more than eighty years ago. He is now at South Granville with his daughter, Mary E. Herron. Though his mind is so good, and his memory brings to view the incidents of his long and useful life, he reviews the past with no apprehensions of the future, only waiting for the time when the Master shall say, "It is enough; come up higher."

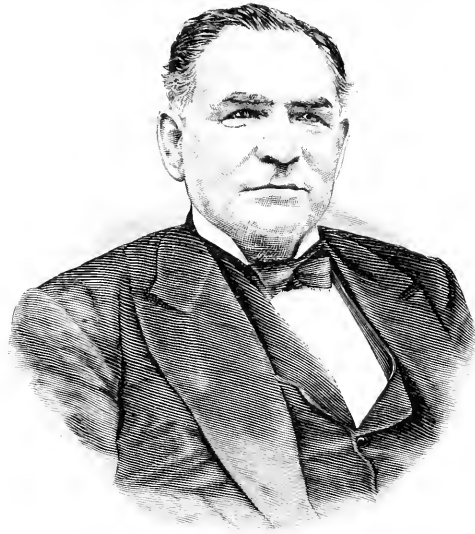
Of his son, Marcus T. C. Day, little need be said in this connection. He inherited from his parents those manly virtues of mind and heart that ever characterized them, and to-day is one of the good, substantial business men of Granville. He was born in South Granville, Feb. 23, 1821, and was married to Miss Elizabeth B. Potter, daughter of Stacy and Cynthia Potter, Dec. 21, 1843. Mrs. Day was born May 19, 1821, in Hampton. By this happy union three children were born, namely: David L., who died at the age of two years and four months; Annette C., who married Mr. Willard J. Whitney, and now resides on the home-farm of her father at South Granville; and Noah G., who died at the age of one year and seven months. Mr. Day has been a farmer, and May 3, 1877, left his farm for a home in Granville, where he

now resides. In politics a Whig and Republican. He has been poormaster of his town; assessor for six years; chorister of the Congregational church at South Granville for more than thirty years; county superintendent of the poor for six years. He is one of the board of managers of the Washington County Agricultural Society; director in the Granville National Bank; secretary and treasurer of the Union Dairymen's Board of Trade, New York; and president, salesman, and treasurer of the Granville Cheese-Manufacturing Co., No. 5, at South Granville.

#### DANIEL WOODARD.

Among the representative men of Granville, none are more highly spoken of than the subject of this sketch. He is the son of Daniel and Anna Woodard, and was born in

namely, Lucina, Abraham, Archibald, William, Daniel, Lucinda, Mary, Anna, Martha, Phebe, and Eli. Martha and Eli are dead; all the rest are married and settled in life, and, as a whole, are an industrious and intelligent class of people. Daniel was a farmer, and a very successful one, rearing his family to industry and economy. He and his faithful wife, early in life, united with the Baptist church at Hebron, and ever remained steadfast to the faith of his younger days. On their sixtieth anniversary they celebrated the occasion by having their children, grandchildren, and great-grandchildren meet them at the "old home." They continued to live together until 1877, when both died in May, there being only eleven days between their deaths; the mother died first. Daniel, Jr., son of the above, was reared on the farm, and continued to follow it until 1875. His advantages for an education were limited to the common schools, yet by reading and reflection he has to-day a



DANIEL WOODARD.

Hebron, Aug. 31, 1822. His father was born in Hebron, Jan. 28, 1792. His grandfather, Archibald Woodard, was a native of Poughkeepsie, Dutchess Co., N. Y., and born about 1770. His great-grandfather, Samuel Woodard, was a native of England, and emigrated to America, and settled in Dutchess county, a great many years before the Revolutionary war. Archibald Woodard settled in Hebron about 1787; by occupation a farmer. He reared a family of eight children, all of whom lived to be grown. He married Miss Anna Scott, a native of Dutchess county. She died in 1837, and Mr. Woodard died in 1838. Mr. Woodard was considered one of the wealthy men of his day. Daniel, Sr., was one of his eight children, and was born Jan. 28, 1792; he was reared a farmer. He married Miss Anna Case, a daughter of Abram and Naomi Case, about 1813. Mrs. Woodard was born in Hebron, in 1794. By the union of Mr. and Mrs. Woodard eleven children were born,

good practical business education. When about twenty years of age he made a trip to Wisconsin on business for his father, and was gone about a year. He married Miss Miriam McNitt, daughter of James and Lydia McNitt, of Salem, Jan. 7, 1845. She was born in Salem, April, 1826. By this alliance ten children were born, namely, Lydia, Emma, James M., Frances, Daniel D., Martin, Eli, Archibald, Miriam, and Lucina. Of these, Frances and Archibald are dead.

Mr. Woodard has been one of the large farmers of the county. During this time, in 1865, he was elected vice-president of the National bank of Salem, and held that position until he was elected president of the National bank in Granville, in 1875, which position he still continues to hold. In 1875, Mr. Woodard came to Granville, but did not remove his family until June, 1876. When he was twenty-six years of age he joined the Baptist church; his

wife joined at the same time. Since coming to Granville Mr. Woodard has been chosen deacon of the Baptist church. He has always been a very liberal man in the support of schools and churches, and was one of the principal men who gave liberally to build the present Baptist church and parsonage. In politics Mr. Woodard formerly affiliated with the Democratic party; but when the first gun was fired on Fort Sumter, on April 15, 1861, he was one of the first to come out in the support of the war and of the putting down of the Rebellion. He found himself in accord with the Republican party, and, since 1861, has been affiliating with that party. He is now fifty-six years of age, hale and hearty, enjoys the good-will of his neighbors, and seems to be surrounded by all the comforts of a happy home.

#### EDWIN B. TEMPLE,

son of Roswell and Elizabeth Temple, was born in Granville, Jan. 8, 1825. His father was a native of Hartford, Washington Co., N. Y., and born June 3, 1801. His grandfather, Roswell Temple, was a native of Shrewsbury, Massachusetts, and married Betsey Baker, a native of Massachusetts, by whom eleven children were born,—four sons and seven daughters. Roswell Temple, Sr., was among the early settlers of this county; Roswell, Jr., was one of that large family. He married Elizabeth Case, January, 1824. She was born in Hebron, Washington Co., Aug. 8, 1803. By this union seven children were born,—six sons and one daughter; and five sons are now living. Mrs. Elizabeth (Case) Temple's parents, Mr. Abraham and Mrs. Naomi Case, were the first pioneers of Hebron, save a French family in West Hebron, Washington Co., N. Y. Roswell Temple, Jr., removed to Poultney, Rutland Co., Vt., when nine years of age, and in 1820 removed back to Granville, Washington Co., N. Y., and since then, for the greater part of the time, has been living in Hebron, where he now resides. Edwin B. was reared a farmer, and early learned those principles of industry and economy which are the cardinal principles in every successful man's life. At the age of twenty he left home to seek his own fortune. He commenced by working by the month, in Vermont, on the farm; then followed making walls for some five years, then a year on the farm, then worked land on shares for two years. Sept. 5, 1852, he married Miss Mary Woodard, a native of Hebron, and who was born March 21, 1827. Her parents were natives of Hebron also. By the union of Mr. and Mrs. Temple eight children have been born, namely,—first, an infant, dead; Charlotte E.; Orla M.; Roswell, who died at the age of three; Horton, who died at the age of two; Edwin B., died at the age of five; Ralph R.; and Roscoe C., died at the age of three. Mr. Temple settled in Hebron soon after he was married, and remained there twelve years; thence to Granville in the spring of 1865, and purchased the Hopkins farm, one and a half miles from Pawlet, Vermont; remained there a year and a half; then went to Salem, and resided seven months; thence to Hebron. In 1868 came to Granville, on the place which he now owns, a view of which, and portraits of himself and wife above, may be seen elsewhere.

Mr. Temple's business has been a farmer and a general dealer in stock and wool and produce generally. In all his business transactions he has been generally successful, and to-day ranks among the enterprising and intelligent citizens of Granville. In politics he affiliates with the Republican party. For the past three years, ending March 2, 1878, Mr. Temple has held the office of supervisor of his town, and that to the entire satisfaction of his constituents. He has been vice-president of the Granville National bank since its organization in the fall of 1875, and was one of the prime movers in the formation of said bank. Mrs. Temple is a member of the Baptist church, and Mr. Temple is a regular attendant of the same.

#### TRUMAN TEMPLE.

Among the enterprising citizens and successful farmers of Granville may be mentioned the subject of this sketch. He is the son of Roswell and Elizabeth Temple, and was born in Hebron, March 5, 1834. His youthful days were spent on the farm, where he early imbibed those principles of success which have been the mainspring to his success in after-years. His advantages for an education were confined to the common school until he was about fifteen years of age. He worked for his parents until he was nineteen, when his father gave him his time. At this early age he commenced to work land on shares for two years. In 1855—March 28—he was married to Miss Sarah Welch, who was born in Hebron, Feb. 15, 1837. Mr. Luther Welch was born in Warren Co., N. Y., and his wife, Phebe Turner, was born in Granville. Mr. Welch is of Welsh origin, whose grandfather, came to America and settled in the New England States.

By the union of Mr. and Mrs. Truman Temple four children were born, namely, Levi D., Alice M., Elizabeth C., and Laura P., all of whom are living. Soon after Mr. Temple was married he purchased a farm in Hebron of one hundred and two acres, on which he lived about one year; he then bought, in company with his brothers, Luther and Abram, a farm of two hundred and thirty-five acres, at South Granville. Mr. Temple resided there five years, and in 1861 he sold out to his brother Luther his interest, and purchased a farm lying just south, containing some one hundred and eighty-six acres in all. Sold that in 1868, removed to Hebron, and remained three years, living on a small place, and in 1871 settled on his present fine farm of two hundred and thirty-five acres. He now owns one of the very best farms in the county; none are superior. It lies on the east side of the Mettowee river, and extends east to the State line of Vermont. The buildings are fine, as may be seen by reference to a view of the same in another part of this work. In politics Mr. Temple is a Republican, and for two terms has been excise commissioner. Mr. and Mrs. Temple have been members of the Baptist church for twenty-nine years, and are among its liberal supporters. The cause of temperance has Mr. and Mrs. Temple's hearty support. At the present time Mr. Temple is chairman of the Temperance Reform Club, at Granville. He succeeded Leonard C. Thorne, upon the death of the latter, in the spring of 1878.

## LUTHER R. TEMPLE.

third son of Roswell and Elizabeth Temple, was born in Granville, November 28, 1829. He lived with his parents till he was twenty, then worked by the month for three years, then carried on land for three years, making his home with his parents. He married Miss Delia M. Smith, daughter of Eli and Eunice Smith, of Hebron, April 9, 1856. Mrs. Temple is the oldest of three children; two only are living. Mr. Smith was a native of North Hebron, and Mrs. Smith of White Creek. Mr. Smith's father, Nathan, was born in Connecticut, and was, with his father, Aaron Smith, one of the early pioneers of Hebron. Mrs. Temple's maternal grandparents came from Rhode Island, and settled in White Creek very early. Mr. and Mrs. Temple have had four children, namely, William D., Eli S., Mary C., and Eunice L.,—all living. Mr. Temple settled on his present farm in 1856. He owns some two hundred and thirty-two acres of good, productive land in South Granville, on which are good buildings. In politics a Republican, he has been assessor for nine years. He is a director in the National bank at Granville.

In November, 1865, Mr. Temple joined the Baptist church in North Hebron, and has been clerk for many years, and is now. He has been Sunday-school superintendent for some three terms, and is one at present. He is one of the liberal supporters of the Baptist society. Mrs. Temple joined Dec. 3, 1848, and has been a member ever since. Mr. and Mrs. Temple are active workers in the temperance cause at South Granville, and he has been president. Mrs. Delia M. Temple was born August 4, 1832.

## ROYAL C. BETTS.

Among the leading attorneys of Washington county, Royal C. Betts, of Granville, justly takes his place. His success in the conduct of his cases, both as a counselor and advocate, is marked, and he has arisen to an eminence in the ranks of his profession alike honorable to himself and pleasing to his many friends. He was born June 18, 1835, at Pawlet, Rutland Co., Vt., being the fifth son of John and Lydia (Loveland) Betts, and was educated at the common school and Troy Conference Academy. He obtained his education and professed by his own exertions, without the aid of influential friends or pecuniary means, paying the expenses thereof by teaching district school, which he taught seven consecutive winters. At the age of twenty he entered the law-office of Fayette Potter, Esq., of Pawlet, Vt., and began the study of the law. He remained in this office one year, and in the winter of 1856 went to Granville, and entered the law-office of O. F. Thompson, Esq., and pursued his studies in this office until May, 1859, when he was admitted to the bar, and immediately began the practice of his profession at Granville, which he has steadily and successfully followed until the present time. In 1863 he was elected special county judge of Washington county, and again elected in 1867, holding the office eight years. In the spring of 1867 he was elected supervisor of his town, and re-elected in 1868. In the fall of 1868 he was elected district attorney of the county, and re-elected in 1871,

holding the office six years. In politics a Republican, commencing political life with the birth of the party, has been an earnest supporter and advocate of the principles of the party since its organization.

On the 12th of February, 1861, Mr. Betts was united in marriage to Miss Melissa E., daughter of Joseph and Melissa Van Vorst Holmes, and a granddaughter of John Van Vorst, one of the earliest settlers of the city of Schenectady, and a niece of Hon. Hooper C. Van Vorst, judge of the superior court of the city of New York. Mrs. Betts was born in Schenectady, Nov. 10, 1838. Of three children born to Mr. and Mrs. Betts there are now living Frederick Willis, born Jan. 7, 1862; Anna Van Vorst, born Sept. 27, 1874. Mr. and Mrs. Betts are members of Trinity church, Granville, he being one of the vestry.

Mr. Betts possesses a genial nature, which, added to his courtesy and affability, makes him a pleasant and entertaining companion, and wins him many warm friends.

## SEYMOUR L. POTTER.

Among the native settlers of this county may be mentioned Seymour L. Potter, having been born in Hampton, Washington Co., N. Y., July 5, 1826. He is the seventh child and fifth son of Stacy and Cynthia Potter. There were eight children in the family. The Potter family is of English origin. Christopher Potter married Elizabeth Baker; both of them were natives of Rhode Island. They had nine children,—Stacy, John, Mary, Philip, Sallie, Hannah, Elizabeth, Phebe, and Jeremiah. They settled on the farm now owned by Seymour L. Potter in the year 1800.

Christopher died June 2, 1842; Elizabeth, March 26, 1848. They were members of the Society of Friends. He was a carpenter and joiner by trade.

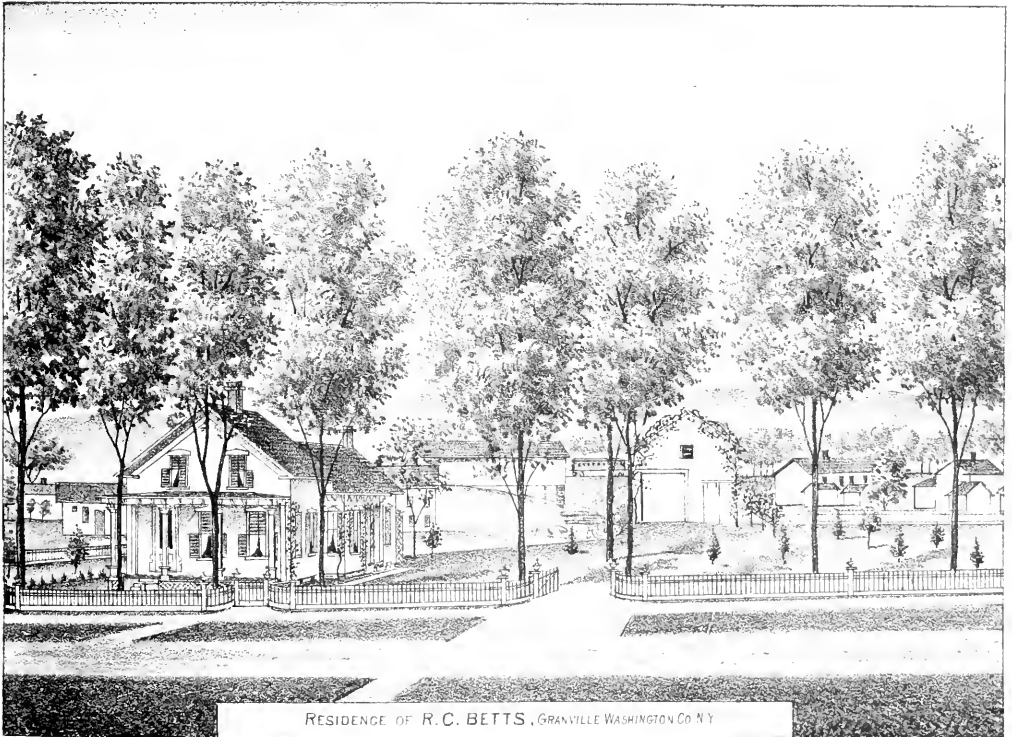
Stacy was born October 7, 1788, and married Cynthia Hitchcock March 25, 1809. They had eight children.—Mary, John H., Russel F., Charles W., Elizabeth, Philip, Seymour L., Daniel S. John H., Russel, and Philip died while young; Stacy was principally a farmer, but he also worked at the carpenter and joiner trade. Stacy, soon after marriage, went to Hampton, and resided there till about 1837, when he removed back on to his father's farm; resided here till March, 1856, and then removed to Granville, and died July 10, 1856. Mrs. Stacy Potter died February 26, 1848. They were members of the Methodist Episcopal church. He was a prominent Methodist, and contributed liberally to the support of schools and churches. In politics a Whig. He was commissioner and assessor of Hampton for several years. He was one of the leading men in the Methodist Episcopal church, and was class-leader and steward.

Seymour L. worked for his parents till his majority; then worked three years by the month for one hundred dollars per year; then purchased one-half of the old home. Married, April 11, 1850, Lucy L. Lee, daughter of David and Polly Lee. She was born April 1, 1829. They have four children,—Libbie M., David S., John, Marcus,—all living. Mr. Potter now owns three hundred and fifty acres,





*Royal C. Betts*



RESIDENCE OF R. C. BETTS, GRANVILLE WASHINGTON CO. N.Y.



on which are good buildings. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and wife also. He is steward of the same. In politics, Republican; stockholder and director in cheese-factory No. 5, and assistant salesman. Mr. Potter is one of the prominent men and farmers of Granville, and is a man held in high respect by those who know him. A view of his place, and portraits of himself and wife above, may be seen in another part of this work.

#### J. L. McARTHUR.

J. L. McArthur, editor and proprietor of the Granville semi-weekly *Sentinel*, is a man of large stature and of quiet dignity. He was born in Putnam, this county, March 16, 1853, being a son of the late Wm. McArthur. His educational advantages were very limited, attending a district school in the winter and laboring on his father's farm, and in his carriage-shop the other seasons. At an early age he developed a strong taste for journalism. His parents bitterly opposed his aspirations in this direction, but at the age of eighteen he was secretly furnishing articles of high merit for several city literary and political journals. At the age of twenty-one years, and in the fall of 1875, he left the farm and workshop and established the Granville *Sen-*

*tinel*, the largest weekly publication in the county, and the success of which has been quite phenomenal. But his active mind and progressive disposition were not satisfied with the monotonous routine of weekly journalism, and in June, 1877, he changed the *Sentinel* to a semi-weekly. By strict application to business, by good judgment and his eminent journalistic ability, he has succeeded in making his journal the leading and most complete epitome of local and general events to be found in the county, its weekly circulation aggregating nearly five thousand copies. He has also one of the finest equipped steam printing-offices in the county. Jan. 15, 1878, he was united in holy matrimony to Miss Anna A. Lewis, youngest daughter of Mrs. Isabel and the late Nathan Lewis.

#### BENJAMIN F. OTTARSON.

Benjamin F. Ottarson, of Granville, was born in Pawlet, Vt., and commenced business at Granville, N. Y., in the year 1840. He married, Oct. 31, 1843, Miss Nancy F. Richardson, of Poughney, Vt., whose father was born at Leominster, and her mother in Lancaster, Mass.

Mr. Ottarson's father was born in Londonderry, Vt., and his mother at Middletown (now Portland), Conn.

## ARGYLE.

This town lies in the central part of Washington County. It derived its name from the Duke of Argyle, of Scotland, and as originally constituted included the towns of Fort Edward and Greenwich. The latter was set off in 1803, and the former in 1818. The present area comprises nearly 35,000 acres, and is bounded north by Kingsbury and Hartford, east by Salem and Uelbron, south by Greenwich, and west by Fort Edward.

The surface is broken by moderate-sized hills in the west, and in the east by mountainous elevations and ridges, the sides of some of which are very abrupt. Several of these have received local names, the most prominent being Todd's mountain. In the northern part of the town is a cedar swamp, and south of it, along the water-courses, are pleasant valleys. The entire surface was originally timbered with the various hard woods and white pine. The latter grew to large size in the southeastern section, and a limited quantity yet remains. The soil is a clayey loam, intermixed in some localities with gravel or disintegrated slate, and is remarkable for its productiveness. The various cereals are cultivated, and grass yields well.

Argyle is well watered. Its principal stream is the Moses Kill (probably a corruption of Moss' Kill, from Captain Moss, who early lived near its mouth), which flows diagonally through the town from the northeast, and empties into the Hudson, in Fort Edward. It has several fair-sized tributaries, the largest being a brook which is the outlet of Mud lake. This body of water is chiefly on lot 83, and is so called from the character of its banks and bottom. In the southern part of the town, on an elevation, is Argyle lake, whose crystal waters and enchanting scenery have made it a favorable resort. It is tributary to Cossayuna lake, in the southeast, and partly the boundary between the town and Greenwich. In extent, Cossayuna lake is about three and a half miles long and half a mile wide. Its waters are deep and clear, and well stocked with fish. The lake is surrounded by hills covered with pines, and has a fine island near its northern extremity, much frequented by picnic parties. In the southern part of the town are also several mineral springs.

The entire area of the town was comprised in the Argyle patent. We have already told the story, in the general history, of the advent in this country of Captain Laughlin Campbell, about 1738, with a large number of Highlanders, whom he intended to colonize in this vicinity, of his disappointment and death, and of the granting of a considerable tract to his children after the French war. This latter event inspired the surviving comrades of Campbell and their descendants to seek a similar recompense for their hardships and disappointments.

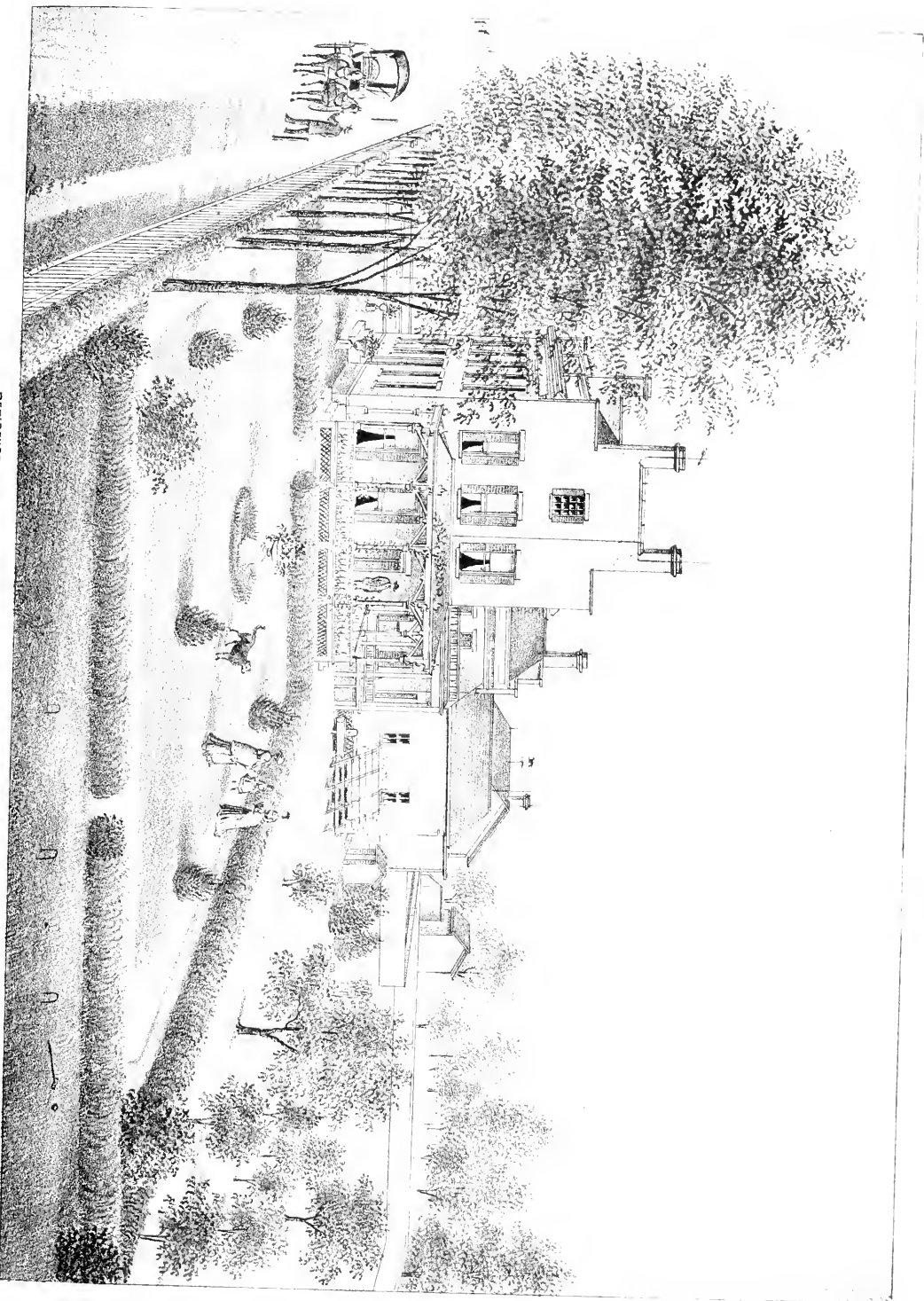
Accordingly, on the 2d of March, 1764, Alexander Mc-

Naughton and one hundred and six others of the original Campbell immigrants and their descendants petitioned for one thousand acres to be granted to each of them, "to be laid out in a single tract between the head of South bay and Kingsbury, and reaching east towards New Hampshire and westwardly to the mountains in Warren county. The committee of the council to whom this petition was referred reported May 21, 1764, recommending that forty-seven thousand seven hundred acres should be granted to them, between the tract already granted to Schuyler and others (Fort Edward), and the tract proposed to be granted to Turner and others (Salem). The grant was made out in conformity with the recommendation of the council, and specifies the amount of land that each individual of the petitioners is to receive, two hundred acres being the least and six hundred acres being the most that any individual obtains. It also appoints five men as trustees, to divide and distribute the lands as directed. By the same instrument, the tract was incorporated as a township, to be named Argyle, and to have a supervisor, treasurer, collector, two assessors, two overseers of highways, two overseers of the poor, and six constables, to be elected annually by the inhabitants on the first day of May." Dr. Fitch, further says, "It is commonly reported, and is currently believed to this day, that this town was granted directly from the king. This is erroneous. The charter emanated from the same source with, and is in all respects similar to, the charters of the adjoining towns." This grant included a large portion of what is now the northern half of the town of Greenwich, and a portion of the town of Fort Edward.

The Argyle patent was subject to the following conditions, under which, at that period, all public lands were granted, viz.: "An annual quitrent of two shillings and sixpence sterling was imposed on every one hundred acres, and all mines of gold and silver, and all pine-trees suitable for masts for the royal navy, namely, all which were twenty-four inches or more in diameter, twelve inches from the ground, were reserved to the crown."

This patent is on record in the library at Albany in "Patents," vol. iv, pages 3-17, and a copy on parchment is in the possession of Dr. H. G. Barton, of Argyle village. The instrument is so much faded that but little of the writing is legible, and only a portion of the royal seal remains, but enough to denote the insignia.

The five trustees above provided were vested with power to execute title-deeds to the grantees if they should claim their lands. The first instruments of this nature were issued in the winter and spring of 1764-65, by Duncan Reid of the city of New York, *gentleman*; Peter Middleton of the same city, *physician*; Archibald Campbell of the same city, *merchant*; Alexander McNaughton of Orange county, *far-*



RESIDENCE OF WM. D. STEVENSON, North River, E. WASHINGTON CO., N. Y.

ENGRAVED BY T. H. EVERTS & CO. PHILA. PA.



mer; and Neil Gillaspie of Ulster county, farmer, of the one part, and the grantees of the other part. The parchment deed of lot 44, granted by the above to Duncan McArthur, bears date Jan. 15, 1765.

While the application for the grant was yet pending, the petitioners evolved a grand scheme for the survey of their prospective domain, which should include a stately street from the banks of the Hudson eastward through the tract, upon which each of the allottees was to have a town-lot, where he might enjoy the protection of near neighbors, as well as the benefits accruing from their companionship. In the rear of these town-lots were to be farm-lots, where the grantees might, in time, open extensive demesnes, to be occupied by their tenants. Pleased by this plan the trustees instructed the survey of the grant to be made as nearly in accordance with it as the lessened area permitted, the street to extend from west to east, and to set aside a globe lot for the benefit of the minister and schoolmaster. The surveyors, Archibald Campbell, of Raritan, N. J., and Christopher Yates, of Schenectady, N. Y., began their labors June 19, 1764. A street twenty-four rods wide was projected, extending through the width of the grant as near the centre as practicable. North and south of this, bordering on it, were lots running back one hundred and eighty rods and varying in width, so as to contain from twenty to sixty acres. One hundred and forty-one lots were thus located, and numbered from west, on the south side, to east, seventy-two lots in all. The remaining sixty-nine lots were on the north side, No. 141 being at the extreme west end. The survey of the farm-lots, also 141, began at the southwest corner, the numbers running north to No. 6, then south to No. 11, and so on until No. 29 was reached, when the numbers no longer followed in the order of location. North of the "street" the order was again regular, beginning with No. 74 at the southeast corner, thence north and south in reverse order until lot No. 141 was reached.

The grant was now allotted, but it was soon found that it was finer in theory than in practice. No allowance had been made for the nature of the country, and the magnificent "street" was located over hills whose proportions prevented its use as a public highway, while some of its lots were uninhabitable.

The following is a list of the grantees, the number of the lot and its contents being set opposite the name:

Acres.		Acres.	
1. Catherine Campbell.....	250	23. Daniel Johnson.....	350
2. Elizabeth Cargill.....	250	24. Archibald Campbell.....	250
3. Allan McDonald.....	300	25. William Hunter.....	300
4. Neil Gillaspie.....	150	26. Duncan Campbell.....	300
5. Mary Campbell.....	350	27. Elizabeth Frazer.....	200
6. Duncan McEwan.....	350	28. Alexander Campbell.....	350
7. Ann McAnthony.....	250	Globe lot.....	500
8. Mary McGowne.....	300	29. David Clark.....	350
9. Catherine McLean.....	300	43. Elizabeth Campbell.....	300
10. Mary Anderson.....	300	44. Duncan McArthur.....	150
11. Archibald McNeil.....	300	45. John Torrey.....	300
12. Donald McAlpine.....	300	46. Malcolm Campbell.....	300
13. David Lindsey.....	250	47. Florence McKenzie.....	200
14. Elizabeth Campbell.....	200	48. John McKenzie.....	300
15. Ann McDuffie.....	350	49. Jane Cargill.....	250
16. Donald McDougall.....	300	50. John McGowan.....	300
17. Archibald McGowne.....	300	59. John McEwen.....	300
18. Eleanor Thompson.....	300	60. John McDonald.....	300
19. Duncan McDuffie.....	350	61. James McDonald.....	400
20. Duncan Reid.....	600	62. Mary Bellon.....	300
21. John McDuffie.....	250	72. Rachael Nevitt.....	300
22. Dougall McKallor.....	550	73. James Cargill.....	400

Lots 29, 43, 44, 50, and 62 are partly in Greenwich, as the bounds are at present located, and the other lots, from 29 to 73, not above enumerated, are wholly in that town and Salem. Their allottees will be given in connection with those towns.

The following lots are north of the "street":

Acres.		Acres.	
74. John Cargill.....	200	103. Morgan McNeil.....	250
75. Duncan McDougall.....	300	104. Malcolm McDuffie.....	300
76. Alexander Christie.....	250	105. Florence McVaneck.....	300
77. Alex. Montgomery.....	600	106. Archibald McEwan.....	300
78. Marian Campbell.....	250	107. Neil McDonald.....	300
79. John Gilchrist.....	300	108. James Gillis.....	300
80. Angus McDougall.....	300	109. Archibald McDougall.....	450
81. Duncan McKinnon.....	300	110. Marian McEwen.....	200
82. Edward McKallor.....	300	111. Patrick McArthur.....	250
83. Alexander Gilchrist.....	300	112. John McGowan, Jr.....	250
84. Archibald McDuffie.....	250	113. John Shaw, Sr.....	300
85. Archibald McEwan.....	200	114. Angus Graham.....	300
86. John McCarter.....	250	115. Edward Metoy.....	300
87. Neil Shaw.....	600	116. Duncan Campbell, Jr.....	300
88. Duncan Campbell.....	200	117. Jennet Ferguson.....	250
89. Roger McNeil.....	200	118. Hugh McFlory.....	200
90. Elizabeth Ray.....	200	119. Dougall Thompson.....	400
91. James Nairn.....	300	120. Mary Graham.....	300
92. Donald McDuffie.....	250	121. Robert McAlpine.....	300
93. George Campbell.....	200	122. Duncan Taylor.....	600
94. Jane Widrow.....	200	123. Elizabeth Caldwell.....	250
95. John McDougall.....	400	124. William Clark.....	250
96. Archibald McCarter.....	200	125. Barbara McAlister.....	300
97. Charles McAlister.....	200	126. Mary Anderson.....	300
98. William Graham.....	300	127. Donald McMadlin.....	150
99. Hugh McDougall.....	300	130. John Shaw, Sr.....	300
100. James Campbell.....	200	131. Duncan Lindsey.....	300
101. George McKenzie.....	400	132. Daniel Shaw.....	300
102. John McCarter.....	400	133. John Campbell.....	300

Ten lots, comprehended between Nos. 127 and 146, are comprised in the bounds of Fort Edward, and their allottees will be given in the history of that town. Each of the foregoing had a "street" lot, with a corresponding number, and containing just one-tenth the area of the farm lots; thus a lot of two hundred acres, the smallest area of a farm lot, had a "street" lot containing twenty acres, etc.

A number of the grantees, among them the Reid, Gillis, McNeil, McKallor, Gilchrist, Taylor, and other families, came on to possess their lands; and in some instances their descendants yet retain them. Others never claimed their lands, which were left unoccupied for a time, then passed into the hands of other settlers, or squatters, who were generally left in undisputed possession.

This state of affairs, in connection with the large size of the lots, had the effect of retarding the settlement of Argyle, so that for the first forty years it did not keep pace with other towns, where the acquisition of small farms was more practicable.

With more inviting conditions came a large number of settlers whose zeal in developing the true interests of the town soon gave it a position which has been retained to this day.

Among a number who came about the same time the honor of being

THE FIRST SETTLERS

is shared, and equal credit must be accorded.

Duncan McArthur was one of the Campbell immigrants, and drew lot 44. In the spring of 1765 he came on to his land, putting up a rude hut, in which he lived several years. In 1775 he put up a house of rude timbers, seven by sixteen inches, notched at the ends so that the logs touched each other in the wall. Its size was twenty by

twenty-four feet, and at the east end stood a huge stone fireplace and chimney, the capacity of which for fuel and smoke was almost unlimited. The logs were taken down and put together a number of times, and the house stood in one form or other nearly a hundred years. McArthur was a brother-in-law of James and Alexander Campbell. His daughter, Margaret, born in 1767, married John Reid, whose son, Deacon John Reid, yet lives on the McArthur homestead. Duncan McArthur died in 1813, at the age of eighty-four years.

The above-named John Reid was a son of William Reid, a millwright, who settled in Salem in 1768, and afterwards in Argyle, dying in 1833, aged ninety-five years. The sons of John Reid were Alexander, John, the deacon, Thomas, yet living in North Greenwich, Arthur, the author of "Reminiscences of the Revolution," and Archibald, who became a minister. The first and last two are dead. The brothers of the elder John Reid were William,—who had among his sons, William, a physician,—James, and John W. Another brother, Joseph, also reared a large family.

James Gillis, the grantee of lot 108, which is on the road between Argyle village and North Argyle, also came about 1765. His sons were James, John, Archibald, and Alexander, who reared large families, and many descendants live in town, some of them on the homestead.

George Kilmore, or Kilmer, was not an original grantee, but was an early settler, and one of the largest land-owners of his time. He came about 1768, purchased the mill site, which he improved, and put up a square log house, which stood until a few years ago. He had three sons, Simon, Adam, and Henry, whose descendants remain in town; also a number of daughters, one of whom was married to John Allen, whose massacre by the Indians is detailed elsewhere.

Duncan Taylor, the allottee of lot No. 122, came in the summer of 1765, with a family of two sons and five daughters. One of the latter married a McNaughton, another Peter McEachron, and a third, David Smith. Of the sons, John became the father of Duncan, John, James, and Archibald. The first-named is the only survivor, living in the village, at the age of eighty-eight. Most of the Taylors have died in town.

Duncan Gilchrist, settled in northern Argyle about 1770. He had several sons,—Duncan, the father of John, James, and Archibald, and John, the father of Alexander and others. They became a numerous family.

Archibald McNeil, also one of the grantees, settled on lot 11. Here one of his sons, Archibald, wandered into the woods, and was seen no more. His other sons were John and Alexander. The former reared John, Archibald, Alexander, Daniel, and Robert; and the latter a large family. The McNeils in town number several hundred.

The Robertson family settled on lot 104, the sons being David, John, Nicholas, Robert, William, and Joseph; and their numerous descendants became well-known citizens.

Dr. Andrew Proudfit, a son of Rev. James Proudfit, of Salem, settled just north of the village, about 1790, as a physician. His sons were James, Andrew, John, William, Hugh, and Alexander.

Judge Ebenezer Clark, a son of Dr. Clark, of Salem, came about the same time, and was a prominent man. He had three sons,—Thomas N., Ralph, and John.

Edward Riggs was an early settler on the "street." The house stands as erected nearly one hundred years ago.

Daniel Reid, who became the owner of the mills at Argyle, was an old citizen, and related to the Reids of Greenwich.

Casparus Bain was one of those living on the lower Hudson that followed the first settlers. But he died before moving to his new home, and the widow, with her sons, Casparus, Hugh, Philip, William, James, and John, came on, and their descendants yet live in town.

William Bishop, with his sons John and Archibald, came before the Revolution and settled in the southern part of the town; soon after came John Harsha and his sons, James and John; and members of these families yet live in town.

In the same locality settled James, John, and Archibald McDougall, the McKallors, McKalpins, McQuarries, Lindsays, Tinkeys, and Giffords, and other families of note.

In the neighborhood of Cossayuna lake was Adam Dings, with a large family, and Peter and Neal McEachron. The former became a centenarian. His sons were John, Daniel, Simon, and George. Neal McEachron had six sons,—Jacob, Daniel, Cornelius, Philip, John, and Peter. Their descendants are very numerous.

John Todd was an early settler on lot 85, which yet remains in the Todd family, having passed into the hands of John, Jr., born in 1790, and from him to his sons Thomas, David, and George, who now occupy it. The mountain in the neighborhood is named after the family.

Daniel Stevenson settled at North Argyle before 1800, on lands formerly owned by John Johnson, an early settler who removed. Stevenson was a prominent man, but had no family. A brother, John Stevenson, settled in the southern part of the town, having sons,—William and Daniel. The latter lives at North Argyle.

Among other early settlers here are members of the following families: Williams, McDougall, Lester, Austin, Patten, Clapp, Robinson, Fenton, and Harsha.

In the western part of the town lived John Smith, a Revolutionary soldier, whose son, Henry Smith, who died in January, 1878, was born on the place more than eighty-six years ago. The latter served in the War of 1812.

Joseph Rouse settled at the village about 1800. He was a tailor by trade, and made clothing for the officers in 1812. Of the five sons he reared, John C., George, and Calvin live in town. Other old settlers at this place are John Ross, A. M. Rowan, and Dr. James Savage.

The names of many others who lived in the town at an early period, and who were prominent in its history, can be seen by reference to the lists of town officers, church officials, etc. In 1815 the jury-list showed the residence in town of thirty-seven yocemen, one hundred and forty-five farmers, three joiners, five blacksmiths, two saddlers, three shoemakers, one surveyor, one inn-keeper, one doctor, two lawyers, and ten merchants. In 1845 the population was sixteen hundred and nine males and sixteen hundred and thirty-two females.





ELIZABETH REID



JOHN REID.



GEORGE C. DENNIS



JANE E. WILLIAMSON



JAS WILLIAMSON

PHOTO BY NIMICH ENGRAVER



CIVIL GOVERNMENT.

The record of the first town-meeting bears date April 2, 1771, and states that the meeting "was to regulate laws and to choose officers." This assembly was called, doubtless, by virtue of the power granted by the Argyle patent, since the town was not officially organized by the State council until March 23, 1786. The records mention the presence of Esquires McNaughton and Campbell, but do not state where the meeting was held. The officers elected were: Supervisor, Duncan Campbell; Town Clerk, Archibald Brown; Collector, Roger Reid; Assessors, Archibald Campbell, Neal Shaw; Constables, John Offery, John McNeil; Poor Masters, James Gilles, Archibald McNeil; Road Masters, Duncan Lindsey, Archibald Campbell; Fence Viewers, Duncan McArthur, John Gilchrist.

LIST OF TOWN OFFICERS.

From 1771 to 1878 the following have been the principal officers; the first named justices of the peace having been elected for constitutional terms:

Supervisors.	Town Clerks.	Collectors.
1772. Duncan Campbell.	Archibald Campbell, Roger Reid.	
1773. " "	" " " "	" "
1774. " "	" " " "	" "
1775. " "	Edward Patterson.	" "
1776. " "	" " " "	" "
1777. " "	" " " "	" "
1778. " "	John McNeil.	Duncan McArthur.
1779. " "	" " " "	" "
1780. " "	Duncan Gilchrist.	" "
1781. Roger Reid.	" "	Alexander Gilchrist.
1782. " "	" " " "	" "
1783. James Beatty.	" "	Robert Christie.
John McNaughton.		
Peter Fiens.		
1784. Duncan McArthur.	Duncan Gilchrist.	John McFail.
James Beatty.		
1785. " "	Alex. McDougall.	John Lindsey.
1786. " "	John McNeil.	Duncan McIntire.
Duncan McArthur.		
John McKnight.		
1787. Adiel Sherwood.	John McNeil.	Neal McEachron.
William Reid.		
1788. " "	" "	Neil Gillaspie.
1789. " "	" "	Alexander Taylor.
1790. " "	" "	James Gillis, Jr.
1791. " "	" "	David Telfr.
1792. " "	" "	Isaac Gillis.
1793. " "	John White, Jr.	" "
1794. " "	" "	" "
1795. " "	" "	James Magee.
1796. " "	" "	" "
1797. " "	John McNeil.	" "
1798. " "	" "	" "
1799. " "	" "	Amos Leigh.
1800. " "	" "	" "
1801. John Hay.	" "	" "
1802. William Reid.	" "	Nathaniel Gage.
1803. Alexander Cowan.	" "	Amos Leigh.
1804. " "	" "	" "
1805. Alex. McLangall.	Edward Riggs.	Neal McConnell.
1806. " "	Peleg Bragg.	" "
1807. Neal McConnell.	Anthony M. Hoffman.	Ichabod Davis.
1808. " "	" "	Daniel McNeil.
1809. " "	" "	" "
1810. " "	" "	Amos Leigh.
1811. " "	" "	" "
1812. John Reid.	" "	" "

Supervisors.	Town Clerks.	Collectors.
1813. John Reid.	Anthony M. Hoffman.	Phillip Gage, Jr.
1814. " "	" "	Samuel Leitch.
1815. " "	Daniel McNeil.	" "
1816. Alexander Gilles.	" "	Archibald Gilchrist.
1817. John Robinson.	" "	" "
1818. " "	Ransom Stiles.	" "
1819. William Reid.	" "	" "
1820. " "	David McNeil.	" "
1821. " "	" "	" "
1822. " "	" "	" "
1823. Ransom Stiles.	John Ross.	" "
1824. " "	" "	" "
1825. " "	" "	" "
1826. " "	" "	" "
1827. " "	Charles McKillop.	Duncan Thompson.
1828. William E. Mills.	" "	" "
1829. Ransom Stiles.	John Ross.	James McDougall.
1830. Anthony McKillop.	Duncan Taylor.	James Stewart.
1831. " "	" "	Geison Caswell.
1832. " "	" "	Cornelius S. Willet.
1833. David Still.	James Carl.	Daniel McNeil.
1834. " "	" "	David M. Harsha.
1835. James Savage.	" "	" "
1836. " "	" "	Robert G. Hall.
1837. Jesse S. Leigh.	Freeman Hopkins.	David M. Harsha.
1838. " "	" "	Chester Dennis.
1839. Ransom Stiles.	Henry K. White.	" "
1840. Freeman Hopkins.	" "	John D. McNeil.
1841. " "	Lucius Cottrell.	" "
1842. John Robertson.	" "	Joseph Ashton.
1843. " "	Archibald M. Rowan.	" "
1844. William Boyd.	" "	James C. Harsha.
1845. " "	Alex. McFadden.	Artemus J. Rowland.
1846. James Stewart, Jr.	" "	" "
1847. " "	William S. Ashton.	Joseph H. Sloan.
1848. William Congdon.	" "	" "
1849. " "	John C. Bouse.	" "
1850. Archibald M. Rowan.	" "	" "
1851. William Clapp.	John I. Taylor.	" "
1852. " "	John C. Rouse.	Jesse Spencer.
1853. Ransom Stiles.	Alex. McFadden.	Joseph H. Sloan.
1854. David Hall.	" "	Stephen M. Tinsley.
1855. Edward Riggs.	Geo. M. Robinson.	" "
1856. William Leuchman.	Boyd Madden.	John Gilchrist.
1857. " "	" "	John J. McDougall.
1858. Alex. P. Robinson.	Andrew J. White.	Alexander Bain.
1859. " "	" "	William Patten.
1860. Robert G. Hall.	" "	Stephen M. Tinsley.
1861. " "	David C. Crawford.	William Patten.
1862. Charles G. Harsha.	" "	Alexander Bain.
1863. " "	Charles W. Taylor.	Neal A. Brown.
1864. David Hall.	" "	Joseph H. Sloan.
1865. " "	" "	David Harsha.
1866. " "	" "	Wm. W. Hawkins.
1867. John C. Still.	Daniel M. White.	John Martin.
1868. " "	" "	Blamezer Kenney.
1869. " "	John E. Reytzav.	Joe. M. McMurray.
1870. " "	" "	Geo. H. Robinson.
1871. George Shannon.	Theodore S. Ross.	Moses L. McNeil.
1872. " "	James K. Henry.	Sylv'g S. McMurray.
1873. David McDougall.	James W. Taylor.	James Gilchrist.
1874. " "	" "	Robert Smith.
1875. Wm. Leuchman.	" "	Robert Williams.
1876. " "	" "	Henry Irwin.
1877. " "	Boyd Madden.	James F. Perry.
1878. " "	John Wellman.	William C. Skellie.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

1829. John Ross.	1833. Henry Shipheer.
1830. William Willet.	1834. Archibald Gilles.
Mason Martin.	1835. Samuel F. Tomb.
1831. John Robinson.	Samuel Hubbard.
Samuel F. Tomb.	1836. William Hall.
1832. William Reid, Jr.	1837. James Telford.

1848, Henry Shepherd,  
1849, James Tibbald,  
Henry K. White,  
1849, William H. King,  
Anthony M. Kaffor,  
1841, William Congdon,  
1842, Henry Shepherd,  
John A. McNeil,  
1843, James Tibbald,  
1844, William H. King,  
Henry K. White,  
1845, John A. McNeil,  
1846, James C. Coon,  
1847, Nicholas Robertson,  
1848, William H. King,  
1849, John A. McNeil,  
1850, Jesse S. Leigh,  
1851, Nicholas Robertson,  
John Robertson,  
1852, William H. King,  
1853, George M. Robinson,  
1854, Henry Shepherd,  
1855, John Parton,  
1856, William H. King,  
1857, Ebenezer Campbell.

1848, Henry Shepherd,  
1849, John Clark,  
John A. Patterson,  
1860, John A. Patterson,  
1861, Finley M. Congdon,  
1862, Henry Shepherd,  
Alexander P. Robinson,  
1863, John Clark,  
1864, John McCall,  
1865, Finley M. Congdon,  
1866, Henry Shepherd,  
1867, John Clark,  
William J. Armitage,  
1868, William J. Armitage,  
William Clapp,  
1869, William Lenthum,  
1870, Henry Shepherd,  
1871, William Clapp,  
1872, William J. Armitage,  
1873, William Lenthum,  
1874, John G. Safford,  
1875, William Clapp,  
1876, William J. Armitage,  
1877, William Lenthum,  
1878, John G. Safford.

The following extracts from the town records will be read with interest:

1772.—“All men from sixteen to sixty years old to work on the road this year. Ten shs must be four feet and a half high.”

1776.—“Duncan Reid is to be the constable for the south part of the patent, and Alexander Gillis for the north part; George Kilmore and James Beatty for masters. John Johnson was chosen a justice of the peace.”

1781.—“Alexander McDougall and Duncan Lindsay were elected tithing men.”

1788.—“It is agreed that hogs may run with yokes of eighteen inches until September.”

1787.—“The town-meeting was held at the house of John Taylor; seven years later at the house of John White, who is afterwards spoken of as a farmer.”

1795.—“Voted that no stone horses shall run at large, on the penalty of the law.”

1799.—“A special town-meeting was held on Friday, Nov. 15, for the purpose of putting in force that part of the law of this State for the suppression of vice and immorality, which relates to Sabbath-breaking in particular.” Alexander Coon was chosen moderator, and the following resolutions were adopted:

“Whereas God hath interposed his authority, by a clear and positve law, that he hath reserved for himself one day in seven, that he hath consecrated that portion of time, by his own example, and by his gift for a holy rest from secular employments and such acts of idleness, weariness and indolence as creatures owe to their Creator; “Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy” and, by a wholesome law of this State, all secular employments on the Sabbath day are prohibited by a penalty. Notwithstanding both these authorities, there are many who are apt to violate this divine command of God and commendable law of man, to the great disturbance of those who would wish conscientiously to observe said day.

“Resolved, therefore, That every person composing this meeting conceive themselves to be bound in conscience to use every legal exertion to enforce the law of this State against vice and immorality, and to stop, or give information against, every person who is found traveling, laboring, fishing, or hunting on the Sabbath.

“Resolved, That proper characters be appointed to apprehend such as are found violating the Sabbath by traveling or otherwise; and it is recommended that when such offenders are unknown, they be detained until after the Sabbath, and then delivered to a justice of the peace, to be fined as the law directs. But if they be persons whose names are known, information shall be given to a justice of the town within three days after such offense is committed, that they may be duly convicted and fined, according to law.

“Resolved, That John Caldwell, James Moore, Alexander Gillis, Andrew Higgins, Neal McConnel, Dong McCallister, William McVey, John McHenry, Thomas Wright, John H. Van, Joseph Hoell, Gasparus Barn, John Reid, William McDougall, Jr., Peter McLachlan, Peter McLachlan, Jr., Edward Rogers, Robert Ferguson, Jr., Thomas Bentley, John Hall, Parker Trott, John Baister, John McNeil, Martin Hopkins, Roger Campbell, Joseph Barber, David

McKnight, Alexander Livingston, Thomas Hopkins, and Joseph Hill be appointed to the above purpose.

“Resolved, That a committee of four be appointed for the purpose of corresponding with other towns for the above object, and that said committee be composed of the Rev. George Mans, the Rev. Archibald White, William Reid, and Ebenezer Clark, Esq.”

This law was re-affirmed at the following town-meeting.

1803.—“A special meeting was held Jan. 31, 1803, at the house of John White, for the purpose of considering the propriety of petitioning Congress for a post road through the town and Hartford, for carrying the mail from Troy to Whitehall, and for considering the propriety of this town being divided into two towns.” Judge Clark was appointed moderator, and, after proper deliberation, James Green, John Reid, Ebenezer Clark, Simon Stevens, and Alexander Gillis were appointed to memorialize Congress as to the need of such a route. It was also voted that the interests of the town did not demand its division.

1804.—“Resolved, That \$15 be given for every full grown wolf killed within the town of Argyle, providing that the said wolf or wolves be actually found in the town, not led in to detain the town.”

1807.—“This may certify that a negro child, named Sue, daughter of a negro woman named Sue, a slave for life in my own right, in my service, was born Feb. 8, 1807.

(Signed) “ANDREW PROBERT.”

1810.—“I David Russell, attorney-at-law, in the town of Argyle, do certify that there was born of my negro woman, a slave, on the 23d of August last, a female child, whose name is Ann Mariah Rosetta.  
“May 2, 1810.”

1811.—“That no cattle be brought from Saratoga or any other place to run on our commons, under penalty of \$5.”

1812.—“A special meeting was held Jan. 25, when Daniel Shipheer, John White, Samuel T. Shipheer, Reuben Whalen, and John Reid were appointed a committee to memorialize the legislature to repeal the Insolvent Act.”

1813.—“That no cattle be permitted to run within half a mile of the house of Joseph Rouse, inn keeper, during the fall, winter, and spring months.”

1814.—“Broke into my fields,

A couple of pigs,

Belonging to somebody,

Maybe to Riggs,

The one is a red one,

The other a white,

Therefore, Mr. Clerk,

In your book you must write

How I've had them a month,

That the owner must come,

And if they are his, sir,

Why, then, take them home.

“ARGYLE, Oct. 11, 1814.

ROBERT McNAUGHTON.

“N. B.—I forgot, Mr. Clerk,

To inform you before,

That one is a sow, sir,

And the other a bore.”

1816.—“A special meeting was held May 19, to determine the sentiment of the electors on the sale of spirituous liquors. Five hundred and twenty-one votes were cast, of which number four hundred and seven were inscribed ‘No License,’ and one hundred and fourteen ‘For License.’”

1817.—“April 27 the question was again tested, when of four hundred and ninety-nine voters there were three hundred and seventy who expressed themselves opposed to a license system, and one hundred and eighty-two favored the sale of liquor under the conditions imposed by the act of May 11, 1815.”

1818.—“A special meeting was held Jan. 11, to consider the expediency of taking such action as would secure the location of the contemplated new county buildings at Argyle. An offer of an eligible site for the proposed buildings, and twenty-five thousand dollars for their construction, was made. Hon. Alexander Barkley, P. C. Hitchcock, Wm. Clapp, David Hall, Edwin Hill, and Wm. D. Robertson were appointed an advisory committee to represent the claims of Argyle before the board of supervisors.”

## ROADS.

were located at an early day, and at the first meeting two overseers or masters were appointed to see that they were properly worked. In most instances the principal roads remain as located a hundred years ago, or have met with minor changes only. In general the roads of the town present a good condition, and ample provision for their care has been made by the formation of ninety-two districts. Although Argyle has no railway communication within her own boundary, easy access is afforded by way of

*The Argyle and Fort Edward Plank Road* to Fort Edward, distant five miles, where is one of the principal thoroughfares of the country, as well as facilities for canal transportation. The above-mentioned road was constructed by a company incorporated in 1850, with a capital stock of ten thousand dollars, and which is at present controlled by a board of trustees, of which James Savage is president and Edward Dodd secretary.

## CEMETERIES.

It is generally believed that the death of Mrs. Archibald Brown, June 22, 1770, was the first in the present town. Her remains were interred on "Out" lot No. 23, which at that time belonged to Mr. Brown, and was for a long time the only one at a place which became the first cemetery in town. It is a plain spot on the public highway; but contains the graves of many who were once prominent in the history of the town. For many years the Associate-Reformed church stood near this locality, and the cemetery was under the supervision of the congregation.

In 1855 a new burying-ground was opened at Argyle village, which received the appropriate name of

*The Prospect Hill Cemetery.*—To this spot many of those interred in the old ground have been transferred. The cemetery contains about ten acres, pleasantly located on a brook, beyond which is the elevation which has given the place its name. It is controlled by an association which numbers more than three hundred members, and whose first board of trustees was organized May 15, 1855. It was composed of Ransom Stiles, John S. Gilechrist, James Savage, A. M. Rowan, W. H. King, and John A. Patterson.

The improvements have enhanced the natural beauty of the place, making it very attractive.

A. M. Rowan is the present president, and Edward Dodd secretary.

*The North Argyle Cemetery* is controlled by an association whose organization is dated April 23, 1873, and its incorporators were William Gibson, John S. Landy, Daniel Stevenson, Robert McGeoch, George P. Liddle, Nicholas Robertson, Alexander Copeland, George Lester, and James H. McDougall. This body purchased three acres of ground north of the old burying ground, which had been given to the church opposite, in 1830, by Daniel Stevenson. The whole has been neatly inclosed and improved, and now forms a very handsome cemetery. The officers from the beginning have been: President, James H. McDougall; Secretary, Daniel Stevenson; and Treasurer, Nicholas Robertson.

In the southern part of the town interments are gener-

ally made in the cemetery connected with the church, which is one of the oldest in town, and the resting place of many pioneers. In life they loved this spot for its peaceful and quiet repose, and in death their requiem is chanted by the venerable pines growing here among the beautiful monuments of marble which grace the ground.

Northeast, and at the head of that pleasant sheet of water, is

*The Cassaguna Lake Cemetery.*—Although first used many years ago, it was not incorporated until Sept. 2, 1877. The association at that time was composed of Nathaniel Reynolds, John A. Lasher, Theodore M. Eichen, Charles A. McEichen, James L. McEichen, Adin McIntyre, John Livingston, James Barkley, John Keys, and Robert Randles.

In addition to the foregoing there are a few other small burying-grounds in town, which are cared for by individuals living in those localities.

Agriculture being the principal industry of the people of Argyle, and as there is but a limited water-power,

## THE MANUFACTURING INTERESTS.

have never attained to any great prominence. Nevertheless, the town has had some mills and factories which deserve mention.

George Kilmer erected a mill on the Moses Kill, near the site occupied by the present mill at Argyle, before the Revolution. It was built of logs, and was a rude affair, but served the purpose, and was patronized by people living forty miles away. Mr. Kilmer was a generous, hospitable man, and used to entertain his customers, sometimes for several days, until their grist was ground. In 1789 Christian Schriver was the miller, working for Adam Calderwood, who had rented it. A new mill, on the opposite bank, the present structure, took its place, which has for more than fifty years been operated by Daniel Reid and his family. It is a small mill, having but two run of stones. Several miles below this, Thomas S. Clark put up saw- and grist-mills seventy years ago, which have been operated ever since, and on the east branch of the Moses Kill were grist-mills owned by Shannon and Gillis, both of which have been abandoned. At the same point Jesse Mack had a tannery, which has also been discontinued. That business was started at the village a hundred years ago by a man named McLan, and afterwards carried on by Jesse Mack. In 1822 A. M. Rowan took the tannery, and yet carries it on in a small way.

About 1815 chairs were manufactured in a building that stood near the wooden factory, and a saw-mill at the same place was swept away by a freshet. The wooden-factory was erected by the Reid family, and has been operated by George W. Harsha and Nelson Keefer. It has been idle since 1860. A filling-mill, erected below the village by Ransom Stiles, was subsequently turned into a feed-mill, and is still used as such by William Williams.

On the brook which is the outlet of Argyle lake were several saw-mills to cut up the pine growing in that locality; but these have long since been abandoned. At the head of the above lake an enterprise was attempted many

years ago which ought to be mentioned in this connection. It was a tunnel projected and successfully constructed by Mrs. E. Gifford, who was a woman of more than ordinary energy. Her purpose was to turn the waters of the lake by this means to a spot where she had put up a woolen-factory. Of course, the idea met with ridicule, and the impossibility of the thing was decided, as tunnel-building was at that time an unknown art in this country. The day appointed for its opening brought an immense concourse of people, who confidently expected that it would prove a failure, and "that the water would not run the wrong way." But it did run to such an extent that the mill-owners at the natural outlet seemed an injunction to prevent her from diverting the course of the lake, thus depriving Mrs. Gifford of the reward to which her genius and pluck entitled her.

At North Argyle, the power afforded by the Moses Kill was used at an early day by the Duncan Gillechrist family to operate saw-mills, and after 1833 by Nicholas Robertson, who added a feed-mill and a plaster-mill. Afterwards a flax-mill was operated by Daniel S. Guthrie, which was destroyed by fire. In former times there was also a fulling-mill. At present there are saw- and feed-mills.

Of late years more attention has been paid to dairying, and as a result several cheese-factories have been established.

#### THE SOUTH ARGYLE DAIRY ASSOCIATION

was the pioneer, and was formed in 1874, with Wm. D. Robertson, president; Albert Stewart, secretary; William Lendrum, treasurer; and H. B. Sybraut, D. W. Reid, Wm. Ellis, S. Mathews, and A. Armstrong, trustees. A fine factory was erected in the hamlet, costing, complete to operate, four thousand dollars. The factory is supplied by twenty dairies, and the annual product of cheese is about forty thousand pounds.

Albert Stewart is the present secretary.

A year later, twenty-five farmers of North Argyle formed

#### THE NORTH ARGYLE DAIRY ASSOCIATION.

Filing the certificate of incorporation Feb. 4, 1875. The trustees were James Fenton, William J. Armstrong, John S. Lundy, James H. McDougall, and Hiram W. Bardin.

A very fine two-story factory was erected east of the hamlet, where the manufacture was begun that year. The entire cost of the establishment was three thousand one hundred and four dollars. The association has had various obstacles to contend with, but has had an encouraging increase of business, as will be seen from the following products: 1875, 25,252 pounds; 1876, 32,085 pounds; 1877, 43,000 pounds.

George M. Hunt is the present secretary.

#### EDUCATIONAL INTERESTS.

The early school-history of the town is somewhat vague, and to a large extent traditional. It is well known that schools were early maintained, but the first satisfactory record is that of 1815. That year, twenty-three districts were reported, having twelve hundred and thirty-eight pupils between the ages of five and fifteen years; and seven hundred dollars was paid for their instruction. It

would seem that the inspectors were somewhat lax in their duties, as in 1818 the following action was taken:

"As it appears to the inhabitants of the town, in meeting assembled, that there has been an unaccountable neglect on the part of the inspectors in visiting the schools, as the law requires; therefore, Resolved, That hereafter the inspectors be required to report the number of schools visited, and at what time, at the annual meeting.  
"N. B. The above was passed by a large majority."

It is not on record whether this produced the desired effect, but we are led to believe that there was a reaction in favor of the derelict inspectors, since the law was repealed soon after.

In 1875 the town had sixteen whole and a number of fractional districts, containing eight hundred children of school-age, and the amount paid for the support of schools was seventeen hundred and thirty-five dollars and twenty-six cents.

#### ARGYLE ACADEMY,

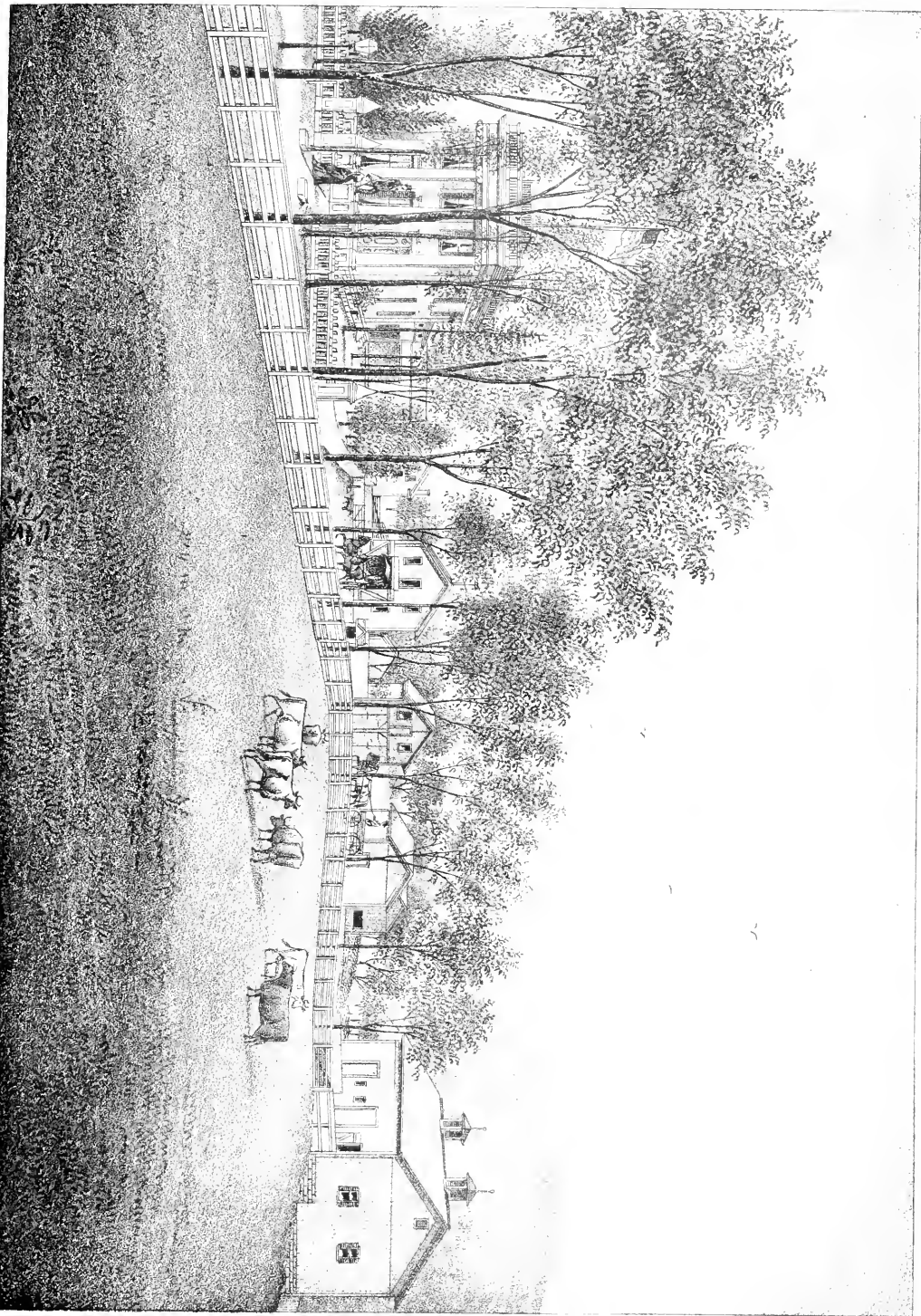
a mathematical and classical school, was incorporated on the petition of twenty-five citizens, by the State regents, May 4, 1841, with the following trustees: Ransom Stiles, Jesse S. Leigh, James Savage, George Mairs, Jr., Gideon Gifford, George Gillis, Archibald M. Rowan, John Bishop, Thomas M. Clark, John Robertson, James M. Hall, Anthony McCallor, Samuel Donaldson, Joshua Selfridge, Joseph Rouse, James Stewart, Edward Dodd. Ransom Stiles was elected president of the board, and Edward Dodd secretary.

To accommodate this school, a substantial brick house, twenty-eight by forty-four feet and two stories high, was erected in 1840, on half an acre of ground in the southern part of Argyle village, at a cost of three thousand one hundred dollars. A library of one hundred and sixty-nine volumes, and apparatus worth one hundred and thirty-five dollars, were also provided, and the school opened, with flattering prospects, in the fall of 1840, under the principaship of Earl Larkins. Since that time the principals have been D. W. Wright, Charles H. Taylor, Joseph McCracken, Robt. McClellan, Robt. Cruikshank, James S. Dobbin, Wm. McLaren, J. McNought, George D. Slocum, A. G. Cochran, James Dobbin, Greenville M. Ingalsbe, H. W. Hunt, W. L. Klein, George A. Hoadley.

The school is designed for the education of both sexes, and has a department presided over by a preceptress. The lady who first filled that position was Maria McLean. The position has since been occupied by Jane M. Jones, Juliette Buchanan, Sarah A. Pettis, Mrs. James S. Dobbin, Marion Barkley, Phoebe A. Wilson, Mary Lourie, Abby Perry, Harriet E. Crocker, Elizabeth Wright, E. A. Burch.

The last named and George A. Hoadley are at present in charge of the academy. The aggregate yearly attendance is ninety students, from ten to twenty passing the required regents' examination, and many of the citizens of Argyle were here educated. The library numbers nearly a thousand volumes, and the apparatus is ample for the wants of the school. The entire academic property is worth five thousand three hundred and fifty dollars, and is under the control of the trustees, of which A. M. Rowan is president, G. D. Stewart secretary, and J. C. Sill treasurer.

The people also strove to educate themselves by means of







the instruction afforded by books in libraries, and several were established.

#### THE ARGYLE LIBRARY

was formed at the house of Peleg Bragg, May 1, 1805, and the following trustees chosen: George Mairs, Ebenezer Clark, Andrew Proudfit, James Green, and Alexander Cowan. It became an incorporated body, and was an acknowledged power in its day, but declined after a number of years, leaving no further records.

#### THE ARGYLE SOCIAL LIBRARY

was composed of twenty odd members, and was incorporated March 26, 1823; the meeting for this purpose having been held at the house of Joseph Rowe.

The trustees, William Reid, Jr., David Sill, James McDougall, Alexander Bachop, George W. Snyder, Pliny Freeman, and Jesse S. Leigh, attested the subscription of more than forty pounds, as the law required, and proceeded to procure a good assortment of standard books. These were kept at the county clerk's office, Jesse S. Leigh serving as librarian. As soon as periodical literature was more generally diffused the library was abandoned.

#### RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES.

The first settlers of Argyle were imbued with strongly religious sentiments, which early manifested themselves in the formation of religious societies, and the consequent building of churches where they and their posterity might worship. These houses, though humble at first, were erected to keep pace with advancing civilization and its attendant styles of architecture. Early pronounced in their professions, the sincerity of the people of the town has been fully sustained by a judicious provision for fine houses of worship, whose presence denotes the wealth, refinement, and morality of sons and daughters of a God-fearing people. No portion of the history of Argyle will be read with greater interest than that embraced in this chapter.

Some years after the settlement in Salem of that staunch Presbyterian the Rev. Thomas Clark, members of that faith came to the wilds of Argyle to found themselves homes. These were sometimes visited by their reverend pastor, who preached to them, although there was no regular congregation prior to his leaving for South Carolina, in 1780. His successor at Salem was the Rev. James Proudfit, who came from Perquimans, Pa., in 1783, and, as he belonged to the Associate Reformed synod, his congregation also adopted those principles.

A few years later, the settlers of Argyle were joined by Andrew Proudfit and Ebenezer Clark, sons of Drs. Clark and Proudfit, who began to exert themselves to form a congregation of the faith of their fathers; but this purpose was not immediately accomplished, and several years elapsed before a congregation was formed, from which sprang the present

#### UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CONGREGATION OF ARGYLE.

The history of that body has been so faithfully portrayed by Alexander P. Robinson that we compile this sketch largely from his matter. Mr. Robinson says:

"The first church building erected by the society in Ar-

gyle was a frame about thirty by forty feet in size, built on land belonging to Dougall McKallor, about one mile south of the present church building, near the old cemetery. In this church the congregation was organized by the election of three elders in the month of November, 1792. Rev. James Proudfit preached on the occasion, from Psalm 28, and 9th verse, 'Save thy people, and bless thine inheritance; feed them also, and lift them up forever.' Ebenezer Clark, James Batty, and Alexander Cowen were elected, and on the 18th day of December following they were ordained to be ruling elders in this congregation by Rev. John Dunlap, who had been settled over the Associate Reformed congregation of Cambridge in the year 1790.

"About this time the congregation applied to the Legislature and obtained a charter, the corporate name being the First Incorporated Congregation of Argyle, under the care of the Associate Reformed synod. In addition to the Presbyterian element mentioned above, Argyle had a population of different nationalities, quite a large number of Dutch settlers, and its full proportion of mere adventurers, such as usually locate in new settlements, where land is free or can be had at a nominal price, many of these being unable to either read or write, with little or no early religious training, and all classes being addicted to the use of intoxicating liquors. Argyle was apparently a not very desirable place to attempt to build up a large and prosperous congregation. In the good providence of God the congregation, now fully organized, were soon to have their own spiritual teacher.

"On the 2d day of May, 1793, Rev. George Mairs, who had for some years been settled over a congregation at Coothill, in Ireland, demitted his charge of said congregation to the presbytery of Ballybay, of which he was a member, and received from the said presbytery a letter of dismission, with the purpose of emigrating to the United States of America. Accordingly he, with his family and his brother (Rev. James Mairs) and family, sailed on the 15th day of the same month from Ireland for New York, where they arrived in the following August, and preached the first Sabbath after their arrival for Rev. John M. Mason, of the Associate Reformed church of that city, and by his advice set out the next day for Salem, Washington County. Rev. G. Mairs supplied the vacant congregations of Hebron and Argyle a few Sabbaths. His preaching was so acceptable that a meeting of the two congregations was called in the church, then recently built in Hebron, on the 27th day of September, 1793, at which Rev. John Dunlap presided, and moderated a call, which was unanimous, for the Rev. George Mairs to become the pastor of the united congregations above named, offering as support £120, being \$500. This call Mr. Mairs accepted, and was installed as pastor of the united charge on the 14th day of November thereafter, Rev. James Mairs preaching the sermon from the 2d Corinthians, 4th chapter, and 5th verse. Rev. James Proudfit giving the charge. The call of Mr. Mairs was signed by the following-named elders and trustees of the Hebron congregation:

Elders: Samuel Crockett, Charles Hutchans, and Alexander McClellan. Trustees: James Flack, John Wilson, and William Lytle.

"Of Argyle congregation, by Elders Ebenezer Clark, James Batty, and Alex. Cowan. Trustees: Edward Patten, John White, Jr., Dargall McKalbor, John Johnson, Duncan Gilchrist, and Duncan Shaw.

"In addition to these there were about forty male members, and eighty-five male adherents signed the call from the two congregations.

"Mr. Mairs was in the thirty-third year of his age when settled as above stated, and his labors from the first were most abundant. His services on the Sabbath were very lengthy, always lecturing on the first psalm sung in the morning, and, except in winter, two services in addition,—occupying the greater part of the Sabbath. There seemed to be a necessity for these protracted services on the Sabbath, as many families had little or no religious reading except the Bible and Catechisms; consequently their religious instruction was mostly from the living teachers. In addition to the services of the Sabbath, Mr. Mairs visited all the families of his charge on a part of the year, and during the other part had catechizings in the different neighborhoods, so that all might attend. Thus twice each year Mr. Mairs, in the family or neighborhood gatherings, met old and young of his charge, requiring the latter to learn first the questions of the shorter and then the larger catechisp. And when we consider the extended boundaries of the united charge and the state of the roads at the time, it seems almost incredible that one man could perform all this labor. Mr. Mairs continued to labor in this double charge for about four years, when each congregation desired to obtain his entire labors. Presbytery, in accordance with his own inclinations, decided in favor of Argyle congregation, and the late Dr. James Grey was settled over Helron congregation in the autumn of 1797.

"Mr. Mairs' labors from the first in Argyle seemed to be greatly blessed. In November, 1794, one year after his settlement, forty-six persons united with the church, and in May, 1797, forty-three were admitted, with several at each intervening communion. From the state of society in Argyle, as above described, when Mr. Mairs settled, as a matter of course offenses would come; but the discipline of the church was very strict and seemed to have the desired effect,—few, if any, fleeing to other churches to escape discipline.

"Mr. Mairs from his settlement was sustained by an able session, and as the congregation increased in numbers frequent additions to the first session were made. The 13th of April, 1794, Neal McEachron and James Gillis were ordained to be ruling elders. In the spring of 1795 John McDougall, James Lytle, and Samuel McEdden were added to the session. In April, 1798, Wm. McCoy, Nicholas Mills, and Alex. McDougall were ordained to be ruling elders.

"The congregation had so increased in members by the year 1800 that it became necessary for their accommodation to build a larger church. For this purpose a lot of one acre of land was purchased in the village of Argyle, where the present church building now stands, from John White, for twenty-five dollars,—the deed bearing date the 8th of December, 1800, from John White to Wm. McKee, Ebenezer Clark, Andrew Proudfit, James Lytle, Edward

Riggs, and John White, trustees of the first incorporated Presbyterian congregation of Argyle, under the care of the Associate Reformed synod.

"The congregation built on the lot purchased in the village a church about forty-five by sixty feet in size, with a porch about sixteen feet square, intending to finish a steeple with belfry. But this was never done. The church was finished in about the style of country churches seventy-five years since. In this church the congregation worshipped until after the decease of the senior Mr. Mairs.

"In 1801 the congregation commenced to occupy the new church. In this year Archibald Stewart, who had been an elder before coming to Argyle, was elected and installed an elder, and in 1802 Archibald Gillis was ordained and installed an elder. About this date the number of members belonging to the congregation as recorded was four hundred and fifty-two, the bounds of the congregation being probably forty miles in circumference,—no other church except South Argyle being within eight or ten miles of our village.

"And the labors of Mr. Mairs, as before described, together with visiting the sick, attending funerals, and many other incidental duties, made a most laborious charge, the routine of his duties continuing for some thirty years after his settlement. Without Sabbath-school or congregational prayer-meeting, a large number was gathered each year into the church through the promised blessing attending his faithful ministrations.

"In December, 1808, the following named persons were, by election and ordination, added to the session: John Robinson, Edward Riggs, Philip McEachron, and John Lester; and in June, 1817, Alexander McDougall, Archibald Crawford, and Gordon Bull were elected and ordained ruling elders. Although large accessions were yearly received to the membership of the church, yet many families who settled in Argyle soon removed to other localities, and some, from the prevailing evils of the times, went out from us, showing that they were not of us. From such causes it is believed that the congregation seldom numbered more than given above.

"After thirty years of faithful labors in the congregation, Mr. Mairs, feeling the infirmities of age approaching, consulted with his session as to the propriety of obtaining an assistant. The result was that, in the summer of 1823, the congregation called his son and namesake, George Mairs, Jr., to be his colleague in the ministry. Accordingly, he was ordained and installed on the 3d day of September following.

"The routine of duties in the congregation continued about the same after the settlement of the colleague as before, the senior minister generally taking the forenoon services, the other the afternoon; each doing part of the other's labors necessary in the congregation. But as the infirmities of age increased, the labors of the first pastor decreased, for a time explaining the first psalm sung, and prayer. A few years before his decease his mental faculties failed, and he sank into second childhood. His death occurred on the 10th of October, 1841, and his remains were followed to the grave by a large concourse of sympathizing friends, who cherished his memory with affec-

tion, and many were ready to say of him, 'An Israelite indeed in whom was no guile.'

"In 1823, previous to Mr. Mairs' settlement, John McCoy was elected and ordained a ruling elder. During the ministry of Rev. G. Mairs, Jr., the following-named persons were elected and ordained to be ruling elders in about 1828: John Beatty and James Barkley; in the summer of 1831, Thomas McFadden, John Graham, Anthony McKallor, and George Harsha; and in the winter of 1842, James Telford, James Stevenson, John W. Flack, David Robertson, James B. Taylor, Archibald M. Rowan, Alexander P. Robinson, Edward Riggs, and Cornelius McEachron.

"In the winter of 1844 the congregation resolved to take down the church building and erect one more in conformity with modern style. Accordingly, early in the spring, the old church was taken down and another raised and partly finished, when, on the 4th of July in that year, the new building, the remains of the old, and the sheds on the church lot were entirely destroyed by fire. The congregation, however, soon entered into a contract to build another on the same plan of the one consumed, which was finished in the spring of 1845, and was soon after occupied by the congregation. This church was somewhat larger than the former one, and would seat nearly seven hundred persons. In this church Mr. Mairs' labors continued about the same. But finding the labors more than he could well perform, in the autumn of 1850 he read a long communication to the congregation, stating that on account of the feeble state of his health, and the amount of labor necessary in his present charge, he would soon ask to be released, in part or in whole, from his labors in the congregation. In April, 1851, at a congregational meeting, the vote was against calling a colleague. Consequently, at a meeting of the presbytery in May following, Mr. Mairs asked to be and was relieved from the congregation. Thus for about fifty-eight years, without a vacancy, the congregation had the Messrs. Mairs—father and son—as their ministers; and the latter stated, in the communication above referred to, that during this long period the sacrament of the Lord's Supper was dispensed three times each year, and on every occasion, except one in about 1806, some were added to the communion of the church, averaging from eight to twelve each communion; and as far as the records of admission can be found they sustain the assertion, making near seventeen hundred and fifty during their ministry.

"Mr. Mairs is still living in Argyle, and a member of our church.

"At a meeting of the congregation held on the 24th of November, 1851, a call was made out for the Rev. James B. Scouller, then of Cuylerville, N. Y., who accepted the same, and was installed May 31, 1852, as pastor of the congregation. Mr. Scouller had been settled at Philadelphia and Cuylerville, N. Y., before being called to Argyle, and had the reputation of being a very able preacher, and this reputation was well sustained in Argyle until his health failed. He spoke with a loud and clear voice, that at once drew and held the attention of his hearers. Soon after his settlement the church was filled with attentive

hearers to its utmost capacity, and large additions were yearly added to the membership of the church. He had two services on the Sabbath, often a sermon and a lecture. His lectures in course, through several of the Epistles and Revelations, were very interesting and instructive. A Sunday school and Bible class were started and held part of the time during his ministry, and weekly prayer meetings were held in the congregation. Some seven or eight years after his settlement his health began to fail, and continued to decline until, the winter of 1862, he demitted his charge to the presbytery, and in March following removed from Argyle to Philadelphia, much regretted by the congregation and the surrounding community. There were about two hundred and seventy-five received into membership during the ten years of his ministry. He is now living at Newville, Pa., but unable to resume his ministerial labors.

"Soon after Mr. Scouller removed from Argyle, David M. Ure, a licentiate in the United Presbyterian church, preached several Sabbaths to the congregation, and on May 19, 1862, a call was made for him to become their pastor, which was accepted, and he was ordained and installed during the meeting of the synod, on Oct. 9, 1862. Mr. Ure was considered an able preacher, and at each communion during his ministry some were added to the membership of the church, and at two communions following a revival the large number of sixty-two. Under the pastorate of Mr. Ure the Sabbath-school became a more permanent institution, and finally a sermon in the forenoon and Sabbath-school in the afternoon became the order of exercises for the Sabbath. There were added to the membership of the church during Mr. Ure's ministry one hundred and ninety-six, and the following-named persons were, by the rules of the church, added to the session: John Armitage, David Hall, James Savage, M.D., James Stott, and William McMurray.

"Near the 1st of January, 1872, Mr. Ure notified the congregation that he considered it his duty to ask for a dissolution of the connection existing between himself and congregation. The connection was dissolved by the presbytery in January, and Mr. Ure left Argyle and has been laboring as an agent in raising an endowment fund for Monmouth College, Illinois.

"After Mr. Ure's dismissal the congregation remained vacant, having a regular supply of preaching until May 17, 1873, when a call was made for Wm. P. Kane, a licentiate of Steubenville presbytery, who accepted and entered upon his labors Sept. 21, and was ordained and installed on the 20th of November following. During the week of prayer, in the winter after Mr. Kane's settlement, there was an earnest religious feeling manifested in the congregation, particularly among the young, which resulted in an admission to the church, at the communions of Jan. 7 and May, of about fifty members, and some have been added to the membership at each communion since that time. About the 1st of January, 1874, the congregation discussed the propriety of repairing their church building or of erecting a new one, and as the old church had no room suitable for Sabbath-schools, and needed pretty extensive repairs, it was resolved to take down the old church and build of brick a more substantial one, with lecture and Sabbath school

rooms, etc. A building committee was appointed, composed of J. C. Sill, John Barkly, and William Stewart, who adopted plans prepared by Nichols & Halcott, architects, of Albany, N. Y. The building was commenced in the spring of 1875, and was ready for consecration on the 18th of July, 1876.

It is of Gothic style of architecture, sixty five by one hundred and fifteen feet on the ground, with a spire one hundred and thirty feet high in the centre of the front of the building, with a dwarf tower, surmounted with a pinnacle on each of the front corners. There is a transept in the rear, containing two stories, with a lecture-room in the first and Sabbath-school rooms in the second stories, with stairs leading from rear hall to second story.

The remainder of the building is composed of vestibule in front with stairs leading to the gallery and doors leading to the auditorium, which is fifty-eight by seventy feet, with a seating capacity of six hundred persons. Number of seats, one hundred and twenty, which are arranged on a curved line, all being nicely cushioned. There are four roomy aisles and three double rows of seats,—pine, with black walnut ornamental work. The building is wainscotted throughout three and a half feet high, surmounted by black walnut railing. The gallery, which is directly over the vestibule and extending to the right and left, is for the accommodation of the choir and others.

The exterior walls are of brick, with buttresses mounted with stone copings projecting from each of the corners, and between each of the windows. The roof throughout the building is of slate, and decorated with an iron cresting, extending along all ridges and all points on pedestals, mounted with an iron pinnacle. Surroundings are attractive, being nicely graded, and having a chain fence, supported by cut stone posts, around the entire lot, which covers about one acre. The fence is relieved by three gates, one (double) in front and two on the south.

The cost of the church, furnished complete, was about thirty-two thousand dollars.

The dedication sermon was preached by the Rev. W. A. Mackenzie.

The congregation is in a flourishing condition, and numbers nearly five hundred members."

#### THE UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CONGREGATION OF SOUTH ARGYLE.

This body was formed, and for many years was known, as the Associate Presbyterian congregation of Argyle. The original members were mostly emigrants from Scotland who had been in communion with the anti-Burghers of that country, and would not accept the terms of the union of the various presbyteries in the country in 1782, but adhered to the associate presbytery of Pennsylvania, which refused to go into the union, as more nearly representing the principles of the synod of Scotland. Accordingly, in 1785, the organized congregation in the eastern part of the county petitioned the Pennsylvania presbytery to be taken under its care and be supplied by it with preaching. That body gave the petition a favorable reception, and appointed the bearer, the Rev. Thomas Beveridge, who had come from Scotland in 1784, to take the care and oversight of

these steadfast supporters of the original principles. In obedience to this appointment he returned to his people as their authorized minister, and at once began to extend his work. In the summer of that year, 1785, he organized the congregation of Argyle, under the shade of a tree, on the farm of John and David McKnight, now owned by George and John Christie. Here John McNeil, John McKnight, and Wm. Reid were elected the first ruling elders. The labors of Rev. Beveridge were now divided between the older congregation in Cambridge and the one in Argyle, preaching at the latter place—probably first in private houses—once a month, and dispensing the Lord's Supper once a year. It is believed that his last service with the congregation was in the ministrations of the sacrament in June, 1798, his death occurring a few weeks later, on the 23d of July. The congregation also enjoyed occasional preaching by the Rev. Archibald Whyte, who came about 1793, and who, although ninety-three years old, was a sound theologian and one of those good old Scotsmen who honestly believe that "reading is not preaching."

Meantime a church had been erected on a part of the globe lot, consisting of one hundred and sixty acres, the remainder having been given to the Associate Reformed congregation, and a portion sold to aid in building the house. It was built of white-pine logs, thirty by forty feet, and had a gallery in the east end. Opposite this was a high pulpit, shaped much like a square box. It was innocent of paint or tapestry, and was the simple pine as the carpenter left it. In front was the choristers' seat, and the seats for the audience were rough pine slabs, bark and all, supported by plain wooden legs. This unassuming structure was built in 1787-88, and it is a matter of interest to know who contributed to its erection. It is probable that those who a few years later subscribed to maintain the work were also interested in building the house, and perhaps in the same proportion. The list of 1789, agreeing to pay the sums set opposite their names to John McKnight and John McNeil, is here produced for that purpose, and to show also, in the absence of other records, who were among the original members:

Names.	£	s.	d.	Names.	£	s.	d.
Archibald Campbell.....	1	10	0	Alexander Mairs.....	0	08	0
Archibald Livingston.....	0	15	0	John McKnight.....	1	05	0
John Ferguson.....	0	12	0	Alexander McKnight.....	1	00	0
Duncan Campbell.....	0	15	0	William Campbell.....	0	10	0
John McQuire.....	0	08	0	Roger Reid.....	0	06	0
Robert McNaib.....	0	08	0	Duncan McArthur.....	1	10	0
John McFarlin.....	0	06	0	William Bishop.....	0	08	0
Peter Christie.....	0	08	0	Archibald McCallow.....	0	10	0
James Mairs.....	0	12	0	Widow Bain.....	1	00	0
Archibald McNeil.....	0	10	0	James Beatty.....	0	15	0
John McNeil.....	0	12	0	John Beatty.....	0	08	0
Alexander McNeil.....	0	08	0	John McDougall.....	0	10	0
Moses McNaughton.....	1	00	0	John White.....	0	12	0
William Robertson.....	0	10	0	Daniel Metilvery.....	0	08	0
Henry Tuckey.....	0	16	0	Joseph Patterson.....	0	16	0
Daniel Livingston.....	0	12	0	Allen McLean.....	0	08	0
William Reid.....	2	00	0	John Miller.....	0	06	0
Robert McNaughton.....	0	04	0	Casparus Bain.....	0	10	0

In 1800, Rev. Thomas Allison preached to the congregation ten Sabbaths, but declined a call to the pastorate. On the 26th of June, 1800, George Dunn, Robert Robertson, John Reid, and John Harsha were elected elders.

The congregation was incorporated Oct. 28, 1801, and the following trustees elected to take care of its temporal



ROBT. CUTHBERT.

Photos. by Nims, Fort Edward, N. Y.



MRS. ELEANOR CUTHBERT.



JAS. FOSTER.

Photos. by Nims, Fort Edward, N. Y.



MRS. JAS. FOSTER.



ities: Casparus Bain, Wm. Robertson, Robert Robertson, David McKnight, John Reid, and John Harsha.

In 1804 a call was extended to the Rev. Robert Lang, signed by thirty-five male members, promising a salary of three hundred and fifty dollars, and the use of the globe and parsonage; and in the fall of 1805 Mr. Lang accepted the call, being installed the following March. He was an excellent preacher, but his conduct out of the pulpit did not please his parishioners; so that it was said, "When Mr. Lang is in the pulpit, he should never go out; and when out, he should never go in." The pastoral relation was dissolved Sept. 2, 1811.

In the mean time a parsonage had been erected near the church (in 1805), and in 1807 the old log church gave place to a good frame meeting-house, costing three thousand dollars. To defray the expense attending these buildings, forty acres of the globe lot were sold, reducing the land owned by the congregation to one hundred and twenty acres, which are still retained by it.

From the time Mr. Lang left the church until 1818 the congregation had no regular pastor, but had preaching by stated supplies. March 4, 1818, the Rev. Peter Bullions was installed, and served as pastor until 1824, when he resigned to accept a professorship of languages at Albany.

For five years the congregation was without a pastor, when the Rev. James P. Miller was called, and assumed charge in September, 1829. The following year a number of members withdrew and formed a new congregation at North Argyle. The leaders in this movement were Daniel Stevenson and Robert Robertson, and under their direction the new congregation at once entered upon a prosperous existence. On the 9th of May, 1849, another portion of the congregation withdrew for the purpose of forming a new society at East Greenwich, thus again diminishing the membership of the Argyle congregation. Mr. Miller served as pastor twenty-one years, and in 1851 left to assume the duties of a missionary in Oregon. Rev. James Thompson was next installed as pastor, July 13, 1852, but remained only a short time. Calls were subsequently extended to Joseph and Alexander Thompson, brothers of the first, but neither was accepted, and the congregation was again for a time without a pastor.

About this time a new church was erected,—a commodious frame, forty-six by eighty-two feet, with vestibule, gallery, and session-room, frescoed walls, fine pulpit, and cushioned seats, making it one of the most comfortable country churches in the county. A few years later a new parsonage was erected, and other improvements were subsequently made in the church property, so that it is now (1878) in good repair.

In February, 1857, the Rev. James A. Duff was ordained, and remained until his death, Oct. 6, 1860. Three years later, Rev. James H. Andrew assumed the pastoral relation, but remained only a year. Since July 1, 1875, the Rev. A. W. Morris has been the pastor, and under his ministrations the congregation is highly prosperous. The membership is about two hundred and forty, and its aggregate membership has been very large, giving to the world many able men, and rearing the following ministers: James Martin, D.D., Finley McNaughton, Archibald

Whyte, Wm. Easton, John S. Easton, D.D., George M. Hall, John W. Harsha, A.M., John Skellie, Archibald Reid, James A. Shankland, Andrew Beveridge, Gilbert Snell, Gilbert H. Robertson, D.D., William James Reid, D.D., and some others whose studios are not yet completed.

The congregation assumed its present name in 1858, when the union of the Associate and Associate Reformed churches was effected. The present elders are John Reid, William Lendrum, William McNeil, R. O. Robertson, and George Henry. A flourishing Sabbath-school of two hundred members, superintended by Robert Alexander, is maintained.

#### THE UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CONGREGATION OF NORTH ARGYLE

is a branch of the congregation of South Argyle, and was organized in 1830, in response to a petition to the Associate presbytery of Cambridge, as the Associated Congregation of North Argyle. Its southern bounds were fixed on the "street" road, and it was established to accommodate members living in the north and western part of town, many having been obliged before this to go ten miles to attend services. The persons who thus associated themselves were Daniel Stephenson, Sr., and wife; Robert Robertson, wife and daughters, Ann and Mary; William Shepherd and wife; Duncan Shepherd and wife; John Stevenson and wife; John Tilford and wife; Alexander McGeech and wife; William Swale and wife; Nicholas Robertson and wife; Robert G. Hale and wife; Alexander Bachop and wife; Nathaniel Reynolds and wife; William Wahle and wife; Mary Walsh, Andrew Haggard, Phoebe Coulter, Sarah Coulter, Mrs. Archibald Gillis, and John Robertson.

The first meetings were held in the school-house, and preaching was supplied by the Rev. Lang and others. The first ruling elders elected were George Lendrum, William Stevenson, and Robert Robertson, at a meeting in 1830, over which the Rev. J. P. Miller presided. The congregation erected a house of worship the same year on the site occupied by the present edifice, Daniel Stephenson being the chief contributor for this purpose; and while he lived he paid one-half of the ministerial support and charitable contributions. The first session of the congregation was held April 4, 1831, and in the fall of that year the Rev. Duncan Stalker became the first pastor. About the same time the number of elders was increased by the addition of William Wahle and Nicholas Robertson. The Lord's Supper was first commemorated July 28, 1832. In 1835 the session of elders was still further increased by the election of Walter Edgar, Benjamin Skellie, and John Snell.

Considerable trouble arose about this time in the Associate presbytery of Cambridge, relative to the case of Alexander Bullions, D.D., which extended to congregations outside the Cambridge presbytery. In 1841, the deposed ministers of several presbyteries held a meeting at Cambridge, and formed themselves into a synod. Thus there were two bodies in the county claiming to be the Associate presbytery of Cambridge. In this issue the congregation of North Argyle and its pastor allied themselves with Dr. Bullions' party.

In the summer of 1846 the church was enlarged and improved, the congregation meanwhile worshipping in the adjacent woods. The following year the pastor was afflicted with an attack of paralysis, which prevented him from attending to his duties. He tendered his resignation in June, 1852, to the congregation he had so faithfully served for more than twenty years. Rev. Stalker died in 1854, aged seventy years.

In June, 1853, Rev. W. E. Henning was settled over the congregation, and still serves it in the pastoral relation. His labors have tended to the prosperity and welfare of the congregation, greatly endearing him to the people.

In 1856 the congregation withdrew from the new Associate presbytery of Cambridge, and asked to be received into the old. This action had the effect of hastening the union of the two presbyteries, which took place later in the season. Two years later the congregation assumed its present name, in consequence of the union of the Associate and the Associate Reformed branches of the Presbyterian church.

The present church edifice is a very neat and attractive frame, forty-five by seventy-two feet, with a well-proportioned spire, and was completed in 1866, at a cost of eleven thousand dollars. The pulpit furniture was the gift of Anna Stevenson. The house is on ground deeded to the society by William Lundy. The burial-ground opposite was the gift of Daniel Stevenson, and at present forms a part of the North Argyle cemetery. North of the church a parsonage was erected in 1833, which has since been renovated and now forms a comfortable dwelling. The congregation has also received the following legacies: In 1842, from William Wable, two hundred and fifty dollars; 1847, from Daniel Stevenson, Sr., one thousand dollars; 1853, from Ann Robertson, one hundred dollars; 1869, from Thomas Murray, one thousand dollars; and in 1875, from Mary Robertson, two hundred dollars. These have been properly invested for the good of the society.

The present membership of the congregation is nearly two hundred and fifty, and every communion season witnesses accessions. Of the original communicants at North Argyle but three survive, namely, Elizabeth Stewart Guthrie, Sarah Coulter Harsha, and Nicholas Robertson. The latter has been clerk of the church since its formation, and has always rendered it faithful and efficient service. Much of the prosperity also is due to Daniel Guthrie, the preacher, whose services of song have an edifying effect. The benevolent contributions of the church are truly praiseworthy, more than five hundred dollars having been raised the past year.

An excellent Sabbath-school has been connected with the church, which is largely attended by old and young. It is at present superintended by John McGeoch.

The first trustees, consisting of Daniel Stevenson, William Stevenson, Alexander McGeoch, Daniel Harsha, John Robertson, and Archibald Bishop, filed their certificate of incorporation Dec. 1, 1832.

Several churches have become extinct in Argyle, and whatever history they may have had is involved in obscurity, no records having been preserved. The first of these, in point of organization, was known as

#### THE REFORMED PROTESTANT DUTCH UNION CHURCH IN ARGYLE,

and its official board was to be distinguished, from and after Oct. 16, 1809, as the ministers, elders, and deacons of the above-named body. The first board was composed of Hezekiah Swiner, Ludwig Yungler, Jacob Dings, Casparus Schultz, and Cornelius Schermerhorn.

About 1814 a plain wooden meeting-house was erected in Argyle village, in which services were held by the Rev. Isaiah Johnson, the Rev. Van Hook, and others. The changes in the population of the town affected the church so much that the work was abandoned. The meeting-house subsequently became the property of the Methodists.

Another obsolete body was known as

#### THE REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,

which was legally constituted April 14, 1828, with the following officers: Rev. James W. Stewart, minister; William Thompson and Neal McNeil, ruling elders; and William Shaw and John Hall, deacons.

The body was generally known as the Cameronian church, and had no pastor besides Mr. Stewart. A small frame church was erected on the site at present occupied by the public hall, which was removed and changed into a furniture-store by John Ross. Whatever other interests remained were transferred to the church in Hebron.

The earliest record of Methodism in Argyle bears date Jan. 16, 1815, when a meeting was called at the house of Ichabod Davis for the purpose of forming a legal society. G. Pierce was chosen chairman, and James Thompson clerk. The trustees elected were Joseph Allen, Thomas Carl, James Stewart, John Spague, and William P. Swift. From this period until 1836 no records have been kept, but meetings were held in school-houses in various parts of the town where classes existed. About 1835, Rev. Daniel Brayton was appointed to the circuit, who at once urged the members to unite and procure a church. This was done soon after; the old Dutch church was bought for this purpose, and meetings were now held with greater regularity.

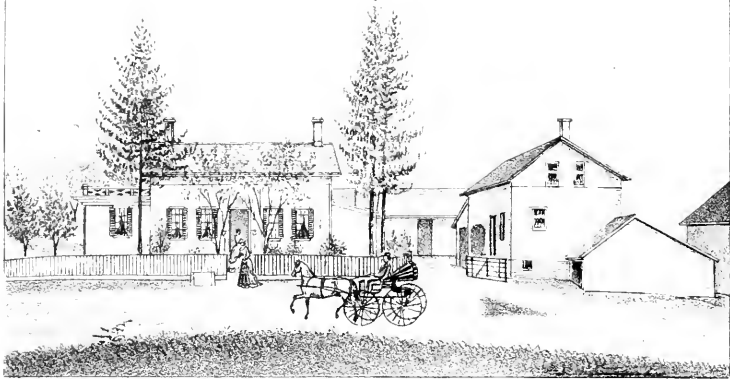
On the 20th of November, 1850,

#### THE FIRST METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF ARGYLE

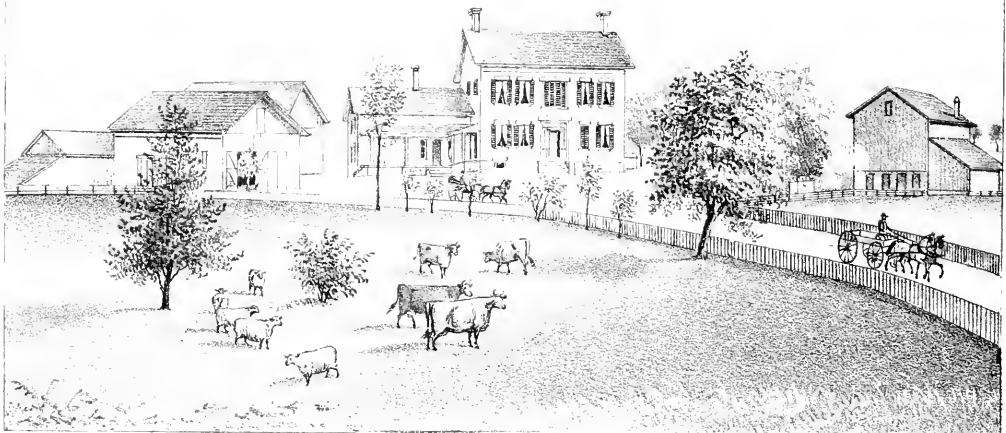
was formally incorporated, and the following trustees elected: James Pollock, Edward Hunt, and Charles C. Wills. The meeting-house was enlarged and repaired, and preaching was regularly held by the following ministers: David P. Hubbard, Ezra Sprague, William P. Graves, William Henry, S. Young, Paul P. Atwell, Ensign Stover, Thomas Dodson, William A. Miller, J. L. Cook, Aaron Hall, Amos Osborne, W. W. Foster, Ward Bullard, D. Lytle, J. M. Webster, J. L. Slauson, J. F. Craig, Daniel Rose, D. Brough, A. Hall, and J. W. Shank. The latter came to the place in the spring of 1877, and at once instituted measures to erect a new church, the old frame house having proved inadequate for the wants of the society. A building committee, composed of C. W. Taylor, Daniel Baker, and J. W. Shank, was appointed, May 26, 1877, and the erection of the present edifice was soon after begun on the site occupied by the old house, which was removed. It is a very handsome







RESIDENCE OF WM CLAPP, NORTH ARGYLE, WASHINGTON CO N Y



RESIDENCE OF JOHN R. HARSHA, NORTH ARGYLE, WASHINGTON CO, N Y

LITH BY L. H. EVERTS & CO PHILA PA

brick structure, having an audience-room forty-five by fifty-three feet and twenty-five feet high, with a two-story transept in the rear twenty-one by forty-eight feet long. The lower story of this part of the building has been fitted up for parlors, pastor's study, etc., while the upper portion forms a session-room. The front of the church has a shapely tower one hundred and ten feet high, and the Gothic roof is relieved by appropriate erections. The interior of the house has been finished in good style, the pulpit work being especially fine. The entire cost of the church was about nine thousand dollars, a large proportion of which was contributed by Daniel Baker. A parsonage, worth one thousand dollars, was erected many years ago. The trustees controlling this property are A. P. Wills, Aaron Pollock, and Daniel Baker. The membership of the church is eighty-five, and under the ministrations of the Rev. Shank the work has become very prosperous. The church also maintains a Sunday-school of seventy-five members, which is under the superintendence of Aaron Pollock.

#### THE FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF ARGYLE

is the corporate name of a branch of the Presbyterian church, formed in Argyle village in the spring of 1873. Its doctrines are similar to those of Dr. Hall's New York city church, and it is a member of the Troy presbytery. The organization was effected June 29, 1873, when thirty-eight persons subscribed to the Articles of Faith, and John Wollman, John L. Gilchrist, and William Cook were chosen elders. No regular pastor was connected with the church until June, 1874, when George Ainslie, of the Princeton Seminary, assumed that relation, and still continues. That same season the building of a house of worship was begun in Argyle village, which was consecrated in April, 1875, by Revs. Robinson and Irwin, of Troy. It is an attractive frame edifice, thirty-six by sixty-eight feet, built in modern style, and finished throughout with good taste, at a cost of nine thousand dollars. The church is in a flourishing condition, having ninety members. John H. Smith and Freeman McFutire have been added to the board of elders. It supports also, a good Sunday-school of eighty-five members, which was organized in 1873, and of which John H. Smith is superintendent.

In addition to the foregoing churches there are several religious and benevolent societies in town, the most prominent being

#### THE ARGYLE BIBLE AND TRACT SOCIETIES.

These were formed Feb. 6, 1837, as the Young People's Bible Society, with John Small president and John Robertson secretary. The present names were adopted about 1870, and the first society is auxiliary to the American Bible Society. About two hundred and fifty dollars are contributed annually to the treasury of the society.

#### SECRET ORDERS.

Somewhere about 1800 there was a lodge of Masons at Argyle, embracing among its members some of the leading citizens of that day. In common with other lodges it went down during the Morgan excitement, and the records have been lost.

*Argyle Lodge, No. 567, F. & A. M.*, was chartered June 27, 1865, with the following officers: William Cook, W. M.; John McCall, S. W.; A. J. White, J. W.; E. Hill, Sec.; R. Shannon, Treas. The present Master is E. H. Snyder, and P. F. Dixon is Secretary. The lodge has fifty-one members, and meets in a comfortable hall.

*Argyle Lodge, I. O. O. F.*, was instituted in 1848, its first officers being Allen Gibson, N. G.; George C. Harsha, V. G.; John A. Walker, R. S.; Joseph Kinney, Treas. The lodge has long since discontinued its meetings.

In 1848 a division of Sons of Temperance was also instituted, which had a very flourishing existence for a number of years, but has also gone down, leaving no record of its usefulness other than that furnished by memory.

*The Alpha Fraternity, No. 1, of the Order of Monadic Roselliana*, was a secret association, whose object was to cultivate literary and scientific qualities. A temple was established at Argyle, having as officials: Gilbert Small, Arch Elder; James D. Gourlay, Scribe; Allen Gibson, Deacon; G. H. Robertson, Warden. We cannot learn that the order is yet in existence, or that it accomplished its purposes.

Besides the foregoing there have been other societies, the data concerning which we have not been able to procure.

The town has several villages within its bounds. The least of these is commonly called

#### THE HOOK,

and is simply a cluster of houses at the forks of the roads, on lot 89, two miles northeast of North Argyle. Store was kept there at an early day by Joseph Hall, Samuel Donaldson, and others, and a tavern by Arthur Barker, as well as a number of mechanic shops. The latter are yet carried on. The place was formerly called "Coot Hill," and in 1829 a post-office was established by this name, with Samuel Donaldson postmaster. In 1830 it was removed to

#### NORTH ARGYLE,

and Daniel Stevenson appointed postmaster. He was the first to engage in business at this point, which was formerly known as "Stevenson's Corners." It is a pleasantly-located hamlet, two and a half miles from Argyle village, containing some comfortable homes and several hundred inhabitants. Besides Daniel Stevenson, other members of the family were successfully engaged in trade, as well as Marvin Clapp & Co. and Archibald Gillis. Cuthbert & McDougall are at present in trade in a fine business block, whose arrangements permit them to carry a large stock of goods.

In 1845, William Stevenson, Jr. became the postmaster, and the office has since been held by Nicholas Robertson, Theo. Clapp, Seth H. Terry, John Walsh, W. D. Stevenson, and A. S. Cuthbert. There is a tri-weekly mail. The various trades are carried on in half a dozen shops.

At Mack's Mills, James Haggart had a store at an early day. John Shannon is at present in trade.

In the southern part of town, on lot 14, is the hamlet of

SOUTH ARGYLE,

with about a hundred inhabitants.

The place became a business point about 1824, when John Mitchell opened a store. He was soon succeeded by Wm. G. McMasters, an active merchant, who left about 1835. The place was then occupied by McNaughton & Proudfit, and afterwards by Aaron McCall, and at present by Albert Stewart. In the northern part of the village, Samuel Stewart opened a store in 1840, which he has conducted ever since.

The post-office was established about 1830, at the house of Roy, J. P. Miller, the first postmaster. It was shortly after removed to the hamlet, and William G. McMasters appointed. His successors in office have been William McNaughton, William Congdon, John H. Ferguson, Mrs. Eliza McCall, and the present incumbent, Albert Stewart. The office has a daily mail.

Mechanic shops were put up in 1827, by Wm. Congdon, who has carried on wagon and carriage making ever since. Other tradesmen that remained a long period of years were William Christie, Simon Schemmhorn, the French family, and Moses McNeil. The place has at present its full complement of shops.

#### ARGYLE VILLAGE.

This rising place is finely situated on an elevated plain, on the Moss Kill, a few miles west of the centre of the town. Settlement was first made here by George Kilmer, who formerly owned the village site. It has always been the most important place in the town. But its growth was slow, and John Ross recollects that in 1817 there were only half a dozen houses in the place. It was incorporated in 1838. There are several good business houses, a number of fine homes, and beautiful churches, ranking the village among the foremost in the county. Population, eight hundred.

One of the first to engage in trade on a large scale was Alexander Backup. His first place of business was in a house that occupied the site of the carriage-factory. He afterwards located in the southern part of the village, continuing in trade many years and being highly respected. His old stand was subsequently occupied by leading merchants, as by Carl & Dobb, Edward Dobb, and the present J. Armitage for the past fifteen years. At the lower end of the village, James McNaughton, Carl & Terry, Robert Campbell, and Clark & Stewart were successively engaged in what has, since 1832, been the stand of the present John C. Rouse. The old house was destroyed by fire in 1867, when the present building was removed to this place. Near the centre of the village Stiles Ransom was in business before 1815, and was for nearly forty years a leading merchant. His stand is at present occupied by Taylor & Strain. John Ross has been in the furniture trade more than half a century. The place has eight or ten stores in the different branches of trade.

A tavern was kept opposite the county clerk's office soon after the Revolution by Peleg Bragg and others. About 1800, Joseph Rouse became the proprietor, and continued it as a hotel and stage headquarters many years. All the buildings connected with the old hostelry have been removed. Directly opposite, at the present stand, John Ransom kept a public-house—and a portion of the building

he used is yet standing—more than seventy years. The changes of landlord here were quite frequent, James Stewart, Daniel Buck, James Carl, Dennis & Harrison, George Shannon, and Shannon & White following as successors of John Ransom. The house has been enlarged, and is adequate for the wants of the place.

The post-office was established about 1807, the mail being supplied by a line of stages running from Troy to Whitehall. Joseph Rouse was the postmaster for the first thirty-four years. Since 1841, the office has been held by John C. Rouse, Wm. H. Rouse, John A. Pattison, James Hall, Henry Shepherd, and John C. Rouse, who holds it at present.

The office has two mails per day from Fort Edward, and mails 125 letters per day; receives 100 letters. Registered letters mailed per quarter, 90; received, 30. More than 500 newspapers are distributed each week.

The public hall is a commodious frame edifice, with accommodations for five hundred people, erected in 1865, by an association formed for this purpose, and of which Edward Dobb is the secretary.

The cornet-band was organized in November, 1873, with seventeen members. Has at present ten members, under the leadership of John Hopkins.

The village has had a liberal supply of professional men. In medicine there were many able practitioners. Among them, Dr. Andrew Proudfit, a student of Dr. Rush, of Philadelphia; settled in Argyle in 1790; removed to Troy, in 1807, to engage in trade; returned in 1818, and died in 1822. He was the earliest physician of which there is any record. Dr. Robert Cook, a student of the above, practiced twenty-five years; Dr. Thomas Clark, another student, practiced about the same length of time shortly after; Dr. Robert Clark, a few years, about 1801; Dr. James Green, from Salem, several years before 1815; Dr. Zebulon Rood, from Massachusetts, about 1812, until his death in town in 1824; Dr. Worthy Watts, prior to his death in 1828; Dr. Andrew Proudfit, Jr., about 1820, removed to Stirling, N. Y.; Dr. William Wicks, educated by Dr. Green, from 1820 to '24; Dr. William Marshall, in 1835; Dr. George Gillis, a student of Dr. Cook, in practice until 1859; Dr. Hugh Proudfit, prior to 1850; Dr. Freeman Hopkins, removed to Kalamazoo, Mich.; Dr. James Savage, located at Argyle in 1820, where he yet resides, was a surgeon under Gen. McClellan, a member of the Assembly, &c.; Dr. Andrew Savage, son of the above, died in 1863; Dr. David Martin, from 1845 to 1848; Dr. John C. Sill has been in practice since 1848; Dr. James S. McNeil, since 1858; Dr. Pierce is also in practice. Other physicians in town were Doctors John Stevenson, T. Z. Gibbs, B. F. Ketchum, Sharpe McFadden, Arnold Dake, John and William Stewart, Daniel Harvey, and David Lester.

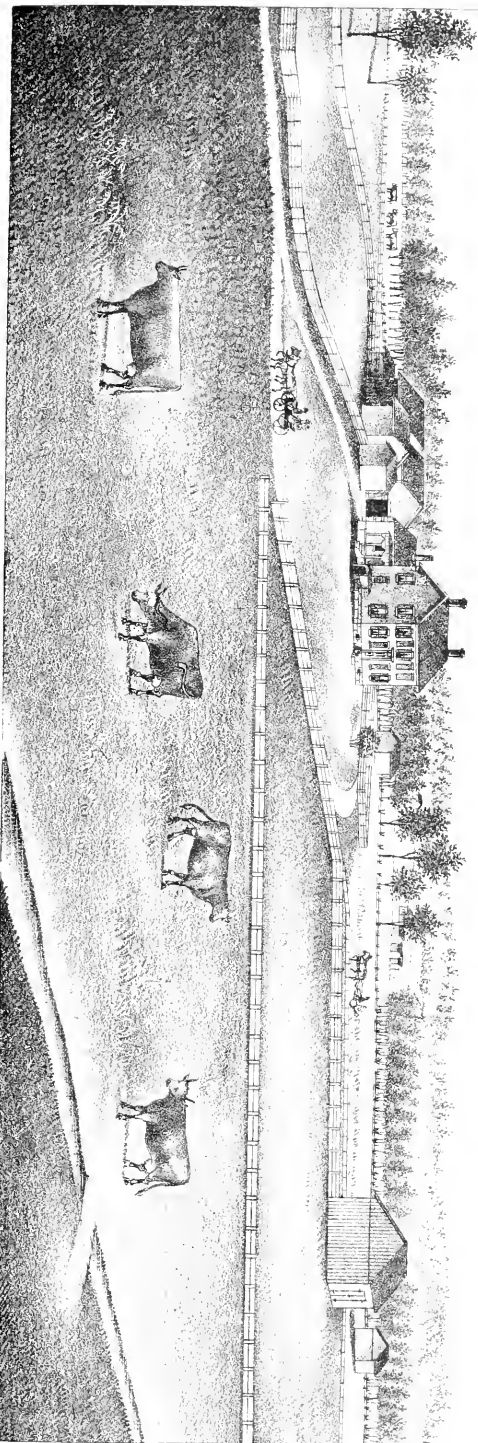
#### MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT.

The village was incorporated under a special act of the Legislature, passed March 27, 1838, which provided for the annual election of five trustees; from whose number a president shall be chosen, and other officers, and conferred the powers usual to such cases.

The first election was held June 5, 1830, with the fol-



JAMES Mc DONALD



FARM RESIDENCE OF JAMES Mc DONALD, ARGYLE, WASHINGTON COUNTY, N. Y.



lowing result: Trustees, Ransom Stiles, George Gillis, John M. Stewart, James Caud, James Savage; Clerk, William H. King; Assessors, Benj. Caswell, George W. Harsha, and Mason Martin; Collector and Constable, James Stewart. Ransom Stiles was chosen president. Since 1838, the following have been the presidents and clerks:

	Presidents.	Clerks.
1839.....	Ransom Stiles.	Sidney Mathews.
1840.....	Jesse S. Leigh.	William R. Mills.
1841.....	" " "	" " "
1842.....	James Savage.	" " "
1843.....	Ransom Stiles.	Alex. McFadden.
1844.....	" " "	" " "
1845.....	John Robertson.	" " "
1846.....	Ransom Stiles.	A. Gibson.
1847.....	" " "	" " "
1848.....	" " "	R. G. Clark.
1849.....	" " "	" " "
1850.....	James Savage.	" " "
1851.....	" " "	Henry Shipherd.
1852.....	Ransom Stiles.	" " "
1853.....	James Savage.	John C. Rouse.
1854.....	Joseph Rouse.	" " "
1855.....	Cornelius Sharp.	Boyd Madden.
1856.....	James Hall.	" " "
1857.....	Cornelius Sharp.	" " "
1858.....	" " "	John C. Rouse.
1859.....	Edward Dodd.	" " "
1860.....	" " "	" " "
1861.....	" " "	" " "
1862.....	John C. Still.	" " "
1863.....	James Savage.	" " "
1864.....	" " "	John McCall.
1865.....	" " "	E. Hill.
1866.....	" " "	" " "
1867.....	John C. Still.	" " "
1868.....	E. Hill.	O. L. Whitecomb.
1869.....	Alex. Barkley.	C. W. Taylor.
1870.....	Edward Dodd.	" " "
1871.....	" " "	" " "
1872.....	" " "	O. L. Whitecomb.
1873.....	George Shannon.	" " "
1874.....	R. G. Clark.	J. K. Bony.
1875.....	" " "	" " "
1876.....	James S. McNeil.	" " "
1877.....	David Hall.	O. L. Whitecomb.

In 1845 the board of trustees purchased a fire-engine, and commissioned seventeen persons as members of "Argyle Fire Co., No. 1." Additions to the membership were made from time to time, and in one form or other the company had an existence for about twenty years. On the 5th of Oct., 1866, a new company was formed, and the organization reported and received the sanction of the council, who provided a new engine and apparatus, costing about nine hundred dollars. An engine-house was also secured in a central locality, and the department was made subject to wholesome regulations. Unfortunately, the organization has been permitted to become ineffective, and the place is now without a regular company.

The incorporation of the village has contributed much to its present handsome appearance, resulting from the action of some of the first councils, ordering the planting of trees, and making provision for their protection; also, in adopting measures to promote the cleanliness of the village. Some amendments have been made to the original charter, but its general character remains unchanged.

THE COUNTY BUILDINGS.

Owing to the central position of Argyle, several county institutions are located within her bounds. The county clerk's office was fixed at Argyle village as an intermediate point between Salem and Sandy Hill, where the courts are held, in 1806. At that time Daniel Shipherd was clerk, and had his office in the neighborhood of the United Pres-

byterian church. Subsequently a building was erected just west of the present office, which was used until 1870, when the present structure was erected. It is a plain but neat two-story brick, well arranged with office conveniences. C. W. Taylor is the present clerk.

The county poor-house is located on a farm of two hundred and forty acres, situated on lot 18, about two miles south of the village. It is a substantial brick building, erected in 1827, and enlarged to meet growing demands for room. Joseph Stewart was the first keeper, and G. S. Lake is the present. The farm is in a good state of cultivation, the buildings in good repair, and the institution is creditably managed.

REVOLUTIONARY.

Although Argyle was not the direct theatre in which were enacted the stirring scenes of the long struggle for independence, some important incidental events have transpired within her bounds. The people felt the power of the heavy hand of war, and the torch was applied to many lowly homes, causing the occupants to flee for their lives. Thus it appears from the town records of 1791 that Robert McNaughton, living on lot 30, was expelled from his farm by the incursions of the enemy, and a year later William and Gilbert Robertson petitioned to be exempt from paying quitrent for similar reasons. The conduct of the treacherous Indians that had allied themselves to Burgoyne's army occasioned especial alarm, and justly so, for they swept through the country as with the besom of desolation. How terrible their work, and how sad the fate of those in their pathway, is graphically told in the following

REMINISCENCES OF THE REVOLUTION.\*

"Incidents of the Revolution must be interesting to every American citizen, and particularly so to the surviving friends and relatives of those immediately connected with such incidents, as well as those now residing in the vicinity where such incidents occurred.

"It is perhaps worth while to rescue from oblivion the following reliable reminiscences of the Revolution, which I had from various sources, but particularly from the lips of my aged aunt (lately deceased), who was eight years of age at the time these incidents transpired,—a time of life in which the memory is in full vigor. The impressions then made are vivid and lasting. The accumulating cares and toils and sorrows of after-life can never eradicate them. And even in old age, when the mind is incapacitated for receiving new impressions,—when the passing events of the day are soon obliterated, and leave scarcely a trace upon the mind,—incidents, even the most minute, connected with youth, or even childhood, are recalled without any apparent effort, with vivid and startling accuracy. The human mind being thus constituted, early recollections may be received as reliable information, and may be recorded as such on the historic page.

"In the latter part of the summer of 1777, a scouting-party of Indians, consisting of eight persons, received an injury, or a supposed injury, from some white persons at

By the late Arthur Reid, who was a native of the town.

New Perth, now Salem, Washington Co., New York, for which they were determined to have revenge.

At the above date, the inhabitants of New Perth and vicinity had erected a temporary fort, to which they resorted, especially at night, for protection. The inmates of this fort, observing the scouting-party of Indians above alluded to prowling around, fired upon them from the fort and killed one of their number, at which the seven surviving Indians were exceedingly exasperated. With a spirit of revenge rankling in their bosoms, they swore, according to their custom, that for the blood of their comrade they would exact the blood and scalps of the first white family that came in their way, as a plenary, expiatory sacrifice. This oath was taken in the presence of a white man, a prisoner, then in their possession. Who this prisoner was, where he resided, how, where, and when they became in possession of him, is not now known; to each of these inquiries history is silent; and all that is known of his future history will appear in the sequel.

The party of Indians alluded to was a part of a large body who had assembled, according to previous arrangements, at the place where the invading army, under General Burgoyne, was then encamped, which was on the banks of the Boquet, a romantic and picturesque little river upon the west bank of Lake Champlain, and not far distant in a northerly direction from Crown Point. In order to inspire the savages with courage, General Burgoyne considered it expedient, in compliance with their custom, to give them a war-feast, at which they performed many rites and ceremonies peculiar to themselves, indulging in the most extravagant manoeuvres, gesticulations, and exulting vociferations, such as lying in ambush and displaying their rude armorial devices, and dancing and whooping and yelling, and brandishing their tomahawks and scalping-knives. Such barbarous conduct, preparatory to engaging in war, must have been looked upon by the assembled civilized troops with suspicion and disgust.

This particular band of Indians was in command of an *Iroquois* chief, who, from his bloodthirsty nature, was called *Le Loup*, the wolf. He was bold and fiercely revengeful, adapting him well to lead the party which committed these atrocities.

About a month after the above date we find *Le Loup* and his party in the vicinity of Salem, as before related. Although more than three-fourths of a century has elapsed since that time, and although all the busy actors of the stirring scenes of the Revolution have passed from off the stage of time, yet may the bloody trail of these fierce marauders still be traced.

Accordingly, *Le Loup* and his band started from Salem, *en route* to the place where the van of the invading army, under General Burgoyne, was then encamped, which was about four miles north of Fort Edward, with a full determination of massacring and scalping the first white family that came in their way.

My grandfather's—Duncan McArthur—family was the first that came in the Indians' way on their direct route from Salem to the encampment. At that epoch the country was exceedingly sparsely settled. The margins of streams and lakes were dotted here and there by small clearings;

the vast intervening wilderness was almost entirely uninhabited, except by the Indians and the wild beasts of the forest. At that time a few families had settled along the right bank of the On-da-wa, now Batten Kill, between what is now called Fitch's Point and the bend of the Kill, about two miles north of Battenville. The Indians passed north of this settlement.

My grandfather's family consisted of six persons, viz.: the parents and four children, the eldest of whom was ten, and the youngest four years of age.

As the Indians approached the clearing upon which the dwelling stood they halted in an opening in the forest, according to their custom, in order to make preparations for executing their fiendish design. They examined their implements of warfare; they looked at the powder with which their fire-arms were loaded; they picked their gun-flints; they sharpened their tomahawks and scalping-knives, and returned their gleaming blades into sockets prepared for their reception, in broad leathern belts around their swarthy waists, to be drawn the instant they were needed; they put their ammunition in the most convenient place for momentary use. After partaking of a hasty repast,—the material of which was a fruit of their plunder,—they painted in spots their faces, necks, and shoulders with a thick coat of vermilion, and arrayed themselves with their customary ornaments of warfare. Thus the naturally savage and ferocious appearance of the Indians was greatly enhanced by the artificial means studiously employed by them, in order to make themselves appear more hideous and terrific to their enemies. Nature and art being thus combined in producing the ferocious and terrifying appearance of the savage, this appearance needs only to be accompanied by his characteristic yell,—so much dreaded by the early settlers,—to strike terror to the bravest spirit, and to make the stoutest heart quail. All things being now ready for the expected conflict, the munitions of war having been put in the best possible order, *Le Loup* and his party moved slowly forward with stealthy steps to the very edge of the forest, and again halted in order to take a survey of the premises around the house, and to mature a particular plan of attack. They were particularly cautious not to expose themselves to view from the house, concealing themselves behind the trunks of trees, and cautiously peering through small interstices in the foliage. After having made as thorough an examination of the house and its surroundings as the circumstances would admit, they retired a short distance, and assembled in council.

It was so ordered by the overruling hand of Providence that on that very day—an unusual occurrence—two men from a distant neighborhood were assisting my grandfather in harnessing and breaking a young horse. The Indians, on discovering three men about the premises, were not a little disconcerted. They were still more intimidated on discovering what they took to be three dwellings on the place. The temporary dwelling that my grandfather had first erected was still standing, and also a rude barn erected about the same time, making three buildings on the place, with the one the family lived in. The Indians were led into the belief that each of these buildings was occupied by a distinct family, from the fact of



there being three men about the place. They hesitated about making an assault upon the house. Accordingly, they convened a council to take into consideration the practicability of carrying out their premeditated plan. The members of the council were divided in their opinions; but the probability of there being three families on the premises had the preponderance. It caused them to hesitate, and finally to abandon the undertaking.

"Thus, by the interposition of a kind Providence, a family was saved from a fearful doom. If the overruling hand of Providence had not directed the footsteps of the two men thither, undoubtedly the family would have fallen a sacrifice to the relentless cruelty of the savages.

"Although Le Loup and his comrades had been frustrated in accomplishing their design upon the family, and were not a little irritated and chagrined at the failure, yet their thirst for blood was not at all abated. After they had abandoned the undertaking, they passed rapidly onward, with elastic step, in Indian file, winding along among the umbrageous forest-trees. In about an hour from the time they started they came in sight of a clearing upon which a dwelling stood, occupied by a family by the name of Allen. As the Indians neared the clearing they slackened their pace, and as they approached still nearer they used more caution, looking in every direction to see that they were not discovered, and finally, with muffled steps, they proceeded to the very edge of the forest in order to get a view of the premises. It was wheat harvest; the men were in the field reaping their grain. The Indians, after having reconnoitered the place as well as they could without being discovered from the field or the house, held a short consultation, and unanimously agreed, as it was near mid-day, to wait till the men in the field went into the house to dinner. They considered that time as the most favorable opportunity to approach the house undiscovered, and to perpetrate their diabolical design upon the family.

"From the house that the Indians had just left, Mr. Allen's dwelling was situated at the distance of about two miles, in a northwesterly direction, and about three-fourths of a mile northeasterly from the present South Argyle. The land upon which the house stood is now owned by Charles T. Fullerton, and is situated at the distance of about twenty rods in an easterly direction, on a rise of ground, from the residence of Mr. Fullerton, and about the same distance in a southerly direction from the dwelling of Archibald Armstrong, Jr.

"Mr. John Allen's family, for the time being, consisted of nine persons, viz.: himself and Mrs. Allen, and three children, and temporarily residing in the family, Mrs. Allen's sister, two colored men, and a colored woman. These colored people were slaves owned by Mr. George Kilmore, who was Mr. Allen's father-in-law. George Kilmore (or Yerry, the German name by which he was then called, George being the English of Yerry) resided in a northerly direction, at the distance of about three miles from Mr. Allen's house. Mr. Kilmore's house was situated on the northern suburbs of the present Argyle village, on the left bank of Moses Kill.

"On Friday morning Mr. Kilmore sent three slaves to assist his son-in-law harvest his wheat. Mrs. Allen's sister

went along with them. Whether the slave woman was assisting harvest the grain, or whether she was assisting about the domestic affairs of the house, is not known. The reapers were in the harvest-field when the Indians arrived, as before related.

"There is some doubt as to the time when the massacre occurred, some placing the date as Saturday, July 26, and others Friday, July 25, 1777. All the circumstances seem to indicate the latter as the more probable date.

"It will be recollected that we left the Indians waiting till the reapers retired from the field to dinner. They had nothing to do but to wait quietly till the time arrived. All their paraphernalia of warfare had been put in order for the occasion, as before related, and had not been used, and was still in readiness. The time fixed for the perpetration of the deed was rapidly approaching. The prisoner made an earnest request that he might be allowed to remain behind, and not be compelled to witness the heartrending scene. The Indians at first seemed disinclined to grant his request, but, after the prisoner had made repeated earnest entreaties to spare his feelings, they finally consented to grant his request. Accordingly, it was agreed that one of the Indians was to remain with him and guard him, while the others were to go forward and execute the deed.

"Hark! the signal for dinner was announced from the house. The men retired from the field to the house. The family sat down to their last dinner. Little did they think that the signal inviting them to the table was also the signal for the approach of the messengers of death. But no time was now to be lost; the Indians forthwith issued from the forest with all their hideousness and blood-thirstings, and approached the house, and, with a terrific yell, they— But what followed can only be gathered from the different positions in which the different members of the family were found, as no eye saw it, save the All-seeing Eye, and the eyes of the perpetrators of the deed.

"Although more than eighty-one years have elapsed since that time, and although the actors in that frightful scene have probably long since departed this life, yet even now, in attempting to describe the horrible scene that presented itself after the awful tragedy was enacted, the imagination sickens, and a noticeable tremulousness of our pen may be observed as we write.

"Mr. Allen was found at the distance of a few rods in a northerly direction from the house, about midway between the house and barn. It is supposed that when alarmed by the Indians he had escaped through a back door or window, and had proceeded thus far when shot down by the Indians. Mrs. Allen, her sister, and the youngest child were found in the same direction from the house with that of Mr. Allen, but nearer, and had probably got out of the house in the same way. It is likely that the women had hold of the child's hands, and were escaping with all possible speed, when overtaken by the Indians, tomahawked, and scalped. The other two children, when alarmed by the Indians, had secreted themselves in a bed, and were there found tomahawked and scalped. One of the colored men was found with his body in the house, his back downwards, his head protruding from the door, his neck across the threshold, his body gashed and mutilated in a horrible

manner, his scalp torn off, and his lips skinned and turned back on his face and chin, thus presenting a shocking sight. From the numerous wounds found inflicted on his body, it is supposed that he made a desperate resistance, and probably wounded some of the Indians, and, in order to gratify their revengeful dispositions, they thus mutilated his body, and left it in this condition. The position in which the colored woman and the other colored man were found is not distinctly recollected. Thus, in and around the house, lay nine inanimate gory bodies, their scalps torn off, and their blood-shot eyes protruding fearfully from their sockets.

“ Mr. Kilmore expected his daughter and slaves home on Friday evening, but as they did not return at that time, he supposed that they had not finished harvesting the wheat, and that they would return in the forepart of the succeeding day. But hour after hour of that day passed away, and they did not return. Mr. Kilmore waited, with the expectation that they would make their appearance, until it was too late to send and ascertain the cause of their detention. On the next (Sabbath) morning he sent a colored lad on horseback to find out the reason why they were thus detained. As the boy approached the house, the keen-scented horse stopped, and refused to go forward,—he smelled the blood of the slaughtered family. It was with the greatest difficulty that the horse was urged forward till his rider got a view of the appalling scene. He was not long in conveying the fearful tidings home. A few men in the neighborhood of Mr. Kilmore's assembled on that day and buried the dead. The men, while performing the burial service, were greatly afraid of the return of the Indians. Whilst some stood with rifles in their hands, the others dug two graves, and spread a sheet in each, and deposited the bodies of the whites in one grave, and the blacks in the other. Although the plow now passes over the ground where the house stood, and where the graves were made, yet their situation can still be pointed out. Until recently, boards have been kept up at the graves to designate the spot. Two aged apple-trees stand near the place, and it is supposed they were young trees at the time the scene was enacted; if so, they are living witness of that eventful tragedy.

“ On Monday evening following, the news of the massacre of the Allen family reached my great-grandfather's, who resided some two miles north of Battenville, on what is latterly known as Dwellie's hill. When the information of the foul murder had arrived, the family thought it was more than probable that their near family relatives had also become the victims of savage cruelty, from the fact of their nearness to the massacred family. In order to relieve the awful suspense under which the family labored, Archibald Campbell, my grandmother's brother, was determined to ascertain what might be the truth of the matter. He endeavored to get some one to accompany him in his undertaking, but as no one seemed willing to go, he was about to start alone, when Mr. Neil Gillaspie (whose daughter, Mrs. Bain, is still living at an advanced age in the township of Argyle) volunteered to accompany him. The two started on horseback, under the covert of the night and the forest-trees,—the distance being about four miles,—with the expectation of bringing back—if, indeed,

they came back—mournful tidings respecting the fate of the family. When they were within about half a mile of the clearing, they dismounted and tied their horses to trees, and proceeded on foot in order to make as little noise as possible. They considered it expedient to approach the house with great caution; for they were apprehensive that the family had been massacred, and that the Indians might still be lurking about the place or had perhaps taken up a temporary residence in the house. As the two men crossed the stream on the south side of the house, they were not a little alarmed at hearing something that resembled the groans of a person. This groaning, intermingling with the murmuring of the water in the stillness of the night, sounded dolefully upon their ears. They supposed that the family had been murdered, and that the groans proceeded from some of the members of it who had been left for dead. But on a more particular examination, they ascertained that the noise proceeded from a swine-sty, and was occasioned by the snoring of its inmates. Encouraged by this discovery, they went forward to the barn-yard, and there found the cattle lying, quietly chewing their cuds. They looked upon this as a good sign that all was safe. They proceeded to the gate that led to the house, and found it shut. They considered this another good sign; for if the Indians had been there, they would likely have left the gate open, and all would have been in confusion. And finally, they groped their way to the house, and found its inmates sleeping soundly,—unconscious of any danger. This was the first intimation of the probable danger they had been in, and of what had befallen the Allen family. But as yet they knew nothing about the council of Indians that had convened a few rods from the house for the purpose of determining their fate.

“ Although the family were not fully aware of the great danger they had been in, yet they knew sufficient to alarm them greatly. Without delay, they arranged their affairs as well as they could, and started that night for Duncan Campbell's. They put the children on the horses, and groping their way through the dense forest, arrived in safety at the place of destination.

“ At this time, a few families had taken up their residence at the head of the Cossayuna lake, and in that vicinity. On the northern margin of the lake one of these families lived, whose name was McEachron. The maternal head of this household was a daughter of Mr. George Kilmore, and a sister of Mrs. Allen's, whose melancholy fate is recorded on a preceding page. The lineal descendants of Peter McEachron's family reside, at the present day, only a few feet distant from the same place.

“ On hearing of the direful calamity that had befallen their near relatives, this family, with the others in the immediate neighborhood, resorted without delay to the Cossayuna island, as the nearest place of comparative safety. This island, as before stated, was situated towards the northern extremity of the lake, and nearly equidistant, about one hundred and fifty rods, from the west, north, and east shore of the lake; and towards the south the lake extended to the distance of some two or three miles.

"These terror-stricken families disposed of their temporalities as well as they could; and taking along with them such of their effects as could be easily removed, including some of the smallest of their domestic animals, they removed to the island, and there encamped for the space of two or three weeks. In choosing a location for their encampment, they were particularly careful to select a spot that was well screened by the thick foliage of the surrounding forest-trees, in order to prevent exposure from the lake-shore. During the time they sojourned there they were continually apprehensive that they would be ferreted out by the keen-scented savages. In order to secure their safety, if possible, they took turns in standing sentinels, especially during the silent watches of the night. The sentinels were stationed so that they could have a commanding view in all directions; and if the Indians attempted to approach the island with stealth and muffled oars they could give the alarm to their companions, and thus be prepared to make a defense. The party on the island deemed it necessary to keep as quiet as possible, so as not to attract the attention of the Indians. They used every means in their power to prevent the wailing of their younger children and the boisterousness of those that were older, the barking of their hunting dogs, and the crowing and cackling of their fowls; for they were fearful that the noise occasioned by their bipeds and quadrupeds would reveal their whereabouts to the lurking savages. But when Burgoyne had left Fort Edward, and the Indians had disappeared from around the lake, these families cautiously returned to their former homes.

"Dismayed and terrified, the settlers no longer relied upon Burgoyne's promised protection. The panic-stricken patriots and loyalists, on hearing of the massacre of the Allen family, and other similar depredations committed by the Indians, fled with all possible speed to some place of protection.

"Most of the families residing along the On-da-wa, or Batten Kill, and in that vicinity, went to Fort Edward, and among them was our ancestral family. After the different families had arranged their respective affairs as hastily as possible, they assembled and started for Fort Edward, taking along with them some indispensable necessaries, and driving their cattle before them. The company went by way of my grandfather's, and thence to the place where the Allen family were murdered. There the party made a halt, and took a melancholy view of the place where the bloody tragedy had been so recently enacted. Among other things that attracted their notice was a bloody cap—with a long cut in it, made by the blade of a tomahawk—lying on a stump, that had been worn by one of the family at the time of the murder. After taking a brief survey of the place, they hastened on towards the encampment.

"From Friday afternoon, the 25th of July, until Sabbath morning following, the whereabouts of Le Loup and his band cannot now be designated. But on that morning they made their appearance on the brow of the hill north of Fort Edward, and then and there a shocking tragedy was enacted; and well may it be said, in reference to it, that 'truth is stranger than fiction.' It was the massacre of Miss Jane McCrea, an amiable and intelligent lady,

under peculiar circumstances. She was attired in her wedding-dress, and about to be joined in marriage to Mr. David Jones, who was an officer in the British army. The indignant patriots, on hearing of the atrocious conduct of the Indians, were fired with an extra stimulus, and were determined to make a desperate effort to avenge these cruelties, and to free themselves from the arbitrary domination of Great Britain. Not allowing their excited passions to cool, the colonists, with all possible haste, rushed from the mountain sides and the intervening valleys, and from the extended plains, to the battle-field, and by their daring deeds of valor forced General Burgoyne and his army into an unconditional surrender. This defeat exerted a deleterious effect upon the whole of the British arms in America, and eventually resulted in the withdrawal of the whole army. It is possible that the blood of the victims, shed by savage cruelty, sealed the fate of the American Revolution."

## MILITARY.

Among those who rendered service as soldiers of the Revolution was John Smith. He was once taken prisoner by the Indians, and narrowly escaped with his life. John Taylor did service in the patriot cause as a teamster, and others served in various capacities.

In 1812 a number responded, and hastened with alacrity to the defense of the northern frontier as members of the 118th N. Y. Regt. Jesse S. Leigh was a paymaster in the above organization. John Ross, Duncan Taylor, Henry Smith, James Bain, Asa Bristol, and John Todd were among the men that went to Plattsburg.

In the support of the government, in the trying hours of the late civil war, the town was not wanting. Appropriations were frequently voted, at annual and special meetings called for this purpose, to encourage enlistments, and the taxes for this purpose aggregated nearly one hundred thousand dollars. Wm. Congdon, P. C. Hitchcock, James M. Hall, Alex. Barclay, John McCall, and David Hall were a war committee, and their action secured the requisite quotas.

Appended hereto is a list of the citizens of Argyle who did service for their country in the Rebellion:

- John Armstrong, enl. Dec. 29, 1861, 16th Art., Co. H.; disch. Aug. 29, 1865.  
 William Armstrong, enl. Dec. 29, 1861, 16th Art., Co. H.; died of disease at Wilson's Wharf, Dec. 19, 1864.  
 Charles A. Akeley, enl. Dec. 29, 1861, 16th Art., Co. H.; disch. Aug. 29, 1865.  
 William J. Armstrong, enl. Aug. 8, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. F.; disch. Jan. 4, 1863.  
 John Barn, enl. Aug. 1862, 123d Regt., Co. F.; disch. June 8, 1865.  
 Orlando D. Beattie, enl. Aug. 7, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. F.; disch. June 8, 1865.  
 William Brody, enl. Aug. 12, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. F.; wounded at Champlainville; disch. June 8, 1865.  
 Garner Baker, enl. Aug. 12, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. F.; wounded and taken prisoner May 3, 1864; died.  
 George K. Bam, enl. July 4, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. F.; disch. Nov. 30, 1862.  
 James D. Brown, enl. Nov. 7, 1861, 93d Regt., Co. I.  
 William J. Bam, enl. Nov. 7, 1861, 93d Regt., Co. I.  
 Henry P. Briggs, enl. Nov. 7, 1861, 93d Regt., Co. I.  
 James C. Briggs, enl. Nov. 7, 1861, 93d Regt., Co. I.  
 Zachariah D. Barnd, enl. Nov. 7, 1861, 93d Regt., Co. I.  
 David Barr, enl. Nov. 7, 1861, 93d Regt., Co. I.  
 Henry A. D. Brown, enl. Nov. 7, 1861, 93d Regt., Co. I.  
 Walter C. Briggs, enl. Nov. 7, 1861, 93d Regt., Co. I.  
 Hubey Bursell, enl. Dec. 29, 1861, 16th Art., Co. H.  
 James M. Crawford, 2d enl.; enl. Nov. 15, 1861, 93d Regt.; pro. to chap.; disch. June 8, 1865.  
 Andrew L. Crawford, enl.; enl. Aug. 13, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. F.; pres. to 1st lieutenant; disch. June 8, 1865.  
 James H. Crawford, enl. Aug. 13, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. F.; disch. June 8, 1865.

- James R. Cronk, enl. Aug. 22, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. F; wounded at Gettysburg; disch. March 3, 1865.
- James H. Conklin, enl. Aug. 1, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. F; disch. May 18, 1865.
- James Cursons, enl. Aug. 13, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. F; disch. June 8, 1865.
- Walter Chapman, enl. Dec. 26, 1863, 16th Art., Co. H; disch. Aug. 29, 1865.
- Clark Curtis, enl. July 31, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. F; disch. July 7, 1865.
- Wm. K. Campbell, enl. Aug. 14, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. F; wounded May 25, 1864; disch. June 8, 1865.
- Charles Carter, enl. Aug. 10, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. F; disch. June 8, 1865.
- Wm. J. Copeland, enl. Aug. 17, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. F; disch. June 8, 1865.
- Simon D. Curtis, enl. Aug. 2, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. F; disch. July 15, 1865.
- Joseph Cartwright, enl. Aug. 21, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. F; died in New York, April 21, 1865.
- George Congdon, enl. Dec. 19, 1863, 16th Art., Co. H; d. ed at Elmira, Feb. 28, 1864.
- Henry C. Carter, enl. Sept. 4, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. F; trans. to 60th N. Y. Inf. Jacob Dings, enl. Aug. 31, 1864, 41th Regt., Co. K; wounded; disch. Oct. 11, 1864.
- Charles Dings, enl. Aug. 7, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. F; prisoner March 9, 1865; disch. June 17, 1865.
- James S. Dobbin, enl. Aug. 22, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. F; in a dept.; disch. May 27, 1865.
- Schnyler Burke, enl. Aug. 22, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. F; pro. to corp.; disch. June 8, 1865.
- Thomas Donison, enl. Aug. 29, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. F; disch. June 8, 1865.
- Martin Davis, enl. Nov. 7, 1861, 93d Regt., Co. I.
- Ezra Durham, enl. Nov. 7, 1861, 93d Regt., Co. I.
- Alva Durkee, enl. Dec. 7, 1863; in Italy prison, 1861; disch. Aug. 29, 1865.
- Phineas F. Dunn, enl. 123d Regt., Co. A.
- Stokes Edsworth, enl. Aug. 2, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. F; disch. June 8, 1865.
- Wm. H. Emerson, enl. Aug. 9, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. F; died at Stafford Court-House, Va., Feb. 10, 1864.
- Henry Everett, enl. Nov. 7, 1861, 93d Regt., Co. I.
- George H. Farnsworth, enl. Dec. 26, 1863, 16th Art., Co. H; disch. Aug. 29, 1865.
- John French, enl. July 31, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. F; pro. to sergt.; disch. June 8, 1865.
- Russell Fullerton, enl. Aug. 31, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. F; wounded; pro. to corp.; disch. March 14, 1865.
- Simon B. Foster, enl. Nov. 7, 1861, 93d Regt., Co. I.
- Outland Foxon, enl. Dec. 6, 1861, 93d Regt., Co. I.
- James Gilchrist, blacksmith; enl. Sept. 1864, 7th Cav., Co. A; disch. April 3, 1862.
- Michael Gleason, enl. Nov. 7, 1861, 93d Regt., Co. I.
- Augustus A. Gordon, enl. Nov. 7, 1861, 93d Regt., Co. I.
- William W. Hawkins, enl. Dec. 6, 1861, 93d Regt., Co. I; pro. sergt.; wounded; disch. July 12, 1865; died Aug. 6, 1876, from effects of wound.
- Hemy C. Hopkins, enl. Aug. 9, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. F; disch. Aug. 20, 1865.
- Theodore Haggart, enl. Aug. 22, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. F; died at Harper's Ferry, Va., Jan. 5, 1863.
- Taylor A. Hopkins, enl. Aug. 6, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. F; killed at Peach-Tree Creek, July 29, 1864.
- Henry C. Hutchins, enl. Aug. 5, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. F; died at Fairfax Station, Va., Jan. 15, 1864.
- Lewis H. Harsh, enl. June 6, 1861, 23d Regt., Co. B; disch. June, 1863.
- Lyman Howard, Jr., enl. Nov. 7, 1861, 93d Regt., Co. I.
- Samuel K. Higgins, enl. Nov. 7, 1861, 93d Regt., Co. I.
- George Henry, enl. Nov. 11, 1861, 93d Regt., Co. I.
- James T. Hoy, enl. Sept. 4, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. F; wounded May 10, 1864, Resaca, Ga.; disch. June 8, 1865.
- David Irwin, enl. Aug. 4, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. F; wounded April 19, 1865, at Goldsboro; disch. June 8, 1865.
- Henry Irwin, enl. Aug. 21, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. F; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps; disch. June 28, 1865.
- Edward T. Jackson, enl. Nov. 7, 1861, 93d Regt., Co. I.
- Samuel Johnson, enl. Sept. 4, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. F; disch. June 8, 1865.
- William T. Knickerbocker, enl. July 31, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. F; wounded; trans. to Invalid Corps; disch. July 3, 1865.
- Ebenezer Kinney, enl. Aug. 8, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. F; wounded July 29, 1864, at Peach-Tree Creek, Ga.
- James Kelly, enl. Nov. 7, 1861, 93d Regt., Co. I.
- John Kenyon, enl. Nov. 7, 1861, 93d Regt., Co. I.
- Archibald Killmer, enl. Sept. 4, 1862; disch. June 8, 1865.
- Thomas Landrum, 2d lieut.; enl. 1861, 23d Regt.
- William Larkley, enl. Aug. 11, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. F; wounded; dis. h. June 11, 1865.
- Samuel A. Lester, enl. Dec. 29, 1863, 16th Art., Co. K; disch. Aug. 29, 1865.
- Willam A. Lant, enl. Aug. 29, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. F; disch. March 16, 1865.
- Joseph La Port, enl. Aug. 1, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. F; disch. March 27, 1865.
- Alexander B. Lester, enl. Nov. 7, 1861, 93d Regt., Co. I.
- Margon Luther, enl. Dec. 10, 1863, 93d Regt., Co. I.
- John Lottens, enl. Dec. 18, 1861, 93d Regt., Co. I.
- Erskine Lester, enl. Dec. 29, 1863, 16th Art., Co. H.
- Zenas Lamworton, enl. Nov. 30, 1861, 93d Regt.
- Andrew H. McWhorter, enl. Aug. 3, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. F; pro. to corp.; lost right arm; disch. June 15, 1865.
- William H. Morris, enl. Aug. 4, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. F; disch. June 8, 1865.
- George McKibben, enl. Aug. 1, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. F; killed at Chancellorsville, May 3, 1863.
- George Merckel, enl. Aug. 22, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. F; disch. June 8, 1865.
- Joseph M. McMurray, enl. Aug. 5, 1864, 123d Regt., Co. F; wounded; disch. Feb. 15, 1865.
- Jacob Mickel, enl. Aug. 9, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. F; disch. June 8, 1865.
- Patrick Malone, enl. Aug. 7, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. F.
- William J. McCallum, enl. July 31, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. F; pro. to sergt.; disch. June 8, 1865.
- John R. McMillan, enl. Aug. 14, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. F; pro. to sergt.; disch. May 27, 1865.
- Sylvester McMurray, enl. Aug. 7, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. F; pro. to sergt.; disch. June 8, 1865.
- John Martin, enl. Aug. 6, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. F; pro. to corp.; wounded; lost right leg; disch. July 19, 1865.
- Daniel M. McCallan, enl. Aug. 4, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. F; pro. to corp.; disch. Oct. 11, 1864.
- Duncan R. McDougall, enl. Aug. 22, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. F; pro. to corp.; disch. June 8, 1865.
- John McCluskey, musician; enl. July 31, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. F; disch. June 8, 1865.
- Moses L. McNeil, enl. Aug. 22, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. F; disch. June 8, 1865.
- Matthew McCalland, enl. Aug. 29, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. F; disch. June 9, 1865.
- Alexander I. McDougall, enl. Aug. 9, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. F; disch. June 9, 1863.
- Joseph H. Morrish, enl. Aug. 4, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. F; died at Atlanta, Ga., of dropsy, Oct. 28, 1864.
- John Murray, enl. Aug. 14, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. F.
- John McPhillips, enl. Dec. 31, 1863, 16th Art., Co. K.
- William Mabb, enl. Nov. 7, 1861, 93d Regt., Co. I.
- Hugh Martin, enl. Nov. 7, 1861, 93d Regt., Co. I.
- James McLane, enl. Nov. 7, 1861, 93d Regt., Co. I.
- Patrick McCall, enl. Nov. 7, 1861, 93d Regt., Co. I.
- Sylvester McMorris, enl. Aug. 7, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. F; disch. June 8, 1865.
- William J. Nelson, enl. July 30, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. F; disch. June 8, 1865.
- James E. Perry, enl. Aug. 7, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. F; disch. June 8, 1865.
- Robert A. Pendergrass, enl. Aug. 11, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. F; disch. June 8, 1865.
- Duncan A. Peterson, enl. Aug. 7, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. F; taken prisoner, May 3, 1863; disch. June 8, 1865.
- Duncan Robertson, capt.; enl. Aug. 14, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. F; disch. June 8, 1865.
- William Randles, 1st lieut.; enl. Nov. 15, 1861, 93d Regt., Co. A; pro. to capt.; wounded; dis. h. April 5, 1865.
- James M. Roman, enl. Aug. 8, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. F; pro. to sergt.; died of wounds, June 24, 1864.
- Donald Reid, 1st lieut.; enl. Aug. 4, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. F; disch. June 8, 1865.
- Robert S. Robertson, enl. Nov. 16, 1861, 93d Regt., Co. I.
- John E. Rice, enl. Dec. 29, 1863, 16th Art., Co. H; pro. to artificer; disch. Aug. 29, 1865.
- William J. Rice, enl. Feb. 9, 1864, 16th Art., Co. H; disch. Aug. 29, 1865.
- Peter B. Robbins, enl. Aug. 4, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. F; wounded; disch. March 29, 1864.
- George H. Robinson, enl. Aug. 21, 1862; 123d Regt., Co. F; lost right arm; dis. h. June 5, 1865.
- Orville C. Robinson, enl. Aug. 7, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. F; disch. June 8, 1865.
- Charles W. Robinson, enl. Dec. 29, 1863, 16th Art., Co. H; disch. Aug. 29, 1865.
- John E. Rockstraw, enl. Aug. 9, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. F; disch. June 8, 1865.
- Alexander Robinson, enl. Aug. 1862, 123d Regt., Co. F; pro. to corp.; disch. Dec. 1, 1862.
- George Robinson, 2d lieut.; enl. Aug. 1862, 123d Regt., Co. F; pro. to 1st lieut.; disch. June 8, 1865.
- Alexander Boyd, enl. Aug. 1, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. F; disch. June 8, 1865.
- Charles E. Boyd, enl. Aug. 4, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. F; disch. June 8, 1865.
- Thomas Rogers, enl. Aug. 21, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. F; wounded at Altoona; dis. h. May 22, 1865.
- Zenas Robinson, enl. Aug. 22, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. F; disch. Feb. 4, 1863.
- Clark Ross, enl. Aug. 19, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. F; pro. com. sergt.
- Harvey M. Reid, enl. Aug. 15, 1864, 123d Regt., Co. F; died at Stafford Court-House, Feb. 26, 1865.
- Sylvester Ray, enl. Dec. 29, 1863, 16th Art., Co. H; discharged.
- Charles Roy, enl. Nov. 15, 1861, 93d Regt., Co. I.
- Archibald Robertson, enl. Dec. 29, 1863, 16th Art., Co. H.
- Orville C. Robinson, enl. Dec. 29, 1863, 16th Art., Co. H; disch. June 8, 1865.
- John E. Ryxstam, enl. Sept. 4, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. F; dis. h. June 8, 1865.
- George L. Robinson, enl. July 21, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. F; pro. to sergt.; disch. April 21, 1865.
- Zenas S. Robinson, enl. Sept. 4, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. F; dis. h. Jan. 26, 1863.
- Harvey Reynolds, enl. in Co. K, 123d Regt.
- John Scott, enl. Dec. 29, 1863, 16th Art., Co. F; died at Fort Fisher, N. C., Feb. 19, 1865.
- Alexander Stewart, enl. Dec. 29, 1863, 16th Art., Co. H; disch. Aug. 29, 1865.
- Walter Scott, enl. Dec. 29, 1863, 16th Art., Co. H; disch. Aug. 29, 1865.
- William C. Skelton, enl. Aug. 9, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. F; wounded at Chancellorsville; disch. Aug. 12, 1865.
- James N. Stone, enl. Aug. 28, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. F; wounded; disch. Jan. 29, 1865.

- Abner Q. Scott, enl. Aug. 11, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. F; dish. June 8, 1865.
- William H. Seout, enl. Aug. 11, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. F; pro. to corp.; dish. June 8, 1865.
- Robert Smith, enl. July 31, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. F; dish. June 8, 1865.
- Russel C. Smith, enl. Aug. 11, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. F; dish. June 8, 1865.
- William H. Smith, enl. Aug. 9, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. F; dish. June 23, 1865.
- John T. Selfridge, enl. Aug. 21, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. F; dish. June 8, 1865.
- Theodore Stanley, enl. Aug. 1, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. F; pro. to corp.; dish. March 23, 1863.
- James S. Schermerhorn, enl. Aug. 20, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. F; wounded; pro. to sergt.; trans. to V. R. C.; dish. July 26, 1865.
- George Scott, enl. July 31, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. F; pro. to sergt.; dish. June 8, 1865.
- David G. Stewart, enl. Aug. 4, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. F; died of wounds, June 22, 1864, at Colp's Farm.
- John Smith, enl. Nov. 12, 1861, 93d Regt., Co. I.
- Jerome Sears, enl. Dec. 23, 1861, 93d Regt., Co. I.
- Harvey J. Sanders, enl. Dec. 29, 1861, 16th Art., Co. H.
- John Scott, enl. Sept. 4, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. F; wounded June 22, 1864, at Colp's Farm, Ga.; dish. June 8, 1865.
- William Sheffeld, enl. Sept. 4, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. F; dish. June 8, 1865.
- Theodore C. Taylor, enl. Dec. 29, 1861, 16th Art., Co. H; dish. Aug. 29, 1865.
- John A. Taylor, enl. Dec. 23, 1861, 16th Art., Co. H; pro. corp.; dish. June 4, 1865.
- James W. Taylor, enl. Aug. 15, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. F; dish. June 8, 1865.
- Simon Tucker, enl. Aug. 4, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. F; dish. June 8, 1865.
- George L. Taylor, enl. Aug. 19, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. F; wounded May 3, 1864; supposed dead prisoner.
- James Tucker, enl. Jan. 5, 1864, 16th Regt., Co. I; dish. Feb. 6, 1865, 2d sergt.
- Glenn Williamson, enl. Dec. 29, 1861, 16th Art., Co. H; dish. Aug. 29, 1865.
- Daniel McN. White, enl. Aug. 8, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. F; dish. June 8, 1865.
- Robert McM. Williams, enl. Aug. 4, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. F; prisoner; dish. June 8, 1865.
- John D. Williams, enl. Aug. 9, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. F; dish. June 8, 1865.
- Jacob Williams, enl. Aug. 4, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. F; dish. Sept. 25, 1864.
- Christopher Wilson, enl. Aug. 21, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. F; dish. June 8, 1865.
- William J. Wood, enl. Aug. 9, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. F; killed at Chancellorsville, May 3, 1863.
- Ebenezer Willett, enl. Dec. 19, 1861, 16th Art., Co. H; dish. Aug. 29, 1865.
- Samuel Willett, enl. Dec. 13, 1861, 16th Art., Co. H; dish. Aug. 29, 1865.
- Arthur Whaley, enl. Nov. 7, 1861, 93d Regt., Co. I.
- Albert Wart, enl. Nov. 7, 1861, 93d Regt., Co. I.
- Elijah Warren, enl. Nov. 7, 1861, 93d Regt., Co. I.
- Joseph R. White, enl. Dec. 29, 1861, 16th Art., Co. H.
- William Wilson, enl. 17th Regt.
- O. L. Whitehead, enl. May 18, 1861, 2d Regt. Vermont Vols.; in first battle of Bull Run, July 21, 1861; pro. hospital steward, regular army, June 20, 1862; dish. June 29, 1865.

## C A M B R I D G E.

WHEN first erected Cambridge included its present territory, the towns of Jackson and White Creek, and a part of Vermont, and was within the jurisdiction of the county of Albany.

By the act dividing the county of Albany into districts, passed on the 12th of March, 1772, it was enacted that all that part of Albany county lying north of Schaghticoke and east of Saratoga be what was then called a district, and named Cambridge, and it was thereby enabled to elect certain officers to manage its local affairs, and a supervisor to act in county affairs with those of the other districts. It remained as a district in the county of Albany till it was organized as a town in 1788, and as such continued in that county till annexed to the county of Washington, in the year 1791.

It will be observed that the town never belonged to Charlotte county, the name of which was changed to Washington in 1784, nor to the latter until seven years after the change of name. In 1816 the towns of White Creek and Jackson were set off, leaving Cambridge with its present area, twenty-two thousand six hundred and fifty-seven acres, and the following bounds: north by Jackson; east by White Creek, the boundary line being the turnpike; south by the Hoosick river and Rensselaer county; and west by Easton. Its position relative to the other towns in the county is the southernmost in the middle tier.

The surface of the town is pleasantly varied by hills and dales, the summits of the hills rising from two hundred to three hundred feet above the valleys, and decreasing in elevation towards the Hoosick river, where the country is generally level. Along the eastern border is a portion of the valley of the Owl Kill, or the famous Cambridge valley, whose reputation for fertility and beauty is world-wide. The town was originally well timbered, a considerable portion of the lowlands with pine. A fair proportion of the uplands are yet covered with fine groves, whose contrast with the well-tilled fields and attractive buildings produces a happy effect. The soil is a loam, varying from a sandy composition to a light clay, with occasional lots of a gravelly nature. It is generally very productive, and especially adapted for the culture of flax, potatoes, and garden seeds. The production of the latter forms an important industry.

The town has but few streams, and none larger than a brook, but these are well distributed and afford good drainage.

Cambridge embraces a part of the Hoosick patent, which was granted on both sides of that stream in 1688, the principal portion being in Rensselaer county. About four thousand acres are included in Cambridge. The remainder of the town was a part of the Cambridge patent, granted in 1761 to Isaac Sawyer, Edmund Wells, Jacob Lansing,

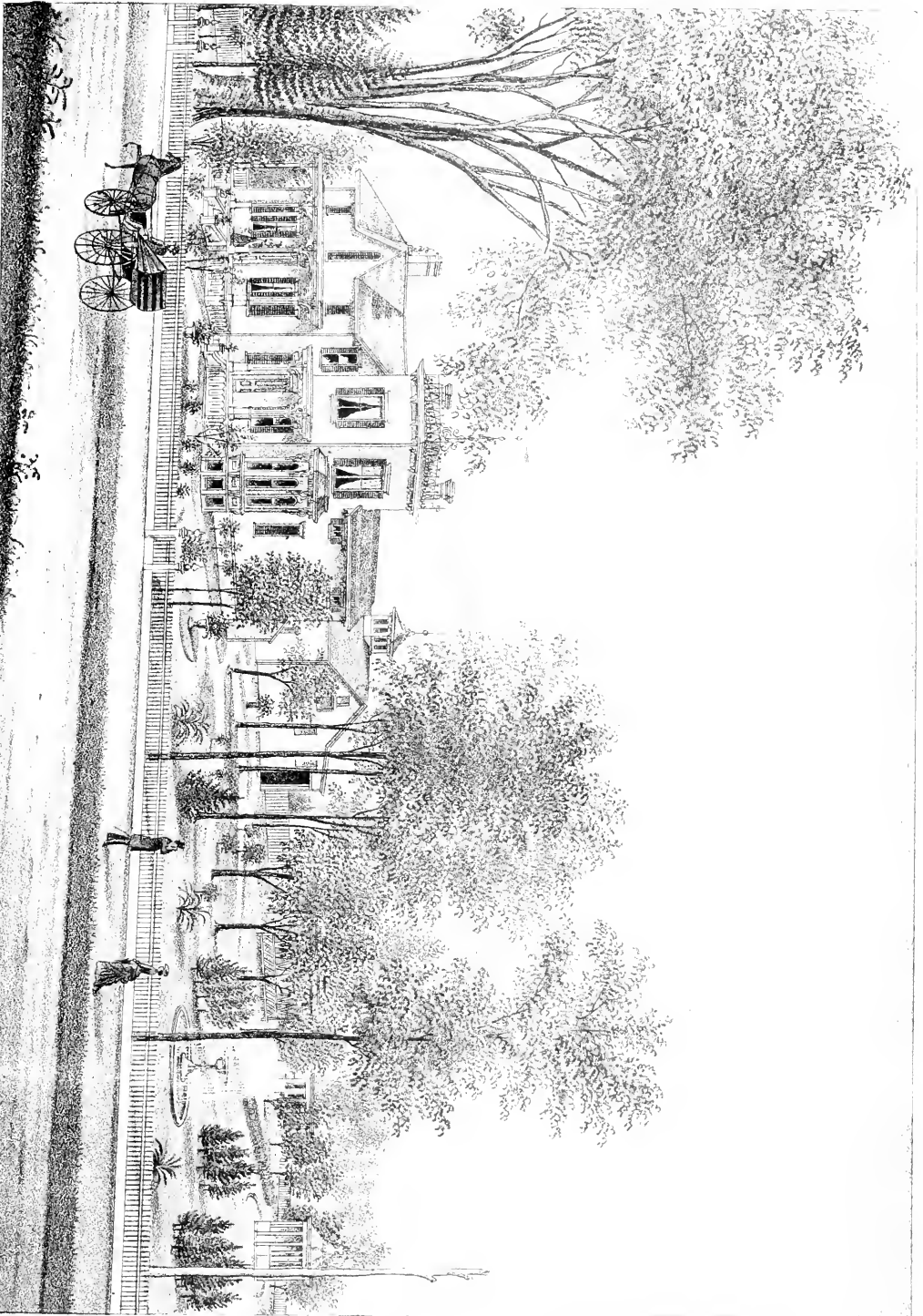
Wm. Smith, Alexander Colden, Goldsboro Bangor, and others, on condition that immediate settlements be made. The tract included thirty-one thousand five hundred acres, north of the Hoosick patent and extending up the valley, which took the name of the patent.

To induce settlements on this land, the patentees gave one hundred acres to each of the first thirty families who would become actual settlers. The names which are now known of the first settlers are John McClung, James and Robert Cowan, Samuel Bell, Colonel Blair, George Gilmore, George Duncan, David Harrow, Wm. Clark, John Scott and Thomas Morrison (whose son was the first-born child among the settlers). These came on the lands in 1761-63. Other early settlers in the vicinity were Ephraim Cowan, Robert Gilmore, Austin Wells, Samuel Clark, Jonathan Morrison, Edwin Wells, John Allen, David Sprague, Seth Chase, John Woods, John Harroun, Thomas McCool, Thomas Ashton, Simeon Fowler, John Young, Josiah Dewey, Racl Beebe, Samuel Clark, Wm. Eager, Wm. Selfridge, John Younglove, and John Corey.

The names of other early settlers are given in the record of those who were disturbed in possession of their lands by reason of the Revolution, and which for a time were exempted from quitrents on that account. They were James Cowden, Ephraim Bessey, Benjamin Smith, John Morrison, Wm. Cooper, Isaac Gibbs, James S. Cowden, Samuel Cowden, David Cowden, George Searl, Wm. Bleck, Archibald Campbell, John Campbell, Wm. Campbell, George Telford, Winslow Heath, Timothy Heath, Wm. King, Amos Buck, James Warner, Eben Warner, John Austin, on the Cambridge patent. Many who had taken up lots previous to the Revolution left them during that period, some from fear of disturbance by Tories and Indians, who were prowling about the country for plunder, and some, who chose to desert their friends and join their enemies, left this region altogether. The lands of some of these were confiscated by the government after the war, and sold to other settlers.

Very many of the foregoing settled in what is now White Creek, and a few in Jackson. A few of the more important settlers are noted at length in the following pages.

Edmund Wells was descended from an English stock. His father, Thomas Wells, was born in Dudley, Worcestershire, England, in 1694, and came to America in 1712, and settled in Saybrook, Conn. Here he was united in marriage with Elizabeth Merrill, in May, 1720. Edmund Wells, one of the original proprietors of the Cambridge patent, was born in Saybrook, Feb. 19, 1721. In 1773 he removed with his family from Hebron, Conn., and settled, in what is now the town of Cambridge, on the farm now owned and occupied by Thomas Cornell. He is the only



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one of the patentees who came to live upon the patent. His children were John Howell Wells, lived and died in Connecticut. Edmund Wells, Jr., born in 1746; graduated at Yale College, Sept. 14, 1768; came with the family in 1773. He was a prominent man in the town. He died on the homestead, Sept. 26, 1826, aged eighty years. Mary Wells, married Walter Raleigh, and lived and died in Cambridge. Henry Wells, died young. James Wells, was a lieutenant of dragoons in the Continental service. He died at Croton River, Sept. 23, 1701, aged thirty years. Sarah, married Joseph Peters, and lived and died in Cambridge. Austin, lived and died on his farm in White Creek, Dec. 8, 1849.

Captain Daniel Wells was born in Hebron, Conn., in 1754; in April, 1776, enlisted and joined the army then stationed on Long Island under the immediate command of General Washington. He held the rank of orderly-sergeant, and was selected as the bearer of a dispatch from General Washington to General Sullivan, containing sealed orders apprising him of the intended retreat. The duties were discharged with promptness amidst darkness and storm. Sergeant Wells' term of enlistment having expired while the army was at White Plains, he received his discharge, and returned to Hebron, Conn., where he stood as a minute-man. In 1779 he removed with his family to Cambridge and settled on the farm now owned by William Curtis. Here he lived with the companion of his youth for more than half a century, and was blessed with a family of sixteen children. He died May 6, 1840, aged eighty-six years. He was a man of strong mind. Respected by his fellow-citizens, he had been honored with various posts of office, both civil and military, which he filled with fidelity.

Descendants of the Wells family are yet living in this and the adjoining towns.

On the west of the Owl Kill, several miles below the village of Cambridge, settled the Cowdens and Longs, when James Cowden opened the first tavern in the old town of Cambridge, in a log house. It stood on the west side of the road now known as the turnpike, and consequently in the present town of Cambridge.

Major Cowden was somewhat peculiar in his tastes, and originated the checkered style of painting, after the original log house was substituted with a frame building. He was buried in the "old grave-yard," July 30, 1800, aged sixty-five years, where he lies by the side of his wife, Mrs. Sarah Hall, who died May 9, 1811, aged sixty-five years. She (Sarah Comstock) was first married to Thomas Comstock, a descendant of the Puritans, who heroically fell in the battle of Bennington, Aug. 16, 1777; then to Captain Edward Long, of Revolutionary memory; afterwards Major James Cowden; and last to Burgess Hall. The heroic death of her first husband in defense of his country constituted her a heroine at the recurring anniversary of the battle of Bennington, which she invariably attended.

Many years ago, Edward Long repainted the "Checkered House" on the north and south ends and front side. When the house was remodeled in 1853, at a considerable expense, he painted the front side only in checkers, which serves to perpetuate its name.

The late Edward Long resided in the house nearly

seventy years, and died Aug. 10, 1860, when the property came into the possession of Colonel Berry Long, and is now occupied by tenants as a private residence.

Phineas Whiteside, Esq., was born in Ireland, county of Tyrone, June 31, 1716. When a young man, he and a brother emigrated to this country, and settled in Lancaster Co., Pa. Shortly after, his brother returned to Ireland. About the year 1766, Mr. Whiteside purchased eight hundred acres of land from the Cambridge patent, in the southwest part of the town, and contracted for six hundred acres more; but the War of the Revolution breaking out before he got a title, he was unable to do so after the war closed, and consequently took a perpetual lease at a rental of one shilling per acre. This lease was terminated by a purchase of the land in the year 1877. As his sons came of age he gave to each two hundred acres of land. John, the eldest son, made choice of the farm now owned by a grandson, Robert McMurray, who lives in the brick house built in 1794.

William, the second son, chose the farm now owned by David Hawley, who married a granddaughter, and by Mrs. Fuller, another granddaughter.

Peter, the third son, located on a farm now owned by F. Thayer; Mrs. Thayer is a granddaughter. Thomas settled on a part of the six-hundred-acre tract, on the northwest two hundred acres. The frame house, built in 1796, is yet standing. The whole is now owned by Mr. Thomas C. Whiteside, a grandson. Edward, the fifth son, settled on the southeast corner of the leased tract, and it is now in possession of Henry Whiteside, a great-grandson. Oliver remained on the homestead of his father. It is now owned by F. Thayer.

Mr. Phineas Whiteside was a very patriotic man, and during the War of the Revolution espoused the cause of the colonies, and subscribed one thousand pounds to aid the colonial government. He also exerted himself in behalf of some men who had straggled from the army in search of provisions which their officers had neglected to furnish. They were arrested and tried by court-martial for desertion. In defending them he used so much skill that he procured their acquittal, and the officers were reprimanded. The members of the Whiteside family erected a church in 1800, which will be noticed elsewhere.

John Shiland and family emigrated from Galway, Scotland, in the year 1774, and settled first in the town of Unadilla, Otsego county. During the War of the Revolution they were driven away from their lands by the Indians. They came to the town of Cambridge about 1780, and settled on the present homestead, now owned by a grandson, Mr. Thomas Shiland.

The children were John, who lived and died on the homestead, May 2, 1844; William, kept a store at an early day in the vicinity of the homestead, afterwards moved to Montreal, and died there; Ann, became Mrs. Wm. Hanna, and lived and died in Montreal. The children of a second wife were James, moved to Argyle, and Thomas, moved to Delaware county.

Nathaniel Kenyon and family moved from Rhode Island before the War of the Revolution, and settled in the town of Easton. His sons, Mumford and Perry, settled in the town

of Cambridge about the same time. Mumford located on a farm now owned by R. Ely. Of his children, Charissa became Mrs. Asa Hill, and lives in Michigan; Elisha lives in Jackson; Nathaniel and John live in Cambridge. Of Perry Kenyon's family, Martin lived in Cambridge; Benj. B. lives in White Creek; Ruth married Cornelius Willett; and Phoebe became Mrs. Elliott Lee,—they are living in Cambridge. Thomas E., a grandson, is now postmaster at Centre Cambridge.

Samuel Willett moved from New Jersey at the close of the Revolutionary war, and settled on a farm now owned by the estate of Seneca Wright. There were four sons, John, Cornelius, Samuel, and Sidney.

Hugh Larnmouth (now Larnon), from Scotland, was a very early settler. The farm was in the possession of descendants until a few years ago; it is now owned by David English. John Galloway, a pioneer from Scotland, settled on a farm afterwards owned by John Cowan, an old settler. It is now owned by the estate of R. Wright. Among other old settlers and families in the centre of the town are David Burrows, Calvin Skinner, Alexander Marshall, and the Almys, Tiltons, Mayhews, and Brownells. In the Sherman family Polly Sherman lived to be upwards of one hundred years old.

Among the early settlers in the southwest corner of the town of Cambridge was Elinu Gifford. He was one of the crew of a privateer during the War of the Revolution, and the following incident is related of him. The vessel to which he belonged captured a British merchant vessel, which proved to be a rich prize, as she had on board a large amount of silver. The money was transferred to the privateer and the merchant vessel sent into port. For gallant conduct he was promoted, and made mate of the privateer immediately after the capture. The privateer caught a Tartar in the next ship she undertook to capture. She proved to be a British seventy-four-gun ship-of-war in disguise, and the saucy privateer was captured. Mr. Gifford and others were confined in the hold of the British ship, which was to sail the next day for England. They were then off the coast of the island of Cuba. Mr. Gifford, who was a large, powerful man and an excellent swimmer, proposed to a comrade to escape that night by swimming to the land. The comrade said he "could not swim so far." "Then I will help you," Mr. Gifford said. As soon as it was dark they let themselves down into the water quietly and struck out for the shore, some three miles distant, which they reached in safety. Mr. Gifford made his way to the States, and after awhile settled in this town. His son Nathan still lives in the town, a hale and hearty old man, aged eighty-seven years. He was in the Cambridge company in the War of 1812. His captain refusing to go, Mr. Gifford took the command.

East of the Giffords were several Lee families at an early day, and descendants yet reside there. One of them, John Lee, was the first president of the Greenwich & Johnsonville Railroad.

George Gilmore emigrated from the north of Ireland about the year 1774-75, and settled on a farm between Cambridge village and Coila. At the time Bann's forces passed through the town the family had sixty bushels of wheat

stored in the chamber of their house. This the enemy took, and fed to their horses. Captain Gilmore took part in the War of the Revolution, and was at the battle of Saratoga. Of the children, Jenny became Mrs. Daniel Patten, and moved to Utica, N. Y.; Sarah became Mrs. Watson, and moved to western New York; Betsey married Robert Law; James settled near Coila; John moved to Onondaga county; Kelsey moved to the town of Easton. Of the children of James in this county are Mrs. Ham (living in Coila, aged eighty-four); Martin, living in Cambridge; and Mrs. Culver, living in Coila.

William Stevenson, Sr., was born in Stranraur, Scotland, February, 1772, and emigrated to America in 1795, settling in Cambridge at what was known as Stevenson's Corners, now Coila, where he established himself in the mercantile business. He was united in marriage, Oct. 16, 1800, with Mary McNeil, of Argyle. She died March 28, 1815, leaving four children, Jane, William, Anna Maria, and James. Jane married Rev. Donald C. McLaren; she died in Geneva, N. Y. William lived and died in Cambridge. Anna Maria married Rev. John G. Smart, D.D. When he retired from the ministry, in 1850, he came to Cambridge and took up his residence at Coila in the Stevenson homestead. Several of his sons have become well-known ministers. James S., another son, has been a member of Congress, and is the editor of the *Washington County Post*. James M. resided in Troy, and edited the *Daily Whig*. He was a graduate of Union College, and a lawyer by profession.

Wm. Stevenson, Sr., was married a second time, July 8, 1817, to Fanny McAllister, of Philadelphia. She died Nov. 22, 1823, leaving three children,—Sarah Mary, who died young, John McAllister, and Frances Wardale, who died at Geneva, N. Y. John McAllister Stevenson was born in Cambridge, and always resided there till his decease. He received a classical education at the Cambridge Academy and Union College. Soon after graduating from the latter institution, in 1832, he studied law and was admitted to the bar, but did not enter upon the practice of his profession, the large estate left by his father requiring all his care.

He was united in marriage, Sept. 20, 1843, with Miss Seraph H., daughter of Rev. E. H. Newton, and leaves her surviving him with quite a large family.

Other settlers of prominence and note were Arthur Ackley, Samuel Bowen, John Webster, John Green, John Weir, Jesse Averill, Luke English, John Wait, Abraham Wright, and James Coulter.

The names of many others will appear in connection with early church histories and the villages in which they resided. The population in 1815 was, males, 1049; females, 1126. In 1875 there were 1250 males and 1022 females. Of this number 1577 were natives of Washington County, 294 of Ireland, and the remainder of four other foreign countries.

#### CIVIL GOVERNMENT.

We extract from the "Town-book for Cambridge, in the County of Albany and Province of New York, for the Inhabitants of Cambridge District," the following:

"Officers chosen at the annual meeting held at Cambridge, in ye county of Albany and in the province of

New York, on the first Tuesday in May, 1774: First, for moderator, — Morrison, Esq. For supervisor, Simeon Covel. For *scissors*, David Sprague, of White Creek, and Michael Ryan, of Cambridge. For town treasurer, Isaiah Younglove, Esq. For overseers of the road, Samuel Heth, for the west quarter; John Morrison, Edward Wells, and Robert Edmundson, for the middle division; Nathan Smith, for Kylar's patent; John Soule and Samuel Hodges, for White Creek; Harvard Wilcox, for Walloomsack; Andrew Thomas, for Quassaook; Thomas Ashton, for Ashgrove; Simon Berry and Jabez Mosher, for Fowlis. For overseers of the poor, John Lake, of White Creek, and Robert Gilmore, of Cambridge. For collector and constable, Geo. Gilmore, of Cambridge, and Ebenezer Allen, constable of White Creek; Peter Halley, for Allentown; John Corey, for Shaftsbury. For fence-viewers and appraisers, Seth Chase and David Sprague, of White Creek; Samuel Heth and Hugh Gray, of Cambridge. For firemen, John Wyer, James Morrison, Hazard Wilcox, Jabez Mosher, Isaiah Younglove, and Ebenezer Wright. For poundmasters, James Cowden, Samuel Hodges. Hogs voted by a majority of votes to run at large, being yoked and ringed.

"An occasional meeting held at Simeon Covel's, White Creek, Feb. 1, 1775. Simeon Covel chosen moderator. Voted to petition the Assembly to be set off from Cambridge. Voted to petition the Assembly for an increase of commissioners. New ones to be chosen, which were David Preston, David Sprague, and Jonathan Walker. Voted to petition the Assembly to have district lines run. Voted to petition to the Assembly to let the people keep bloodhounds. Voted that Simeon Covel should wait on the Legislature with the petitions.

"Officers chosen at the annual meeting held at the house of Simeon Covel, in White Creek, in Cambridge district, in the county of Albany, and province of New York, on the first Tuesday of May, 1775: Samuel Hodges, moderator; Nicholas Mosher, town clerk; Simeon Covel, supervisor; Abraham Lake and Asa Flint, assessors; Simeon Covel, town treasurer; Seth Chase and Samuel Hodges, poormasters; Noah Wilcox, for White Creek, and Joseph West, for Shaftsbury, constables; Noah Wilcox, collector; Samuel Hodges, Ebenezer Allen, James Parrot, and Jabez Mosher, pathmasters; Seth Chase and Levi Preston, fence-viewers; Samuel Hodges, poundmaster; William Brown, Edward McDaniel, and Thomas Lake, firemen.

"At the annual district-meeting of Cambridge, held at the house of Simeon Covel, at White Creek, the first Tuesday in May, 1776, Lewis Van Wort, moderator; John Younglove, clerk; David Sraug, supervisor; Joseph Younglove and Seth Chase, assessors; John Younglove, treasurer; Isaac Wood, Jabez Mosher, James Cowan, and John Morrison, poormasters; James Patterson and David Sarrow, constables; David Sarrow, collector; Philip Van Ness, Samuel Hodges, Simeon Covel, John Allen, Jabez Mosher, John Morrison, Isaiah Younglove, John Wood, Captain Henry Sherman, Samuel Bell, Joseph Younglove, Captain Edmund Wells, Moses Cowan, James Ashton, Elisha Wadsworth, Samuel Heth, and Richard McClaughrey, pathmasters; Joseph Wells, Gershom Woodworth, Samuel Hodges, John Hogel, fence-viewers and appraisers; Isaac

Perine, Abraham Wright, John Pierce, Benjamin Tiffany, Oliver Selfridge, Alex. Skelly, Samuel Morrison, Robert Christie, firemen; Samuel Hodges and James Cowden, poundmasters. Voted five pounds' fine for any person or persons who shall willfully or through neglect fire the woods; to be collected by the committee, and appropriated to mending the highways. Voted that every male above the age of sixteen years shall work on the roads six days, unless lightened by their bail; and any who shall neglect or refuse to conform to this vote shall be mulcted the sum of five shillings,—three of the members of the committee to grant a warrant to the overseer of the highway for the recovery of said fines,—which, also, is to be laid out on the highways. Voted as committee-men: Comfort Curtis, David Preston, Phineas Whiteside, John Younglove, Jas. Ashton, Samuel Hodges, John Blair, and Henry Smith. Voted as committee in reserve: Edward Rigg, James Green, Levi Preston, Gershom Woodworth, Cornelius Doty. Voted that the field officers for the Eighteenth Regiment of militia be chosen the 11th instant, at the house of Captain John Wood, by the plurality of votes. Voted that the next annual meeting be at the house of Captain John Wood. May 11, 1776, met, according to the vote, at the house of Captain John Wood, and voted Lewis Vandevort, colonel; John Blair, second colonel; James Ashton, first major; Ebenezer Allen, second major; John Younglove, adjutant; Asa Flint, quartermaster.

"The meeting for 1777 was held at Captain John Wood's, by order of Congress, first Tuesday in April. John Younglove, moderator; Edmund Wells, Jr., town-clerk; John Younglove, supervisor; Ebenezer Allen, James Cowden, Edward Rigg, Asa Flint, Joseph Younglove, Elisha Allen, assessors; Edmund Wells, Jr., treasurer; Henry Smith, John McKellip, James Green, Samuel Hodges, Joseph Wells, Elias Golden, overseers of the poor; Philip Van Ness, collector; David Sarrow, Benjamin Wells, constables; Hartman Van Dozen, Asa Flint, Job Green, John Allen, James Morrison, Edmund Wells, Morgan Powell, Josiah Rathbone, Samuel Bell, Simon Berry, Oliver Selfridge, Moses Cowan, Thomas Ashton, Andrew Thompson, Daniel Heath, Thomas McClaughrey, Samuel Dennis, overseers of the roads; Joseph Wells, Gershom Woodworth, Samuel Hodges, Nathaniel Lucas, fence-viewers; Isaac Perine, Abraham Wright, John Preston, Benjamin Tiffany, Joseph Younglove, Alexander Skelly, John Morrison, Jr., Robert Christie, John Muskat, Thomas Galoway, firemasters; Job Green, James Cowan, poundmasters; Joseph Younglove, Edmund Wells, David Preston, William Cooper, Robert Gilmore, road commissioners.

"Voted, That hounds shall not be allowed to run.

"Voted, That hogs shall run with lawful yokes.

"The district met at James Cowan's on the first Tuesday in May, agreeable to charter, and confirmed the above proceedings, and likewise voted that the annual meeting shall be held for the future at the present dwelling-house of James Cowan, and that the inhabitants shall work on the roads as ordered last season.

1782.—Meeting at the house of James Cowan. John Heron, moderator. John McClung was chosen as treasurer, an office that seems to have continued for some years.

Only two firemen were chosen this year.—William Ellis and John Clark. Swine not to run at large.

1783.—A pound was directed to be located on the east side of the road by Captain Edmund Wells' house, Captain Joseph Wells to build it, and Captain Edmund Wells to be poundmaster. *Stocks were also voted.* They were to be built by Captain Joseph Wells near the pound.

1786.—It was voted that a pound be at Ebenezer Allen's by subscription. There were forty-six pathmasters appointed.

1787.—Certificates are recorded showing that William Gilmore had been obliged by the incursions of the enemy to leave a farm in this patent of one hundred and fifty acres; also John McClung a farm,—the north halves of lots 4 and 9, one hundred acres. Signed by Abraham Ten Broeck, judge.

1789.—*Voted.* To meet for the future at the 'old meeting-house.'

1791, March 14.—Edmund Wells, Esq., moderator of a special meeting.

*Voted.* That Andrew White, Benjamin Colvin, Phineas Whiteside, and Ebenezer Allen be appointed as a committee of correspondence to confer with the eastern and northern parts of the county of Washington with regard to proper measures to be taken in consequence of our being annexed to Washington County.

*Voted.* That the town-clerk transmit this day's proceedings to the clerk of Easton and to sundry gentlemen in the western and northern parts of Washington County.

1791.—Philip Bell, by his own agreement, is to keep Hugh Wright for fifteen shillings and six pence per week, to be paid quarterly, until the next annual meeting.

1795.—Captain David Safford agreed to keep the said Hugh Wright for ten shillings three pence."

Many of the early town-meetings about this time were held at the house of Reuel Beebe; sometimes at the house of James Comstock.

1812.—"One hundred and four pathmasters were appointed, covering the territory that soon after became the three towns of Cambridge, White Creek, and Jackson."

The following items relative to the institution of slavery in the "old town of Cambridge" have been extracted from the town records. It will be noticed that the sentiment against it produced the manumission of many servants:

"April 1, 1802, John Younglove, Esq., manumits his negro slave man, Prince Acker, aged thirty-one years."

"Sept. 18, 1802, Austin Willis certifies to the birth of a female negro child named Jude. Same date, Thomas Green certifies to the birth of a male negro child named Pomp."

"Paul Cornell certifies that, on the 8th day of Nov., 1804, was born of his female slave named Ann, a female child named Fanny."

"Jeremiah Stillwell certifies that Jan. 20, 1806, there was born of his female slave named Isabella, a female child named Harriet."

"Philip Smith manumits his negro man, 'Sam,' March 25, 1806."

"Abraham Van Tuyle had born in his house, Sept. 29, 1807, of his negro slave named Rachel, a female child named Susan."

"Jeremiah Stillwell manumits his negro man slave named Salem Bodeau, and negro woman slave named Arabella, his wife, Aug. 24, 1810."

"Wm. McAuley manumits his slave man named Samuel, April 8, 1810."

"Austin Wells manumits his slave woman named Hannah, Feb. 13, 1813."

"John Dindap manumits his female negro slave, Nell, Sept. 30, 1814."

"David Simpson manumits his negro man slave named Harry Van Schaick, Oct. 8, 1816."

"Henry Ham manumits his negro man slave, Thomas Thompson, March 24, 1819."

PRINCIPAL TOWN OFFICERS SINCE 1774.

Supervisors.	Town-Clerks.	Collectors.
1774. Simon Covell.	William Brown.	Edward Akin.
1775. " "	Nicholas Mosher.	Noah Wileox.
1776. David Frang.	John Younglove.	David Flarrow.
1777. John Younglove.	Edmund Wells, Jr.	Philip Van Ness.
1778. Edmund Wells.	" "	" "
1779. John Younglove.	" "	James Cowden.
1780. " "	" "	Edward Akin.
1781. James Cowden.	" "	Joseph Henry.
1782. John Younglove.	John McClung.	James Patterson.
1783. " "	" "	Wm. Wadsworth.
1784. " "	" "	James Barber.
1785. " "	" "	Walter Raleigh.
1786. " "	" "	Samuel Dennis.
1787. " "	" "	Joseph Heath, Jr.
1788. " "	" "	Walter Wood.
1789. John Harron.	Edmund Wells, Jr.	Philip Cooke.
1790. " "	" "	David Safford, Jr.
1791. Andrew White.	" "	John Weir.
1792. " "	" "	Jonathan Chase.
1793. Daniel Wells.	" "	Reuben Pride.
1794. " "	" "	Gibson Sprague.
1795. " "	" "	William Adams.
1796. " "	" "	Samuel Deming.
1797. Andrew White.	" "	Elizur Skinner.
1798. Lewis Berry.	" "	James S. Cowden.
1799. " "	" "	Christopher Allen.
1800. " "	" "	Alexander Skelly.
1801. Daniel Wells.	" "	James Smith.
1802. " "	" "	Ira Parmeley.
1803. " "	" "	Erastus Orcutt.
1804. " " (probably)	" "	Obadiah Brown.
1805. Jonathan Durr.	" "	Joshua Brownell.
1806. " "	Ira Parmeley.	Ira Parmeley.
1807. " "	" "	" "
1808. " "	" "	Christopher Allen.
1809. " "	" "	Sidney Wells.
1810. James Stevenson.	" "	Abn Sanger.
1811. " "	" "	Reuben Stone.
1812. William Richards.	" "	Daniel H. Pratt.
1813. " "	" "	Benjamin Perine.
1814. Missing from the books.		
1815. Missing from the books.		
1816. James Stevenson.	Solley Wells.	William Frazer.
1817. " "	" "	" "
1818. " "	" "	" "
1819. " "	" "	" "
1820. " "	" "	" "
1821. " "	Philip V. N. Morris.	Benj. Brownell, Jr.
1822. " "	" "	" "
1823. " "	" "	William Frazer.
1824. " "	" "	Benj. Brownell, Jr.
1825. Philip V. N. Morris.	Henry Whiteside.	Thomas A. Corey.
1826. " "	" "	" "
1827. Edward Long.	" "	" "
1828. " "	" "	" "

Supervisors.	Town-Clerks.	Collectors.
1829, Philip V. N. Morris.	Henry Whiteside.	David Gordon.
1830, Sidney Wells.	John Dennis.	" "
1831, James Stevenson.	Julius Phelps.	" "
1832, Josiah Duntun.	" "	John Dennis.
1833, Benj. F. Skinner.	" "	Hiram S. Pratt.
1834, " "	Morris L. Wright.	Ephraim Burrows.
1835, Jesse Pratt.	Julius Phelps.	John S. Carpenter.
1836, Julius Phelps.	Isaac Gifford.	Uriah N. Pratt.
1837, " "	Anson Ingraham.	Noah Fowler.
1838, " "	" "	J. S. Quackenbush.
1839, John Stevenson.	" "	Noah Fowler.
1840, " "	" "	Parson Durfee.
1841, " "	" "	Daniel Burroughs.
1842, Anson Ingraham.	Julius Phelps.	" "
1843, " "	" "	Robert Skellie.
1844, Thomas S. Green.	Elijah P. Fenton.	John S. Carpenter.
1845, " "	Anson Ingraham.	Clark McClelland.
1846, Thos. C. Whiteside.	" "	" "
1847, " "	Benjamin Hall.	Edmund C. Wait.
1848, Zina Sherman.	" "	Esek Brownell.
1849, " "	" "	Edward Wood.
1850, Berry Long.	" "	" "
1851, Garret Fort.	John Larmon.	Hezekiah K. Wood.
1852, Berry Long.	James Kenyon.	Robert Skellie.
1853, " "	" "	Wm. Livingston.
1854, James Kenyon.	John Larmon.	" "
1855, Andrew Wood.	John B. Wright.	Benj. S. Closson.
1856, Orrin S. Hall.	" "	Seneca A. Green.
1857, " "	Thomas E. Kenyon.	Larmon Green.
1858, Berry Long.	" "	" "
1859, Jacob S. Quackenbush.	" "	Russell G. Allen.
1860, Berry Long.	" "	Esek Brownell.
1861, Azor Culver.	" "	" "
1862, " "	" "	Wm. E. Dold.
1863, John L. Hunt.	" "	" "
1864, " "	" "	David A. Kenyon.
1865, Lemuel Sherman.	" "	James D. Sherman.
1866, " "	" "	Jacob Dudd, Jr.
1867, James McKie.	" "	George H. Overacker.
1868, Ira S. Pratt.	" "	James A. Bassett.
1869, " "	" "	Imman W. Thomas.
1870, William Dimick.	" "	James McClellan.
1871, " "	" "	David Whipple.
1872, Henry Darrow.	" "	Fitz G. Hall.
1873, " "	John Ashton.	Andrew Pratt.
1874, Thomas F. Cornell.	" "	Charles B. James.
1875, " "	" "	John Jenkins, Jr.
1876, Parismus Burch.	" "	Henry Gray.
1877, " "	" "	Ira King.
1878, H. R. Eldridge.	" "	McCrea Hedges.

1855, Herman K. Sharpe.	1868, William Dimmick.
1856, Ebenezer McLean.	1869, Thomas Shiland.
1857, Thomas Shiland.	1870, Charles W. Darrow.
1858, Philip Pratt.	1871, Alexander M. Sherman.
1859, John W. Martin.	1872, Samuel Skiff.
1860, Samuel Skiff.	Leonard Fletcher.
1861, Thomas Shiland.	1873, Thomas E. Kenyon.
1862, John L. Pratt.	1874, Isaac W. Durfee.
1863, John M. Martin.	1875, Ebenezer A. Balch.
1864, Samuel Skiff.	1876, Samuel Skiff.
1865, Thomas Shiland.	1877, Thomas Shiland.
1866, James McKie.	E. James Burroughs.
1867, Edward J. McKernan.	1878, Isaac W. Durfee.
1868, Courtland Skinner.	" "

TURNPIKES AND RAILROADS.

The provisions for locating and improving the roads of the town have been noted in the extracts from the town records. But the necessity for an improved road, leading to points south, became early apparent, and led to the construction of the northern turnpike.

The Northern Turnpike Company was incorporated in 1799, with Wm. Hay, Edmund Wells, Jr., David Long, Martin Van Burskirk, John Williams, Edward Savage, and others, directors, and the road was constructed soon afterwards from Lausburg through Cambridge, and became a continuous road on to Burlington, Vt. This was by far a more valuable improvement for a new country than was generally acknowledged, and though many would patronize the shuipike to avoid the toll, they were glad to avail themselves of the better road in wet seasons. There was much complaint about the location of this road over Oak Hill, and justly, for the little distance saved was no compensation to the public for climbing over the steep grade of this hill.

The turnpike retained its importance until the Rutland railroad was built in 1852 along its general course, and has since become a public highway. The above railroad does not run through the town of Cambridge, but so near it, in White creek, that it supplies good shipping facilities. A station is provided at Cambridge village. Railroad facilities were extended the western part of the town in 1870 by the completion of the Greenwich and Johnsonville railroad. Its general course is along the Wampscuek creek. There are stations in the town at Summit, West Cambridge, South Cambridge, and Lee.

THE CEMETERIES

of the town deserve a passing note. William Smith, one of the original owners of the Cambridge patent, gave a lot of land of about one hundred and twenty acres to encourage the object, on which was erected a house of worship, and a parsonage house for their minister. According to the custom to which they had been bred, they wished for a burying-ground near their place of public worship, which in those times was often called "the church-yard." Accordingly, on the south side of this glebe, so-called, on the west side of the highway, and some sixty rods south of the church, a parcel of ground was selected for this purpose, and is the same ground which has been called for a long time "the old grave-yard on the turnpike," and is about half a mile south of Cambridge Washington Acad-

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE ELECTED BY THE PEOPLE.

1829, Henry Whiteside.	1843, Chauncy S. Ransom.
1831, Josiah Duntun.	Garret Fort.
1832, Wm. Perry.	1844, Philip Pratt.
1833, Sidney Wells.	Wm. Perry.
Wm. King.	1845, William Perry.
1834, Henry Whiteside.	1846, Alexander H. Wells.
1835, Josiah Duntun.	1847, Elijah P. Fenton.
1836, Wm. Perry.	Thomas Shiland.
Anson Ingraham.	1848, Walter Skellie.
1837, Anson Ingraham.	William Hall.
1838, Isaac Gifford.	1849, Philip Pratt.
John Stevenson.	Julius Phelps.
1839, Joseph Green.	1850, Philip Pratt.
Thomas C. Whiteside.	Thomas Shiland.
1840, Uriah N. Pratt.	1850, James Skiff.
Harvey E. Pettys.	1851, William Hall.
1841, Courtland Skinner.	Thomas C. Whiteside.
Wm. Perry.	1852, Samuel Skiff.
Thomas Shiland.	1853, Philip Pratt.
1842, Thomas Shiland.	Herman K. Sharpe.
Robert McMurray.	1854, Thomas Shiland.

eny, and is supposed to be the oldest public burial lot in the original town-ship.

It is a matter of tradition that the first person interred was a young man who died with the small-pox, in a log house near the residence of the late Robert Wilcox, and that Mr. Wells assisted in carrying the body through the woods to the "globe" lot, about 1775.

In connection with this event, according to tradition, there was no saw-mill in Cambridge, and no boards were to be had for a coffin, and it was thought too indecent to split out plank from a tree for the purpose, and that the late Mr. James Cowden, step-father of Colonel Edward Long, now living, went to Pittstown, Rensselaer Co., and obtained a coffin made, excepting the putting together, and brought it to Cambridge on horseback upon the pommel of his saddle, which was the first coffin used in the said "old grave-yard." How great the contrast between that and the present time, when coffins are used of the best material and finest finish, conveyed in a hearse of corresponding excellence!

The "old grave-yard" was considered common ground, free and open for the use of all classes. Within the memory of some who still survive, there was but here and there a scattering grave; that for several years the deceased for eight or ten miles around, and especially of Scotch and Irish settlers, were brought to this yard for interment. From time to time the yard has been enlarged, and contains a larger number of interments than any other grave-yard within the limits of the old town-ship. Generally it has been kept in good condition, and is respectable for the number and value of monuments erected to the memory of deceased friends. Yet it is a sad and melancholy fact that the grounds have been so long occupied that, in some instances, in the absence of monuments, all appearances of graves have been obliterated by age, and in digging new graves the remains of former occupants gave the first evidence of suspicion of an intrusion upon the mouldering dust of the deceased, unknown and forgotten.

In this yard is buried the body of the late Rev. John Dunlap, once a pastor of the Associate Reformed congregation, but dismissed some time before his death.

In 1793, the First United Presbyterian congregation of Cambridge was organized; their house of worship was erected in 1792, but not finished until some time afterwards, and painted white. This gave rise to the name by which it has been designated as the "Old White Meeting-House," or "White Church." A few rods to the north of this house, William King gave a parcel of ground, supposed to be one acre, for a burying-place, free and open to all classes, without charge. The first burial was the body of Mrs. Abigail, wife of Mr. Seth Rising, who died June 18, 1794, as specified by the inscription upon the stone at the head of the grave. These grounds, with some exceptions, have been well kept, and contain a large amount of interments, and are well studded with suitable monuments, and in some instances inclosed with substantial iron fences. This, as has been stated of other similar places, has been occupied to an extent requiring enlargement, which has been done by individual enterprise. Here sleeps a large congregation to be awakened to the judgment when the last trumpet shall

be blown. In this yard was originally buried the body of the late Rev. Asahel B. Crocker, pastor of the Congregational church, in the city of New York, who, while on a visit to his friends in this place, was taken sick and died, and whose remains have recently been removed to the Woodlands Cemetery.

The Whiteside grave-yard is situated by the Whiteside church, in the westerly part of Cambridge, and was established in May, 1790. The first person there buried died May 7, 1790, an infant of Thomas and Elizabeth Whiteside, aged eighteen days. The second burial was Phineas Whiteside, Esq., who died April 1, 1793, in the seventy-seventh year of his age. He took an active part in the American Revolution, and was one of the few who pledged himself for the credit of his country to the amount of £10,000. His monument is thus inscribed:

"In memory of Phineas Whiteside, Esq., by birth a Hibernian; was born June 21, 1716. He saw this and many parts of America a wilderness. He saw Columbia struggling for liberty, in which he took an active part; he saw her successful. He died April 1, 1793.

"Full ripe in virtue as in age,  
For endless bliss he quit the stage."

Here is also buried the Rev. Edward F. Whiteside, of the Methodist Episcopal church, born July 17, 1806, and died Feb. 23, 1853. The yard contains many graves, and some valuable headstones and monuments sacred to the memory of those crumbling to dust.

The King meeting-house grave-yard, in the southeast part of Cambridge, was deeded to the Methodist Episcopal church, 1823, and the first interment was the remains of Hezekiah King, Esq. The yard has been used since by that denomination, who have extended privileges to others, and now contains many graves and valuable monuments.

Attached to the grounds of the North Cambridge Methodist Episcopal church is a graveyard of about twenty years' standing. It being comparatively new, it is not as fully occupied as those of an older date, but contains many graves and some head-stones with inscriptions.

It may also be stated there are a number of private burying-grounds in the township, in which the owners of lands selected a spot on their farms for the burial of the members of their own families. Some of these farms have since been sold and gone out of the possession of relatives. These small patches occupied by graves are liable to become an annoyance to present or future occupants as being in the way of farming purposes.

It may be said that the monuments referred to are almost wholly of white or clouded marble. Some few of the oldest are of the Connecticut red sandstone. Many of the inscriptions are of an interesting historical character, plainly to be read, and not obliterated by age, as in many instances in the older sections of our country.

#### WOODLANDS CEMETERY.

In view of the crowded condition of the old graveyard on the globe lot, and the demand for a more suitable site for the future cemetery of the place, John M. Stevenson, Esq., caused an examination of several localities to be made as early as 1852. For this purpose he secured the services of J. C. Sidney, of Philadelphia, a civil engineer

and rural architect of good repute, who selected the present site as the most eligible in the immediate vicinity of Cambridge, and prepared a map of the same. But nothing further was done until the 10th of November, 1857, when a public meeting was called to take such measures as would secure the desired cemetery. As a result of the deliberations, the "Cambridge Valley Rural Cemetery Association" was formed, with the following trustees: John M. Stevenson, Calvin Skinner, B. Porter Crocker, D. M. Westfall, J. G. Smart, Peter Hill, Elisha Billings, George McGeoch, B. W. Walkley, Thomas Shiland, Richard Barton, and Lewis Nicholson.

The first officers were: President, John M. Stevenson; Vice-President, Calvin Skinner; Secretary, D. M. Westfall; Treasurer, B. P. Crocker.

On the 16th of January, 1858, the cemetery site suggested by Mr. Sidney was purchased for two thousand two hundred and fifty dollars. The ground thus secured lies about a mile north of the village, on the west side of the old northern turnpike, and was a part of the James Coulter farm. There were nearly sixteen acres, about equally divided between plain and elevated land, so situated that many fine views of the surrounding country are obtained, while the ground itself admits of varied and easy improvement. The natural drainage also is excellent. The following April, Mr. Sidney commenced the survey of the grounds into one thousand lots of two hundred square feet each, divided into sections, with appropriate walks and avenues. On the eighth of the same month the first interment occurred.—Mrs. Mary, wife of William McMillan. The first monument was erected by Henry O. and Mial P. Barton, to the memory of their departed wives, who died in the spring of 1858.

The cemetery was dedicated on the 2d of June, 1858, in the presence of a large assemblage of people, with appropriate exercises, consisting of religious services and an address by the Rev. A. D. Gillette, of New York city, as the "Woodlands Cemetery," the name having been changed by an act of the Legislature, on the 12th of April, 1858.

In 1865 the cemetery was enlarged by the addition of nearly six acres on the north, making its present area nearly twenty-two acres. The grounds have been adorned by many chaste and beautiful works of art to the memory of loved ones gone before. There are also several monuments which deserve to be especially noted. The most conspicuous is the Embury monument. It stands on a commanding eminence, from which a fine view of the valley southward is obtained. The material is Barre granite, worked in five sections, so as to make a shapely pile thirty-one feet high. On it are engraved the simple words "Philip Embury." The monument was erected by the National Preachers' Association, at a cost of two thousand four hundred and fifty dollars, Rev. Arthur Mooney being the supervising committee-man. It was unveiled Oct. 20, 1873, in the presence of a vast assemblage, by Bishop Simpson, who led in appropriate ceremonies. Addresses were also made by Bishops James Campbell, and Dr. J. B. Wakely. In front of the monument, supported by low pillars, is the tablet placed over the remains at Ash Grove, and which now covers all that is mortal of the humble but

honored Embury. It bears the inscription dictated by the eloquent Maffitt:

"PHILIP EMBURY,

The earliest American minister of the Methodist church, here found his last earthly resting place.

"Born in Ireland, an emigrant to New York, Embury was the first to gather a little class in that city, and to set in motion a train of measures which resulted in the founding of John Street church, the cradle of American Methodism, and the introduction of a system which has beautified the earth with salvation and increased the joys of Heaven."

By the side of this pioneer minister repose the remains of David Brown and John Bosby, two fellow-preachers of Methodism.

Not far from this spot is the Newton memorial, plain, yet attractive. Ephraim Holland Newton, D.D., was a descendant of John Holland, of the "May Flower," and a scholar and divine whose memory is loved and cherished in the community. He was born at Newfane, Vt., June 13, 1787, and died at Cambridge, Nov. 26, 1853. Here, also, is the unassuming shaft which marks the grave of the honored Dr. Bullions, whose life-work gave the community a distinction which has made the name of Cambridge a cherished term throughout the land. Not far from this is the plain monument of Hon. John McLean, whose services as a jurist have not yet been forgotten.

On a conspicuous spot is the soldiers' monument, erected in 1868, by the citizens of the "old town of Cambridge," in memory of the heroic dead of the late civil war from those towns. It is simple, but very chaste, consisting of a shaft of Italian marble, surmounted by a draped urn. On the shaft is some fine carving representing implements of warfare. Below is a marble die, on which are engraved the names of the fallen heroes, and the whole rests on a granite base, giving an entire height of twenty-one feet.

The following names appear on the monument:

- "22d New York.—Captain H. S. Milliman, C. J. Eaton, C. C. Green, J. W. Arnold.
- "93d New York.—Lieutenant R. L. Gray, Sergeant-Major N. W. Gray, Corporal W. H. Pierce, Corporal A. M. Lawton, A. McGeoch, L. N. Ford, C. B. Pitney, N. P. Gray, A. Batie, E. Fairbrother.
- "50th New York.—A. E. Gage.
- "125th New York.—G. E. Hatch, F. Williams.
- "16th Heavy Artillery.—Sergeant H. B. Cook, J. Crozier, C. Cobb, Ira Hawthorne.
- "2d Veteran Cavalry.—M. L. Moore, J. Smith, W. Pratt.
- "176th New York.—J. M. Austin.
- "5th Vermont.—T. W. Taylor.
- "11th Vermont.—S. Coyle.
- "20th Colored Infantry.—L. P. Chase.
- "123d New York.—Sergeant C. Darrow, Corporal C. L. Coulter, J. Herman, W. Skellie, C. C. Parker, W. J. Scott, J. P. Wood, A. J. Coon, R. K. Bishop, J. J. Mueseler, J. Foster, R. Hennesly, J. L. Skellie, D. Baldwin, Jr., W. H. Martin, R. W. Skellie, P. Crumdie, W. H. Welch, W. B. Phelps, H. King."

The cemetery has been well managed from the first. John M. Stevenson was president until his death, in 1872, since which time B. P. Crocker has filled the position. W. P. Robertson has been secretary and treasurer since 1869.

#### SCHOOLS.

At the annual meeting in 1813 the town voted to accept the provisions of the school law of 1812, and raise a sum

of money equal to the amount proposed to be granted to the town by the State.

Six inspectors were chosen, Erastus Fenton, David Simpson, John P. Putnam, James Stevenson, William Richards, and Asahel Morris.

Three commissioners of common schools were also chosen according to the law, Gernet Wendell, Ira Paruley, William Nicholson. During the succeeding years to 1843, the following citizens also served one or more years each in the office of commissioner: Asahel Morris, John Cornell, William Stevenson, Abraham Van Tuyl, Oliver Sherman, Benjamin F. Skinner, Robert Marshall, Edward Whiteside, Peter Hill, Rufus Pratt, Gideon Gifford, John Dennis, Philip V. N. Morris, Edward Long, John Lee, George McKie, Isaac Gifford, Amasa Pratt, Wm. Stevenson, Jr., George W. Germain, Wm. King, Pardon Allen, Sidney Wells, Wm. Hall (2d), Henry Marshall.

The following during the same period served in the office of inspector one or more years each:

Alexander Bullions fifteen years, John Dunlap, David Chapell, Jacob L. Viele, Zadock Norton, John L. Wendell, David S. Benway, Philip V. N. Morris, Matthew Stevenson, James McNaughton, Joseph Allen, Donald C. McLaren, Sydney Wells, Benjamin F. Skinner, Ira C. Backus, Robert Marshall, William Wright, Isaac Gifford, Francis N. Empey, Abraham F. Prayn, Morris Pratt, Justice Daily, Zina Sherman, John Stevenson, John Dennis, Freeman A. Fuller, Morris L. Wright, Thomas Shiland, Harvey E. Pettys, James Coulter, Ebenezer Robertson, Jacob Myers, John M. Stevenson, Elijah P. Fenton.

The system was succeeded by that of town superintendents, in which office the following persons served:

William Hall (2d), elected 1844-46; John C. Durfee, 1847-48; Ebenezer Balch, 1849-50; Wilber Dennis, 1852; Owen F. Bacon, 1853; Wm. S. Smart, 1854; Wm. Coggeshall, 1855.

In June, 1856, the entire town system of supervision was abolished, and the schools passed under the control of commissioners elected by Assembly districts.

The earliest school report seems to be for 1821, which shows six hundred and fifty-nine children in town between the ages of five and fifteen. The public money appropriated for teachers' wages was three hundred and eighty-nine dollars and twenty-six cents. The boundaries of the school districts had been readjusted by the school commissioners in 1817.

The condition of the schools is shown to some extent at the present time by the commissioners' apportionment, March, 1876:

Districts.	Children between five and twenty one.	Library Money.	Public Money Teachers' Wages.
No. 1.....	210	\$6.03	\$466.08
" 2.....	80	2.50	149.51
" 3.....	49	1.15	96.87
" 4.....	54	1.56	116.18
" 5.....	55	1.58	114.13
" 6.....	10	.29	61.10
" 7.....	76	2.18	150.80
" 8.....	61	1.76	129.11
" 9.....	68	1.96	123.74
" 10.....	32	1.00	111.84
" 11.....	32	.92	83.79
" 12.....	46	1.21	56.06
" 13.....	26	.71	82.11
" 14.....	49	1.41	106.84
" 15.....	43	1.29	112.18

#### NORTH CAMBRIDGE

is a small hamlet on lot 70, about four miles west of Cambridge village. Esek Brownell and John Willis were among the early settlers. The former had a store, and was appointed postmaster, an office which has been discontinued. The business of the place is at present limited to a few mechanic shops.

Not far from the hamlet is a Methodist Episcopal church, in which worships a society that was organized in 1838. The first trustees were Peter Hill, Sr., Isaiah Darrow, and Edward F. Whiteside. A meeting-house, costing fifteen hundred dollars, was erected, and Rev. Reuben Wescott preached as the first pastor. The society is at present connected with the Easton circuit, Rev. H. M. Muncie preacher in charge.

#### CENTRE CAMBRIDGE

is, as its name implies, near the centre of the town, on the old thoroughfare popularly known as the "shumpike." The surrounding country is rich and beautiful.

Among other early settlers were the Whitesides, Kenyons, Allens, Shermans, Hills, Skinner, Pratt, Burrows, Miller, Hall, and Willett. Joseph Palmer kept a store at an early day, in which afterwards James H. Hall was long engaged in trade. The post-office was established in 1829, with James H. Hall as postmaster. The office has also been held by A. Ingraham, James Kenyon, Job S. Wait, and Thomas E. Kenyon.

Soon after 1800, Valentine Randall opened a public-house, which is still used for tavern purposes. From 1833 to 1845, John Kenyon was the keeper, and the house was much patronized.

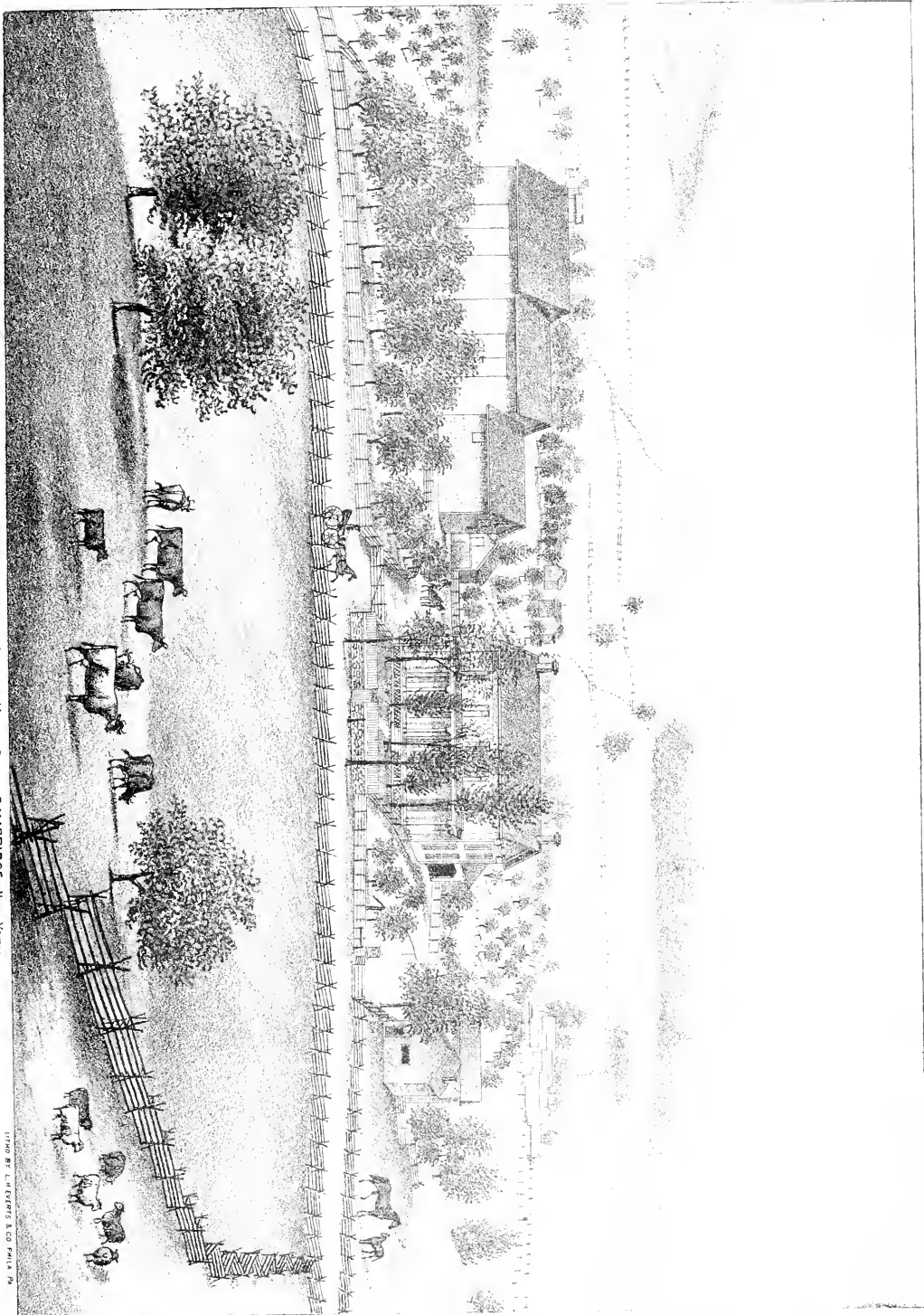
Dr. Morris, near this place, was the first to practice medicine, and Dr. John Ashton is the present practitioner.

A mile west is the station on the Greenwich and Johnsville railroad, and just beyond this is

#### THE WHITESIDE CHURCH.

This edifice was erected in 1800 by the Whiteside family, from whom it received its name. Mrs. Phineas Whiteside, at her death, left one hundred pounds for the building of a church in this locality. Other members of the family contributed enough money to complete it. The church is situated on a hill, and commands a fine view of the surrounding country. The building, as originally built, had a high, steep roof; the doors were in east (the main or front entrance), west, and south sides, with aisles leading from them. The pulpit, which was a high one, was on the north side. The pew backs and sides were about four feet high. The galleries were on three sides, but not finished. In 1825 the house was rebuilt, the roof was lowered to a quarter pitch, the south and west doors were closed up, the galleries finished, and the pulpit lowered. This was taken out a few years since and replaced by a desk. The building will seat about two hundred persons. There has never been any regular church organization here, though it was at first a branch of the United Presbyterian of Cambridge village. Rev. Mr. Dunlap was the first minister to preach here. Regular services are held by Rev. Henry Gordon, of Coila.





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## THE KING METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

is east of Centre Cambridge. A class of this faith was in existence here as early as 1813. Fenner King was the leader and most active promoter of the work, hence the name of the society.

On the 15th of March, 1823, a legal organization was effected, under the style of the Methodist Episcopal church of East Cambridge. The first board of trustees was composed of Fenner King, Horace Warner, and T. Thomas. A church was erected, costing one thousand dollars, which has been rebuilt at a further cost of two thousand dollars. The first preacher was Rev. Samuel Draper; the present is Rev. J. Wood, who also serves the class of Methodists worshipping in an old Friends' meeting-house at South Cambridge. A full account of Methodist work is found in the interesting sketch of the Ash Grove (Cambridge) church.

Along the line of the Greenwich and Johnsonville railroad several small hamlets have sprung up since 1870. At West Cambridge a post-office has been established in the depot building. There is a steam saw-mill. Two miles further south is the hamlet of South Cambridge, which contains a store, post-office, and several mechanic shops. The surrounding country is extremely beautiful, and was formerly called the Quakerhood, a number of families belonging to that sect having settled there very early. Among these were Jonathan Allen, Adam Allen, Gershom Allen, John Dennis, and Job Allen.

On the Hoosick river, and partly in the town of Cambridge, is the village of

## BUSKIRK'S BRIDGE.

The place derived its name from Martin Buskirk, an early settler, who built the first bridge across the stream. He was also a pioneer tavern-keeper, his house on the Cambridge side having a wide reputation. Philip Van Ness, John Quackenbush, and Colonel Lewis Van Wort, of Revolutionary times, were among the early prominent settlers near Buskirk's. There was a store kept by Carpenter, and afterwards by Allen, which enjoyed a large trade in those days. But the business interests have all passed to the Rensselaer county side.

## COILA.

The pleasant little village of Coila is located on the town line and partly in Jackson, about one mile from Cambridge village. The locality was first known as the Green settlement, from early settlers by that name, and subsequently as Stevenson's Corners, in honor of William Stevenson, a prominent resident. The present name has been substituted as more appropriate and reminding the inhabitants of bonnie Scotland.

Wm. Stevenson had a store at this point at a very early day, doing a large business. He was succeeded by McNeil & McNaughton. John Gow has been in trade since 1840, and is also the postmaster. A little west of this place Coulter & McClellan carried on a mercantile business a number of years.

In 1806 a small tannery was erected by a man named Rich. This passed into the hands of the Robertsons, in

1816, and is at present carried on by J. E. Robertson. The tannery has been much enlarged, and at present has a capacity of two thousand hides per year. In the lower part of the village is another tannery, which has long lain idle.

## THE UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF COILA.

This body originated from and was in reality a part of the old "Protestant Presbyterian Congregation of Cambridge." It was that portion which adhered to Rev. Thos. Beveridge, in the controversy between the "Burgher" and "Anti-Burgher" elements. Until the spring of 1786 the histories of the two bodies are identical, and are detailed in the sketch of the present "United Presbyterian Congregation of Cambridge." Both churches had the same humble beginning, and any fact bearing upon the early history of the original body will prove of equal interest to the members of both churches. From an old church book we note the observance of one of the ordinances, the holy communion, as it gives the names of those composing the original body at that time.

The first Lord's Supper was celebrated Aug. 13, 1785, before the division of the congregation. This took place in the meeting-house on the turnpike, near the old graveyard. At this communion, including the minister, seventy-eight persons commemorated the love of a crucified Redeemer. Their descendants would no doubt like to read the names of those to whom they are so much indebted. They are as follows: Minister, Rev. Thomas Beveridge; Elders, Alexander Skellie, James Edie, James Rolls, James Small, and William McAuley; Members, Alexander Cowan, William Skellie, John Skellie, Mrs. Skellie, William Edie, Mrs. Edie, Mrs. Rollo, David French, Mrs. McKie, Mrs. Cowan, Mrs. French, Jonathan French, Peter McGill, Sr., Peter McGill, Jr., Mrs. McGill, Mary McGill, Robert Sommers, Janet Sommers, William Edgar, Henry Crawford, John Blair, Sr., Mrs. Blair, John Blair, Jr., Mrs. Blair, Mrs. Fotheringame, Janet Fotheringame, Mrs. Green, Mrs. Small, James McGeach, Walter Bell, Mrs. Bell, Mrs. Miller, Alexander Hill, Mrs. Hill, George Miller, Mrs. Miller, Alexander Fraser, William Reed, Mary Barnett, Jean Millar, James Millar, Mrs. McAuley, Sr., Mrs. McAuley, Jr., Mrs. Green, William Mubet, David Mubet, Mrs. Mubet, Elizabeth Robb, James Irvine, Sally Coulter, Mrs. Boyd, Robert Weir, Mrs. Weir, George Easton, Mrs. Irvine (from New Perth), Robert McClellan, James Thompson, Mrs. Thompson, Mrs. Mathews, Janet Thompson, John Foster, James Foster, Jonah Foster, Mary Foster, Joseph Nelson (from Black creek), Andrew Beveridge (from the new city), James Hamilton (from Argyle town), Duncan McArthur, Mrs. McArthur, John McKnight, John McNeil.

Rev. Dr. Beveridge and his followers having withdrawn from the original congregation, proceeded with the organization of the new society, which received the name of "The Associate Presbyterian Congregation of Cambridge." In July, 1786, half an acre of ground was obtained from Jonathan French, on which was erected the famous yellow meeting-house, where for years were given the soundest and ablest expositions of the Bible to the largest audiences in

this part of the State. Summer's heat and winter's cold did not prevent the regular attendance of large numbers who often walked seven miles to attend the regular Sabbath services, which were never suspended. It is said that in the first seventy years of the church not a single omission occurred. There was preaching twice a day, which was listened to with devout attention in spite of the cold—the house was not warmed by fire then—and the sweltering heat of August days. Unaffected zeal and true piety abounded. From pastor to humblest member there was no deviation from a purpose to do the right as it was revealed to them by their religion; and no people were ever more rigid in the observance of the customs of the church than the members of the "old yellow meeting-house" society. It is said that one of the old members forgot the announcement of a day of fasting, on a certain Thursday, and engaged to melt some tar over the hearth-fire. Twice he failed in his efforts; and, when on the third trial the tar took fire with a large blaze, the remembrance of the last Sabbath's announcement came to mind. Throwing down the pot, he exclaimed, "It is no wonder; the judgments of the Lord are upon me for neglecting his ordinance!" It was too late for church then, but all household work was immediately suspended, the family was assembled, and the remaining hours of the day were spent in reading the Bible, singing psalms and repeating the catechism. Such was the character of the early members of a church whose influence has always been a power in the community.

On Sept. 10, 1789, Mr. Beveridge was permanently installed as the first pastor of the church. During his ministry his labors were abundant and successful. He preached in Argyle, near South Argyle, in Black creek, near West Hebron, in Florida, a township west of Schenectady, and in Putnam, and may, with truth, be said to have laid the foundation of all these congregations. In June, 1798 he set out for Barnet, Vt., to assist Mr. Goodwillie at his communion, where he contracted the disease that terminated in his death. When the church here heard of his sickness they sent two of the elders, James Small and Robert Oliver, to render what assistance might be necessary, there, as on his return home. These not coming as soon as the people here expected, they sent two others, who just reached Barnet as the people were returning from the funeral. The remains of the first minister lie in Vermont, over which the congregation erected a suitable memorial. There is still in the church one of Mr. Beveridge's children, Mrs. Geo. Lawrie, serving as a link between the present and the past. She is full of years and greatly respected, not only on account of the name she bears, but also on account of her many excellent social and moral virtues. The congregation was not long vacant. The death of Mr. Beveridge took place in July, 1798, and November 20 of the same year we have an account of Rev. John Banks preaching, the second minister of the church. The pastorate of Mr. Banks was not very pleasant. In 1803, receiving a call to the church in Florida, N. Y., the presbytery dissolved the relationship. Afterwards he was called to the Walnut Street church, Philadelphia, where he preached and acted as professor in the theological seminary until he died, full of years and usefulness. The third pastor of the church was Rev. Alexander

Bullions, who came to Cambridge in 1807. Here for half a century he labored with great zeal, in season and out of season, always the warm advocate of every good cause. In 1812 the Rev. D. G. Bullions was unanimously called to be the assistant of his father. In the spring of 1857 he received and accepted a call from the Presbyterian church of West Milton, N. Y., where he labored faithfully until removed by death in 1864.

In May, 1857, the present pastor, the Rev. Henry Gordon, commenced preaching, although Dr. Bullions still held the relation of pastor. This position he retained until his death, June 26, 1857, in the eightieth year of his age. He was a man of noble intellect, and the impressions of his pastorate, extending through half a century, are yet felt by the church. He has a worthy successor in Rev. Gordon, who for nearly a quarter of a century has ably carried on the work intrusted to him at the death of the honored divine.

In spite of the troubles which have beset the church it has always been a vigorous body, and has had an aggregate membership of about one thousand. In 1833 the congregation left the "old yellow meeting-house" for a commodious brick edifice, which, in a repaired condition, is the present meeting-house. It is an imposing structure, and amply meets the wants of the congregation.

#### THE VILLAGE OF CAMBRIDGE

comprises, since its incorporation, in 1866, what were formerly known as Cambridge, North White Creek, and Dorr's Corners. It is very pleasantly located across the valley, about one-third in the northeastern part of the town of Cambridge, extending eastward into the town of White Creek. The present village occupies the plain between the ranges of hills which at this point bound the valley, and is distant from Troy thirty miles; from Salem, twelve miles; and from Greenwich, eight miles. The Owl Kill and other brooks run through the place, but no water-power is afforded. These streams, however, secure good drainage and help to produce that neat appearance which characterizes the village, and which places it among the finest in the State. The streets are pleasantly shaded, and there are many fine public and private buildings. The inhabitants are estimated at twenty-five hundred, and are noted for their thrift, industry, and intelligence.

Settlement was made in this locality as early as 1770. The village site originally belonged to James and Thomas Morrison, a son of the latter being the first person born in the place. No effort was made to locate a village, and it grew up as a simple settlement on the cross-roads, whose business importance increased with the development of the rich surrounding country. Its real growth as a village did not begin until after the completion of the Troy and Rutland railroad, in 1852, which has a station at a point which was until that period the west part of North White Creek. The ground on which the depot stands was a meadow on which parades and musters were held in the times of battalion drills. Since the railroad gave the place an assured future, the growth has been steady, though not rapid, and all the improvements have been made in obedience to a normal demand, created by a substantial business.

The early and prominent settlers of the place will be noted, in connection with its business, churches, and societies, in the following pages.

Ruel Beebe was an early settler, who owned a lot of ten acres in the neighborhood of the Presbyterian church. Where that building stands he opened the first tavern, and kept it many years. His house was well conducted for those times, and was a conspicuous landmark for many years. In front of it was a green, on which the youth of those days assembled to play ball and other games. This is now covered with tall trees. The old hotel, on the opposite corner, was erected, in part, as early as 1795, and was first kept by Adonijah Skinner. While he had it another story was added for a Masonic lodge room, giving the house a tall and quaint appearance. Major John Porter succeeded him, and kept it until about 1815. Since then the tavern has been best known as "Constock's," and at present as the "Fenton House."

The brick hotel at this place was built on a smaller scale, in 1842, by James Durwell, the first keeper. The changes of host have been very frequent. The house was enlarged to its present size—four-story brick—by Charles Stroud, and then received its present name, the "Irving House."

On the turnpike crossing was a pioneer tavern kept as long ago as the last century by a man named Peters. Afterwards Aaron Chase became the keeper, and remained many years. About 1850 the Fentons enlarged the house and gave it a reputation which secured for it a large patronage. It was known as the "Union Hotel." A fire in 1875 completely destroyed it as well as other buildings in the locality. At present a commodious frame house is building on the old site, to be used for tavern purposes.

At what is now Dorr's Corners was kept the first store, by Jeremiah Stillwell. He was succeeded by Rice & Billings, whose fame as merchants was widely known. Eddy & Brown also kept there. The old house was burned. At the meeting-house corner Paul Dennis was in trade many years, where the Irving House now stands. On the site of Fuller's Block, Clark Rice, Jr., had a store, and goods have been sold there ever since. Among those in trade at that place were the Riess, Ransom Hawley, Kellogg & Crocker, B. W. Walkley, and the present Porter & Hawkins. The store opposite, now occupied by W. P. Robertson, was built and kept by J. D. Crocker. Farther down the street were Aaron Crosby and B. F. McNitt. B. P. Crocker was the first to open a store near the railroad. The building now occupied by him was erected in 1850. On the turnpike Leonard Wells had the first store, on the northeast corner. He was in trade many years. Diagonally opposite were Carpenter & Livingstone, and afterwards H. Carpenter, yet in trade, and one of the oldest merchants in the place. Others who should be named as having been here many years are Charles Porter, B. P. Crocker, W. P. Robertson, and B. F. McNitt. The village has about thirty stores, doing a large aggregate business. H. M. Wells has carried on photography many years.

The Cambridge post-office was established about 1797, with Adonijah Skinner as the first postmaster. It is probable that he was at that time inn-keeper of the place, and kept the office in his tavern near the white meeting-house.

The mail route was from Albany to points north, with another route shortly thereafter from Bennington to Saratoga. Mr. Skinner's successor was Paul Dennis, in the same locality, and he in turn was succeeded by Clark Rice, Jr., and about 1829 by Matthew Stevenson. The latter changed the location of the office to a place half a mile west, on the "old turnpike." This led to the establishment of another office a year later in the old locality, which received the title of "North White Creek," which was at that time the name of that part of the village. L. J. Howe was the first postmaster. His successors in the order named were B. P. Crocker, B. F. McNitt, and Charles Porter. While in charge of the latter, in 1866, it was merged into the old office, which was removed to a central location of the now united villages.

Matthew Stevenson's successors in the old Cambridge office were James P. Robertson, Joseph Green, Oliver Cook, Clark McClellan, William Livingstone, Leonard Wells, Mrs. Leonard Wells, and Ezra Smith. The latter changed the location of the office, as before stated, and held it until his death, in 1867, when the present incumbent, B. P. Crocker, succeeded to the position. In 1869 the office took rank among those of the third class, and in 1870 was designated a postal money-order office. The amount of orders issued per quarter, in 1877, was three thousand and twelve dollars; of orders paid, one thousand seven hundred and eighty dollars. About three hundred and fifty letters are mailed daily, and from three to four hundred are received. More than twelve hundred papers are distributed per week, exclusive of those sent away in bags. The office has six mails per day, and sends an equal number out.

In the village but little manufacturing has been done. Soon after 1800 there was a saw-mill on the Owl Kill near the turnpike, which was operated until it got out of repair. In 1860, Cornelius Wendell put up a large grist-mill on this spot, but to be operated by steam. It was operated only a short time, when the machinery was removed, and the building was idle until it was transformed into a seed warehouse, for which it is still used.

The next enterprise was inaugurated in 1860 by Alfred Woodworth and William Qua, who put up a saw-mill near the railroad, using power from a splendid two hundred and fifty horse-power engine. A planing-mill and sash-and-blind-factory was added, and as many as sixty hands employed. In 1876 all the buildings north of the engine-house were destroyed by fire. The same year the present saw-mill was erected by A. A. Beveridge and T. E. McConnell. The latter still operates it, and employs six men. The feed-mill, on the other side of the engine, was put up in 1872, and also belongs to McConnell. On the opposite side of the railroad was another saw-mill by Woodworth & King, which was burned down in 1872.

A small firm was erected on the site of the Beebe tavern, about 1840, by S. W. Warner and Levi Tilton, which, after a few years, was changed to the site of Lovejoy's blacksmith-shop, and a new firm formed.—Warner & Lovejoy. In 1861, the location of the shops was changed to Dorr's Corners, using power from the east branch of the Owl Kill. In 1865, C. D. Warner was associated with the firm, and the capacity of the business increased. Twenty

men were employed, and much work was produced. A speciality was made of saw-mill machinery, which was shipped to all parts of the world. These shops were destroyed by fire in 1875, but were rebuilt the next year, and are at present conducted by A. Walsh. The main shop is thirty by sixty-five feet, one and a half stories high, and there are a number of side shops. Plows and all kinds of agricultural implements are made, as well as a water-wheel governor, patented by Walsh in 1868 and 1870.

In the early history of the place a man named Page had a hat-factory near the meeting-house, which employed a number of persons. Ransom Hawley succeeded to the business, and afterwards B. F. McNitt, who discontinued the business.

The village has had the usual quota of mechanic-shops, and is at present well supplied by a number of large and well-conducted shops, in which the different trades are carried on by skillful mechanics.

The legal profession found an early and able representative in G. Wendell. His office was in the western part of the village, at the Academy Corners, where he also had the county clerk's office a short time about the beginning of the century. Wendell was familiarly known as the "old lawyer," and was much consulted. John L. Wendell was another pioneer attorney, and attained an honorable position in his profession. He was a first judge, and held other offices.

John P. Putnam came next. He was a grandson of General Israel Putnam, and after having graduated at Williams College, in 1809, he was admitted to the bar in 1812, and came to Cambridge the same year. He continued in practice until about 1830, but remained in the village until his death, in 1867. It may be mentioned here that the famous Pitcairn pistols which fired the shot at Concord, in 1775, "that echoed and re-echoed until its sound was heard all around the world," were the property of Mr. Putnam, and are now preserved at Cambridge. In the order of time, G. W. Jermain was the next attorney, having an office where the Irving House now stands. Luther J. Howe was a contemporary, and built an office on the street towards Dorr's Corners, living in the village until his death. Both of these were associate judges. Colonel John Crocker studied law in Judge Howe's office, and practiced at Cambridge until his removal. H. K. Sharpe, an attorney, died in the village in 1877. R. King Crocker and D. M. Westfall have been practicing attorneys for the past twenty-five years. Other lawyers are Sheldon Colliss and Lemuel Fletcher.

Dr. Jonathan Dorr, the owner of a large tract of land at the corners which took his name, was one of the first prominent physicians in the village, living here until his death. Dr. William Stevenson was another early practitioner of note; and Dr. Henry C. Gray was a leading physician until his death but a few years ago. Drs. William Wright, Joseph Stewart, Cyrus Sayles, Oliver Cook, and others have been located in the village; and Drs. B. F. Ketchum and T. C. Wallace, allopaths, J. F. Niver and L. A. Clark, homeopaths, and J. L. Smith, eclectic, are the present physicians. The *Washington County Post*, a weekly journal of unusual excellence and influence, is pub-

lished in the village. A full account of this paper, and others published at this point, appear in the paper on the Press of the county.

#### CAMBRIDGE SEED BUSINESS.

Simon Crosby cultivated garden and vegetable seeds as early as 1816, having a small seed-house at Coila. He was succeeded by his sons Otis and Aaron, and in 1836 by S. W. Crosby, having occupied, meantime, the Tracy building and a house at Dorr's Corners. About this time Roswell Rice was also engaged in the business. In 1834 the seed-trade was started in Salem by R. Niles Rice in a very small way, disposing the seeds from a wagon, worth about fifty dollars, with which he traveled through the country. He increased his business from year to year, finally locating at Cambridge, in 1844, and purchasing the interests of R. Rice and the Crosbys, with a view to engage on a larger scale. His efforts have been attended with a large measure of success, and the business has attained such proportions that it is the principal interest of the place. In 1865, Mr Niles Rice associated his son, Jerome B. Rice, with him in the management of the business, which now extends through all the New England, Middle, and many of the Southern States. A large number of men and women are employed, and the arrangements for the distribution of the seeds are in strong contrast with the humble beginning forty years ago, some of the wagons used costing more than five hundred dollars, and other things are, in the same proportion, more complete and extensive. Besides the seeds grown at home, the Messrs. Rice have a large farm in Illinois where many tons of vegetable seeds are grown annually. The firm has originated several choice vegetables, among them tomatoes, and Rice's "Perfection" sweet corn, which is reputed the *ne plus ultra* of that vegetable.

#### THE CAMBRIDGE VALLEY BANK

was organized Sept. 15, 1855, with a capital stock of one hundred and fifteen thousand dollars, which was subscribed by one hundred and thirty-seven persons. A board of eighteen directors was chosen, composed of A. B. Law, George W. Wilcox, Solomon Warner, James McKie, B. P. Crocker, J. M. Stevenson, Anson Ingraham, Calvin Skinner, Nathaniel Barnett, George Barker, T. A. Fuller, B. F. McNitt, Benjamin Long, Jonathan Hoag, O. Kellogg, James Thompson, Henry C. Gray, and B. W. Walkley. These selected Orrin Kellogg president, and James Thompson cashier.

In 1859 the capital stock was increased to one hundred and seventy-two thousand five hundred dollars, but was reduced March 20, 1876, to its present capital, one hundred and thirty thousand dollars.

In May, 1865, it became a National bank, with a board of twelve directors. At present there are thirteen directors and one hundred and nineteen stockholders. In 1869, James Thompson was elected president, and J. E. Smith cashier. Since 1872 the present officers have served,—M. D. Hubbard president, and James Thompson cashier.

In 1867 the association erected a very handsome banking-house on Main street, near the railroad, at a cost of twelve thousand dollars. It is of brick, two stories high, with a



JOHN P. PUTNAM.



MRS. ELIZABETH PUTNAM.

### JOHN P. PUTNAM.

John P. Putnam was a grandson of General Israel Putnam, of Revolutionary fame. He was born at the old Putnam homestead, in Brooklyn, Conn., on the 9th of May, 1786, and was the first male child born in the town of Pomfret after its incorporation. He was brought up on a farm of two hundred and twenty-five acres, given in part to his father by his grandfather, General Putnam, and lived there till 1805, when the family removed to Williamstown, Berkshire Co., Mass. His father sold his farm and settled in Williamstown, in order to educate his three sons, which were all of his children.

The early education of John P. Putnam was commenced by his mother, whom he regarded as his best instructor, although a private teacher was employed in the family, and he attended district school a mile and a quarter from his home, after he became old enough to walk that distance, night and morning. After the removal to Williamstown he entered Williams College, where he was graduated in 1809, and immediately commenced the study of law in the office of Abraham Van Vechten, at Albany, N. Y. He was admitted to practice at the August term of the Supreme Court, in 1812. In November, 1812, he entered upon his practice in Cambridge, N. Y., where he spent the remainder of his days.

On the 5th of January, 1813, he was united in marriage to Elizabeth, second daughter of Jonathan Dorr, M.D., a distinguished physician and surgeon of Cambridge, many years since deceased. They had one son, who died in infancy. Mrs. Putnam and two adopted daughters, residing

respectively in Brooklyn and Cambridge, N. Y., are the only surviving members of the family.

Among the relics of General Israel Putnam, preserved by the family descendants, Mrs. Putnam has in her possession a pair of pistols of beautiful workmanship. They belonged to Major Pitcairn, and fired the first shot in the Revolution, at Lexington, and were afterwards presented to General Putnam, and carried by him through the memorable struggle for independence.

John P. Putnam continued the practice of law in Cambridge till 1826, when he disposed of his office, and was engaged in other business till the time of his decease. He died on the 10th of October, 1867, aged eighty-two years, leaving behind him a record singularly free from any stain. He lived the advocate of everything refined, noble, and pure. In the Bible-class, the Sunday-school, and the church he was especially active and influential. "His erudition, varied and extensive, lent a charm to his conversation that made him a most agreeable companion, and enabled him to illustrate, as he lived to do, the word and providence of God. He was an ornament to society and a strong right arm to help in church affairs; but the place wherein he shone brightest and best was the home circle. A most affectionate husband and father, his unruffled temper and calm judgment enabled him always to do for the members of his household the most judicious thing at the opportune moment. By his universal kindness and true-hearted affection he won a love in return that can find no consolation for his loss."





twenty-eight foot front and forty-six foot rear, and is well adapted for the wants of the bank.

MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT.

The privileges attending incorporated villages were bestowed upon this place by a charter of the Senate and Assembly, passed April 16, 1866, which provided that the villages should thereafter be known by the corporate title of "The Village of Cambridge." The charter has been amended several times, but its essentials remain unchanged. The limits of the corporation were fixed so as to include all the territory from the cemetery southward about two miles, and from west to east about two and a half miles. Two districts were formed, with the railroad as the dividing line, which were to have equal representation on the board of trustees, and one each of the street commissioners, firewardens, and police constables. The council is presided over by a president, elected with the trustees, and a clerk appointed by the board. The first officers were: President, B. F. McNitt; Trustees, W. J. Buckes, J. N. Hodge, Solomon W. Warner, H. M. Wells, Fletcher Baker, J. J. Gray; Clerk, Henry Noble; Treasurer, Harvey Carpenter; Street Commissioners, Merrit Hurd, Robert Blair; Firewardens, John W. Eddy, Simeon Brownell; Police Justice, L. W. Gunn; Police Constables, Hiram A. Rice, James H. Archer; Poundmaster, Nathan E. Rice.

Since 1866 the following have been the presidents and clerks of the village:

	Presidents.	Clerks.
1867.....	B. F. McNitt.	Henry Noble.
1868.....	" "	" "
1869.....	L. W. Kennedy.	" "
1870.....	Charles Porter.	Charles G. Harsha.
1871.....	Solomon Fuller.	Charles T. Hawley.
1872.....	O. W. Hall.	" "
1873.....	Azor Culver.	John F. Shortt.
1874.....	John W. Eddy.	" "
1875.....	James Thompson.	James L. Robertson.
1876.....	Alfred Worth.	Robert R. Law.
1877.....	" "	Lewis P. Worth.

One of the first acts of the board of trustees, in 1866, was the formation of a fire department. Several companies were formed, but only one was officially recognized.

The *J. J. Gray Fire Company, No. 1*, was organized with forty-four members, on the 19th day of May, 1866. The officers elected and approved by the board, May 26, were: Foreman, C. S. Shattuck; First Assistant, G. H. Overdacker; Second Assistant, F. Dickinson; Secretary, W. C. McLean; Treasurer, A. H. Comstock.

At the same time the *J. J. Gray Hose Company* was formed, with J. P. Howden, foreman; C. W. Arnold, first assistant.

These companies were named in compliment to J. J. Gray, Esq., a prominent citizen of the village, who generously provided handsome uniforms for the men, and Mrs. Gray presented the company with an elegant silk flag, procured from Paris. The latter part of the same month, May, a good second-hand engine was purchased of the Troy fire department, on the recommendation of the chief-engineer, R. H. Noble, as well as other suitable apparatus. The engine was built by Davis, of that city, and has a nine-inch cylinder and a sixteen-inch stroke. But two machines of this pattern were ever constructed. Its appearance is uncouth, and does not indicate much power, but its peculiar construction

gives it superior force, so that, in contests with other machines, it generally proves victorious. At the muster in Burlington, Vt., in September, 1874, the J. J. Gray threw a large stream of water the extraordinary distance of two hundred and four feet and seven inches, winning the prize of four hundred dollars, in competition with ten other companies. Prizes have also been won at Saratoga, Hudson, and other places, aggregating more than thirteen hundred dollars. In 1868 a neat, two-story engine-house was erected for the use of the companies, at a cost of nearly two thousand dollars. The assembly-room in the upper story has been very attractively fitted up and adorned with works of art, which have been donated by an appreciating public.

A fine hook-and-ladder company has lately been organized and thoroughly equipped. The department is at present under the control of Chief-Engineer Jerome B. Rice. The hose company numbers nineteen members, and the engine company has a membership of forty-eight men, under the command of Captain S. H. Whitaker.

THE WASHINGTON LIBRARY

was formed in the town of Cambridge, Jan. 12, 1892, at a meeting called at the house of Reuben Pride, innkeeper. The incorporators were John Dundlap, Daniel Wells, Jr., Gerrit Wendell, John Lee, Austin Wells, Jesse Fairchild, Wm. Hay, John Porter, Reuben Pride, Adonijah Skinner, James Comstock, Martin Lee, Hermann C. Wendell, Frederick A. Dawson, John L. Wendell, and Jonathan L. West. Nothing farther concerning this society can be learned.

MASONIC.

The *Cambridge Valley Lodge, No. 481, F. and A. M.*, is the second lodge of the order instituted in the valley, the first being noted in the history of White Creek. The present lodge was chartered June 12, 1860, with Hiram House, W. M.; John S. Crocker, S. W.; and James E. Robertson, J. W., and twenty-six charter members.

A fine hall has been secured in the Fuller block, and the lodge is in a prosperous condition. The present officers are J. F. Niver, W. M.; L. Fletcher, S. W.; and C. S. Arnold, J. W.

HISTORY OF THE CAMBRIDGE WASHINGTON ACADEMY.\*

The early settlers in the Cambridge valley brought with them love of liberty, love of learning, and love of God. They had the indomitable spirit which everywhere characterized the Scotch-Irish blood. Accustomed to oppression in the mother-country, they fully appreciated the blessings of liberty, both political and religious; and our beautiful valley was fortunate in being selected as their home. Schools were early instituted, and the log school-house and the log church were among the first buildings erected. After a few years the valley becoming more thickly settled, the need of better educational facilities was felt, and a subscription was circulated with the following result:

"We, the subscribers, do promise to pay to William McAuley, William Hay, and Jesse Fairchilds, or to their order, the sums annexed to our respective names, for the purpose of building a house suitable for an academy or school house, to be erected within thirty or forty

\* By Robert R. Law.

roofs of the new dwelling-house of Wm. Hay, on or before the first day of May next, as witness our hands this 14th day of September, 1799:

“ Gerritt Wendell, \$30; Jonathan Dorr, \$20; Wm. Hay, a deed of half an acre of land; Archibald Robertson, \$125; Timothy Ruggles, \$10; Elizer Skinner, \$10; Colin Gibson, \$5; Lott Woodworth, \$5 in timber and boards; Benjamin Boyer, \$5; Patrick Robertson, \$5 in work; Archibald McVener, \$20 in materials; John Dawson, \$10; James Gilmore, \$10; Daniel Patten, \$5; John Blair, \$10; William Stevenson, \$6; Benjamin French, twenty pounds of nails; James Mather, 50 in timber or work; Robert Thompson, \$10 in work; James Irvine, \$10; John McDonald, \$5 in work; William McAuley, \$15; James Hues, \$6; William Muschet, \$6; John Muschet, \$1; Thomas Green, \$10; James Small, \$10; George Fleming, \$5 in work; John Kollo, \$8; Lamelin Wright, \$10 in black-smith work; John Dunlap, \$20; John Cowan, \$5 in boards or timber; David French, \$10 in boards or timber; Walter Wright, \$1; Roderick King, \$1 in work; Andrew White, \$2; Jesse Fairchild, \$20; John Miller, \$10; James Hay, a thousand feet of boards; Lemuel Sherman, \$2; Ira Savonley, \$2.50; John L. Wendell, \$2.50; C. Wendell, \$2.50; John Green, \$5; Daniel W.B., \$6 in work and material; David Adams, \$3; David Rice, \$1; John Armitage, Jr., \$5; John Atkins, \$2.50; Matthew Gibson, \$2.50; George Coulter, \$5; James Fleming, \$2; Jonathan French, \$6; James Mooney, \$5; Robert Wallo, \$2.50 in boards; John Ketchum, \$2.50; Solomon Lee, \$2.50; A. Skinner, \$8 in boards; Wm. Robertson, four days' work with team; John Stratton, \$1 in work; George Barber, \$10; Wm. V. Kirk, \$5; Edmund Wells, Jr., \$10; Solomon Dean, \$5; Renden Pride, \$5; Abraham Van Tyle, \$10; Patrick McGill, \$5; Alex. Marshall, \$5; Gerritt Wendell, \$20. Total, \$559.00.”

With the avails of this subscription a building was erected on the lot of land donated by Wm. Hay, and a school was maintained in it for a number of years. During the greater part of the time, however, instruction was confined to the common English branches. The lot was conveyed in trust to Cornelius Wendell and others, by deed dated April 2, 1800, for the purpose of erecting thereon “an academy or school-house.” The deed contained the proviso that if the building to be erected should remain unoccupied for a year or upwards at any one time, the land should revert to the donor or his legal representatives. About the year 1814, this reversionary interest was conveyed to the trustees by Herman Van Veghten, in whom it was then vested.

In the year 1814, with a view of establishing a permanent fund, and obtaining an act of incorporation, the following subscription was circulated among the original subscribers and others:

“The subscribers, duly impressed with the necessity of encouraging literature, and bringing the means of education within the reach of many who, from the remoteness of their situation from seminaries established for the purpose, are deterred by various considerations from receiving the benefit of a regular and correct education, promise to pay and to secure to be paid annually forever hereafter, the sum set opposite their respective names to such trustees as shall hereafter be appointed to take the charge of the academy to be supported in the town of Cambridge, in the county of Washington, near the centre of the town, and to the successors of such trustees; in which academy shall be taught reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar, geography, astronomy, belles-lettres, Latin, Greek, and such other languages as the trustees shall from time to time determine. And we further promise that we will either pay or secure to the said trustees, or their successors, such principal sum as at an interest of seven per cent. per annum will produce the annual sum subscribed. Provided, always, that the academy contemplated shall be recognized by the regents of the University of the state of New York. Dated July 25, 1814.”

(The following subscriptions were secured, the sum named being the principal subscribed:)

G. Wendell, \$500; Wm. Stevenson, \$500; John Dunlap, \$100; Alexander Bullions, \$50; Herman Van Veghten, \$200; John L. Wendell, \$200; H. C. Wendell, \$200; Anna Wendell, \$200; Francis McLean, \$20; Alexander Marshall, \$20; James Hill, \$5; Whiteside Hill, \$5; Timothy Hyde, \$5; Rogers Hyde, \$2.50; M. Kenyon, \$5; Mrs. Margaret Hill, \$5; Marcha Hill, \$5; James Stevenson, \$50; Samuel McDonald, \$25; Edward Lauderdale, \$5; Ezra West, \$5; James Coulter, \$20; John McMillan, \$15; David Simpson, \$50; Alexander Livingston, \$5; Michael Kerr, \$5; Kirtland Warner, \$5; Sylvester Warner, \$5; John Younglove, \$15; Graves Warner, \$1; John Dumitugh, \$2; James Gilmore, \$50; Nathaniel S. Pruyn, \$25; Solomon Wells, \$5; Daniel Wells, \$5; Charity Hay, \$5; John Thompson, \$10; Robert Wilcox, \$25; Joseph Gilbert, \$25; John McClelland, \$10; Austin Wells, \$25; Wm. Gilmore, \$25; Hercules Rice, \$25; Clark Rice, Jr., \$25; James Post, \$25; Thias Johnson, \$15; Clark Rice, \$25.

Upon the completion of this subscription a memorial was prepared and forwarded to the regents of the University of the State of New York.

The memorial stated that the sum of two thousand three hundred dollars had been collected; that the association had the use, free of rent, of a commodious house, and requested that articles of incorporation be granted. It was signed by John Dunlap, Alexander Bullions, Herman Van Veghten, Wm. Stevenson, Edward Lauderdale, John L. Wendell, and G. Wendell. Upon receipt of this memorial, the regents granted the act of incorporation.

The first meeting of the board of trustees was held March 29, 1815. At a subsequent meeting, held April 6, Rev. John Dunlap was elected president, and John L. Wendell, secretary and treasurer.

A call was extended to Rev. Mr. McJimpsey, but he declined. David Chassel was then engaged at an annual salary of six hundred dollars. Mr. Chassel came from the town of Peacham, Vt., and was a man of ability, whom the trustees were fortunate in securing.

The academy was opened for the reception of scholars on the 16th day of August, 1815, although it was not formally dedicated until September 5 of the same year. The academy was “dedicated with due solemnity, and with prayer to Almighty God for his divine maintenance and blessing on this infant institution,” saith the minutes of the meeting. The opening prayer was made by Rev. Dr. Bullions, the dedicatory address by the president, Rev. John Dunlap, and the closing prayer by the Rev. Mr. Ostrander.

The school opened with fifty-one scholars, fourteen in the classical department and thirty-seven in the English. Among them were Wm. Stevenson and John Robertson, afterwards for many years trustees of the academy.

The following was the course of study prescribed by the trustees, Oct. 23, 1815:

#### CLASSICAL DEPARTMENT.

Latin—Adams' Grammar (to be used as the first book, except in those cases in which the preceptor may judge it proper to be preceded by Rudiman's Rudiments); Bigelow's Latin Primer, with the introduction to making Latin; Caesar's Commentaries; Ovid's Metamorphoses, with Latin

Prosody; Sallust; Virgil; Cicero's Select Orations; Horace; Cicero, De Oratore; Tacitus. Greek—Moor's Grammar; Translation; Testament, with Neillon's Exercises; Collectanea Minora; Collectanea Majora; Homer.

#### ENGLISH DEPARTMENT.

Murray's English Grammar and Exercises; Morse's Geography, with maps and globes; Blair's Lectures on Rhetoric; Watt's Logic; Enfield's Natural Philosophy; Paley's Moral Philosophy; Euclid's Elements, by Simpson.

This course of study was maintained, with some slight additions, during the whole period the school had an existence, though the text-books used were frequently changed.

The Rev. John Dunlap resigned the presidency of the board Sept 27, 1816, on account of removal from town, and Rev. Alexander Bullions was elected to fill his place. In 1817, the number of students having increased to ninety-five,—thirty-eight in the classical, and fifty-seven in the English department.—John Alden was employed as assistant, at a salary of three hundred dollars, and it was also found necessary to employ one of the more advanced students to assist. James Martin was elected to the position of usher (as it was then called) at a salary of ten dollars per month and his tuition. Thomas Clarkson was afterwards employed in the same position.

May 1, 1818, the number of trustees was reduced to thirteen on account of the difficulty of securing a quorum at the meetings.

Mr. Chassel resigned his position as principal October 5, 1818, and Rev. Alexander Bullions took his place, John Alden being retained as assistant. Mr. Bullions remained in charge one year, when Mr. Chassel returned, and in November, 1819, again assumed the position of principal. June 18, 1821, Mr. Chassel, having received a flattering call from Fairfield Academy, at Herkimer, N. Y., relinquished his position in Cambridge. He was a talented teacher, and under him the Fairfield Seminary attained considerable prominence. Mrs. Maria M. Cummins, a daughter of Rev. N. S. Prime, in a letter written July 23, 1857, to the *New York Observer*, makes this mention of Mr. Chassel: "He was an accomplished scholar . . . and one of the most distinguished and successful classical teachers."

The school was now without a teacher; but Rev. Alexander Bullions, who so often saved the institution from death, came to the rescue, taking charge July 24, 1821.

Rev. Andrew Stark was now called as principal, but did not accept. The position was then offered to Rev. Nathaniel S. Prime. He accepted. The entire avails from tuition and the money received from the regents was given him as compensation. Mr. Prime took charge of the academy Nov. 28, 1821, and remained as its principal until May, 1824. He was assisted by Alexander McCall and W. E. Lauderdale. About this time (1824) the trustees became embarrassed, partly on account of the failure of many of the subscribers to pay their subscriptions, and partly on account of the decline in the number of students. From ninety-five students in 1817 the number fell to sixty-four in 1820, forty-five in 1822, and in 1823 to thirty-seven, of whom only twelve were classical scholars.

After Mr. Prime relinquished his charge of the school the classical department was taught for a few months by Alexander McCall, who took it upon his own responsibility. Alexander McCall, over forty years after this, wrote the following letter to the board of trustees, which explains itself:

"Troy, March 4, 1865.

"DEAR SIR,—For one year, from the spring of 1822 to the spring of 1823, I was a student in the Cambridge Washington Academy, while fitting for college. During my junior year in college, in the spring and summer of 1824, I taught the academy two quarters. In both the periods alluded to I was treated with great kindness by the people of the place, and obtained many warm friends. I wish now, after a lapse of more than forty years, to present, through you, to the trustees of the academy, as a token of remembrance, a donation of five hundred dollars,—for which I enclose my check,—to be used by them as they shall judge best for the interest of the institute.

"Respectfully yours,

"J. M. STEVENSON, Esq.

"ALEXANDER McCALL."

Mr. McCall was a well-known citizen of Troy, and for some time an editor of the *Troy Whig*.

From 1824 until 1827 were dark days for the Cambridge Washington Academy. The trustees had not sufficient funds to maintain the school, and "preferred an entire suspension of instruction to its continuance by the temporary engagement of young and inexperienced teachers," and the doors of the institution were closed.

In September, 1827, by unusual effort, the school was reopened, Rev. Nathaniel S. Prime again taking charge. He was assisted by Miss Maria M. Prime, who was the first female teacher employed. The school was never afterwards closed. In 1828, when the first catalogue was published, there were sixty-four students in attendance. Thirty-five of these were in the classical department and twenty-nine in the English department, of whom fifteen were males and fourteen females.

On the 24th of December of the same year the bell, which for over fifty years has rung through this valley, calling lagging students to their labors, was hung in the belfry of the old academy. It cost ninety-six dollars and seventy-five cents. The money for its purchase was raised by subscription.

At a meeting of the trustees held March 17, 1828, the following preamble and resolutions were offered by the Rev. Alexander Bullions, and unanimously adopted:

"Whereas, There are many indigent, talented, and pious young men desirous of obtaining an education for the gospel ministry, and whose services are urgently demanded for the supply of our population,—comparatively destitute of public religious instruction; and whereas the scantiness of our finances as an academy not permitting us to extend gratuitous instruction to many,

"Resolved, first, That the trustees of the Cambridge Washington Academy apply to a generous, patriotic, and Christian public to aid them in carrying into effect their desires and exertions to extend to indigent young men of piety and talents opportunities to pursue, without the expense of tuition, preparatory studies with a view to the gospel ministry.

"Second, That for this purpose the trustees establish scholarships, to be endowed by one or more individuals united, whose name or names said scholarships shall bear. The endowment of a scholarship shall be two hundred dollars. For every scholarship endowed to that amount the trustees pledge themselves to teach annually, for all time coming, as long as the academy and tuition therein can be maintained, one pious, talented, and indigent young man intending the holy ministry. The nomination of candidates shall be with the

in individual that endows the scholarship or any other whom he may appoint.

"Third, That the moneys advanced for such endowment may never be lost nor misapplied, the trustees and themselves and their successors in office to have the same invested in secure or landed estate of good titles; and if at any time those funds are not appropriated for the particular object for which they are advanced,—provided suitable candidates offer, it shall be at the discretion of the regents of the university to dispose of them in conformity to the intention of the donors, unless the donors themselves shall otherwise direct."

Rev. Alex. Bullions, Thomas Stevenson, of Cambridge, Daniel Stevenson, of Argyle, and John McAllister, of Philadelphia, immediately advanced two hundred dollars each and secured a scholarship. The money was invested in a lot adjoining the academy. It contained one acre and thirty perches of land and cost six hundred and sixty-five dollars. Upon the lot was a commodious house for the use of the preceptor. Afterwards, April 20, 1841, Nathan Culver subscribed two hundred dollars for a scholarship.

Rev. N. S. Prime resigned his charge of the school May 10, 1830. Rev. Alex. Bullions again assumed the duties of principal until arrangements could be made to secure a permanent teacher. June 9, of the same year, Rev. John Monteith was elected principal. August 19, of the same year, Miss Maria Prime relinquished her charge of the female department of the school, and Mrs. Abigail Monteith was elected in her place. Mr. Monteith remained in charge until March 19, 1832,—a little less than two years,—when he resigned, and Dr. Alex. Bullions again came to the rescue and took charge of the school. During the years 1829, 1830, 1831, and 1832 the school averaged about forty-five scholars, there being but little variation from this.

The trustees now secured the services of Wm. D. Beattie, who came in May, 1832. He received as compensation all moneys arising from tuition and moneys received from the regents. The school remained under the care of Mr. Beattie for seven years. He was a graduate of Union College, and was twenty-nine years of age when he first came to Cambridge. April 20, 1839, he resigned his position, and the academy was again without a teacher. Mr. Beattie died in New York, July 7, 1861. The records of the institution are not very full from the years 1833 to 1839, but from what knowledge we can glean we are led to believe that the school did not have an average attendance of over forty. During a portion of the time Mr. Beattie had charge of the school he was assisted by Miss Maria H. Haswell.

Since the division of the town into districts, under the common school law, a common school had been kept in a vacant room of the academy, and at last the district raised a claim to a perpetual use of the room. In 1838 the trustees of the academy procured the relinquishment of this claim of the district by the payment of one hundred dollars.

Addison Lyman, a student in Williams College, was next secured as principal. He was twenty-six years of age and had just graduated. He received five hundred dollars per annum. The trustees secured the services of Miss Roxanna Bixby as assistant. She received eight dollars per month in the winter, and ten dollars per month in the summer.

Mr. Lyman remained in charge until 1841, a period of two years. The school flourished under Mr. Lyman. In 1839 there were seventy-three in attendance,—thirty-eight gentlemen and thirty-five ladies,—and in 1841 the number rose to one hundred and twenty-eight—seventy-three gentlemen and fifty-five ladies.

He was succeeded by Russel M. Wright, a graduate of Williams College. Miss Bixby was retained in charge of the female department. Fletcher Hawley, of New York, was also employed to deliver a course of lectures on chemistry.

Mr. Wright had charge of the school but one year. He was succeeded by Rev. Thomas C. McLaurie, who received as compensation for his services the income arising from tuition and the moneys received from the regents. Mr. McLaurie remained in charge one year, resigning July 2, 1843.

Rev. Ephraim H. Newton was now called as principal of the school. For compensation he received all incomes of the academy, from whatever source, except seven per cent., which was given to the trustees. He was bound by contract to employ "a competent instructor in the Latin, Greek, and French languages; also a female teacher." The contract was signed Sept. 15, 1843.

The school now rapidly increased in size, and the need of a larger edifice was felt. As early as May, 1841, resolutions were passed by the board of trustees in regard to the desirability of erecting a new academic building, and from time to time after that similar resolutions appear on their minutes. It was not until the spring of 1844, however, that they received sufficient encouragement from the people of Cambridge and vicinity to warrant the undertaking. The plans of the new building were drawn by Dorris Eldridge, Sylvester E. Spoor, and Ludwig Esman. The plan of the front was drawn by Eldridge, the roof and ground plans by Spoor, and the seats by Esman, each plan being amended by the board of trustees. The dimensions of the first floor were as follows: lobby, twelve by twenty-five feet; school-room, twenty-one by thirty-two feet; recitation-rooms, fifteen by twenty-one feet. On the second floor there was a music-room, directly over the lobby, a hall occupying the remainder of the floor, termed in the specifications "the chapel." The contract was awarded to Dorris Eldridge and Ludwig Esman, jointly, for three thousand four hundred dollars. The new edifice was built a few feet north of the old building. The building was occupied for examination and exhibition September 18, although it was not finished till later in the autumn. The work of the contractors was formally accepted Nov. 15, 1844.

About this time some property of Janet Stratton, deceased, was decided to the academy by Dr. Bullions, in whose possession it was. The trustees accepted it, paying all debts against the estate, and voting to erect "grave-stones, not to exceed ten dollars, for Janet Stratton." The estate of Margaret McClellan, a lunatic, who died without heirs, was, by act of the Legislature of 1848, conveyed to the academy. It amounted to four hundred dollars. These two benefactions aided the institute materially.

Under Rev. E. H. Newton the school attained a greater degree of prosperity than it had ever previously enjoyed.

The attendance in 1844 reached two hundred and seventeen, one hundred and sixteen of whom were gentlemen, and one hundred and one ladies; and in 1845 we find the names of two hundred and forty-three on the rolls, one hundred and thirty-one gentlemen and one hundred and twelve ladies. The assistant teachers in 1844 were: gentlemen's department, Alexander B. Bullions, William Bullions (in Greek, Latin, and mathematics), William Hall; ladies' department, Miss Mary W. Arms, Miss Mary R. Whitney, Miss Olivia P. Rider, Miss Jane M. Jones (in music and French), Miss Elizabeth P. Beadle, Miss Lydia A. Foster, assistant pupils. In 1845, Andrew M. Beveridge took the place of Alexander Bullions as assistant; Miss Sarah Loomis, the place of Miss Mary W. Arms; Miss Laura O. Norton, the place of Miss Olivia P. Rider; and Miss Eliza M. Draper, the place of Elizabeth P. Beadle as assistant pupil.

Rev. Mr. Newton resigned at the end of the spring term of 1848, after having labored five years with great success. He was succeeded by Rev. Andrew M. Beveridge, who had been a tutor under Rev. Dr. Newton. Mr. Beveridge remained in charge two years, resigning July 2, 1850. Mr. Beveridge was assisted by William Hall, teacher of English, and Robert H. McClelland, teacher of chemistry, in the gentlemen's department; Miss Sarah Beveridge, Miss Mary A. Sheldon, Miss Mary A. Munson, in the ladies' department; Miss Caroline A. Branch (French, music, drawing, and painting); Miss Julia A. Davis (primary department). He maintained the excellence of the academy. He now has charge of the Presbyterian church at Lansingburg, N. Y.

The trustees now called to the management of the school Charles S. Robinson. He was engaged for a period of two years, and as compensation received all incomes of the academy, except twelve per cent. thereof, which the trustees reserved. Mr. Robinson was an accomplished scholar, and under him the school flourished. He is now settled over a church in New York city, and is one of the most successful preachers in that city. He was assisted by William Hall, in the gentlemen's department; Miss Sarah S. Barnes, in the ladies' department; Miss J. E. Robinson and Miss Caroline M. King, music, painting, etc.; and Miss Julia M. Wright, assistant pupil. The school under him numbered about two hundred and forty-one.

Mr. Robinson was succeeded by Charles H. Gardner, who was elected principal July 14, 1852. He resigned, March 13, 1854, on account of ill health. Mr. Gardner was assisted by James H. Parsons, gentlemen's department; Miss Lucy E. Edmans, Miss Elizabeth S. Ohmstead, Miss Caroline Y. Burns, Miss Harriet M. Crocker. The number of students under Mr. Gardner was two hundred and twenty, one hundred and nineteen of whom were gentlemen.

John Henry Burtis was secured to teach the summer quarter of 1854, and was afterwards engaged for a year, making one and one-fourth years the school was under his direction. He received all the incomes of the school, with the exception of twelve per cent., which the trustees reserved.

The trustees next secured the services of Alden P. Beals, who took possession of the school in the autumn of

1855. His assistants the first quarter were Rev. E. H. Newton; Miss Francis A. Bacon, preceptress; Miss Mary E. Jones, teacher of French and botany; Miss Mary Pierce; Miss Maria R. Nims, music, painting, and drawing. The attendance for 1855 and 1856 was one hundred and seventy-seven. Miss Bacon was succeeded as preceptress, during the principalship of Mr. Beals, by the following ladies, in the order named: Miss Martha D. Billings, Miss Clara Dodge, Miss Maria L. Harrison, Miss Maria Cary, Miss Martha H. Sprague, Miss Martha Feary, Miss Kate S. De Witt.

Rev. Alexander Bullions died June 26, 1857. In him the school lost its most ardent supporter and warmest friend.

Rev. Dr. Bullions was succeeded in the presidency by Rev. E. H. Newton. About this time the board of trustees lost another valuable member by death, Hon. Luther J. Howe.

In 1858 the academic year was divided into three terms instead of four, as formerly. The first term now commenced on the first Monday of September, continuing fifteen weeks; the second term commenced the last Monday of December, and continued fifteen weeks; and the third term commenced the third Monday of April, and continued fourteen weeks.

In 1862 the board of trustees met with a serious loss in the death of Rev. John G. Smart, D.D. He became a member of the board January 17, 1855.

In 1863 the academy building was repaired and enlarged by an addition in the rear of brick, twenty-four by forty-two, and two stories in height. The old building was also repaired and painted, new seats were substituted for the old ones, and new slate blackboards for the old wooden ones. The entire cost of improvements was two thousand nine hundred and forty-five dollars and twenty-five cents.

On the 26th of October, 1864, Rev. Ephraim H. Newton, president of the board of trustees, died. In him the school lost a warm friend and an earnest supporter. The board attended his funeral in a body, and passed resolutions of respect.

December 29, 1864, Mr. Beals, the principal, offered his resignation, which was accepted by the board of trustees, February 4, 1865. Mr. Beals had charge of the school ten years. He was a thorough scholar, an accomplished gentleman, and a successful teacher. Under him the school reached the height of its prosperity. The school lost in him more than was realized at the time. The school averaged about two hundred students during the time he was in charge.

Mr. Beals was succeeded by Wm. S. Amock, M.D. He came to this place from Amsterdam, N. Y., and took charge of the school in the autumn of 1865. Mr. Amock received the incomes of the school, excepting twelve per cent., for his compensation. He was assisted by Miss H. Hettie Baker, as preceptress; Miss Charlotte Kellogg, teacher of drawing and painting; Miss Isabella G. Osborn, teacher of music; Miss Ella M. Barnes, primary department.

In the autumn of 1865, John M. Stevenson donated to the school a piece of land adjoining the school grounds, containing one hundred and twenty-five rods of land. This

autumn the board of trustees lost its oldest member, in the death of Leonard Wells, who had been a member since 1832, a period of thirty-three years.

In 1866 a new piano was bought, the old one, which had been in use since 1855, being worn badly. The trustees at the same time purchased a Goodman melodeon.

From the earliest days of the institution there was a literary society maintained, under the supervision of the trustees. Dr. Bullions actively maintained this society. This society gathered a number of books, some being purchased by the trustees and some being gifts of friends of which was called, in the early days, the Philologist society, the institution. April 20, 1868, the trustees received a communication from the Young Men's Association of Cambridge, a society which had been organized two years previous to this time. The communication stated that the society had two hundred dollars in its treasury, which they desired to donate to the academy upon certain conditions, the most important being the following: That the money be expended in the purchase of books; that the privileges of the library be extended to all members of the Young Men's association; that upon the decease of said association, the trustees should open the library to the public upon the payment of a fee, not to exceed one dollar; that the board elect a librarian, subject to the approval of the association. The trustees accepted the proposition. The association passed out of existence shortly afterwards, and the library was opened to the public. It now contains over two thousand volumes. It is located in the addition to the academy, in the room originally constructed for a trustees' room. John M. Stevenson, Jr., was first librarian.

After having charge of this school two years, in August, 1867, W. S. Annock tendered his resignation, which was accepted. The number of students under Mr. Annock's charge was two hundred and four.

His successor was Rev. Geo. I. Taylor. As compensation he received all incomes of the institution, from whatever source, less ten per cent., which was reserved by the trustees, he paying his assistants. He was assisted by Miss Helen M. Foster, preceptress; Miss H. B. Taylor, teacher of music; Mrs. Maria T. Conant, teacher of drawing and painting; and Miss Ellen M. Barnes in the primary department. Mr. Taylor remained in charge of the school one year. The number of students under Mr. Taylor was one hundred and ninety-four.

The trustees next engaged Daniel March, Jr., at a salary of twelve hundred dollars per annum. He assumed the duties of his position, September 2, 1868. Mr. March remained as principal of the school two years. He was a successful teacher and a gentleman, and was highly esteemed by all who knew him. The assistant teachers were the same under Mr. March as under Mr. Taylor, with the exception of Miss Amelia Merriam, preceptress, and Miss Eliza A. Campbell, teacher of music.

He was succeeded by J. P. Lansing, who took charge of the school in September, 1870, and who remained as principal one year. Miss Amelia Merriam, who had been preceptress since 1868, was next installed over the school.

John M. Stevenson, president of the board of trustees, died September 8, 1872. He had held the office of trustee since

1844, and of president since 1865. Always interested in whatever was for the public weal, he had been a strong friend and supporter of the academy, and his loss was a severe one.

Miss Merriam was assisted by Miss Sarah E. Sears; and by Miss Eva S. Pease, teacher of music; Miss Maria T. Conant, teacher of painting and drawing; and Miss Nettie Harsba, primary department.

In 1873, on account of financial embarrassment, the trustees were at a loss how to sustain the institution. Unless the school could be endowed it must be closed. An effort to secure an endowment met with little encouragement; an effort for a Union school failed, and the academy was finally leased to the trustees of the west district.

Thus, after an existence of fifty-eight years, the Cambridge Washington Academy was virtually closed, for although the trustees of the Union school district bound themselves to maintain an academic department, and have since done so, the school lost its distinctive character as an academy when this agreement was signed. The school had an honorable career, and no student of the Cambridge Washington Academy need blush for her record.

Instruction has been maintained in the academy by the Union school district to the present time. The school has been under the charge of the following teachers: Wm. E. Faulkner, Miss Maggie Shiland, James McCoy, James L. King, and M. J. Oatman. Mr. Oatman has now charge of the school.

The following tables show the names of all the presidents, secretaries, treasurers, trustees, and principals of Cambridge Washington Academy, from the date of its incorporation until the building was leased to the Union school district, with dates when they were elected and the dates when their office was vacated:

PRESIDENTS.

Names.	Elected.	Office Vacated.
Rev. John Dandap.....	April 6, 1815	Sept. 27, 1816
Rev. Alex. Bullions.....	Sept. 27, 1816	Jan. 14, 1857
Rev. E. H. Newton.....	Jan. 14, 1857	Oct. 26, 1865
J. M. Stevenson.....	Jan. 29, 1865	Sept. 8, 1872
Rev. Henry Gordon.....	Nov. 1, 1872	.....

SECRETARIES.

Names.	Elected.	Office Vacated.
John L. Wendell.....	1815	1825
Rev. N. S. Prime.....	1825	1827
Gen. Martin Lee.....	1827	1829
Dr. Matthew Stevenson.....	1829	1832
Dr. William Sumner.....	1832	1835
Wm. Stevenson.....	1835	1856
Rev. J. G. Smart.....	1856	1862
Rev. Chas. H. Taylor.....	1862	1870
H. K. Sharpe.....	1870	.....

TREASURERS.

Names.	Elected.	Office Vacated.
John L. Wendell.....	1815	1821
Wm. Stevenson.....	1821	1844
John M. Stevenson.....	1844	1865
H. Carpenter.....	1865	1872
James Harper.....	1872	.....

PRINCIPALS.

Names.	Elected.	Office Vacated.
David Chassel.....	1815	1818
Rev. Alex. Bullions.....	1818	1819
David Chassel.....	1819	1824
Rev. Alex. Bullions.....	1824	.....

Holding office when the academy was leased to the school district.

Names	Elected	Office Varied.
Rev. N. S. Prime.....	1821	1824
Rev. N. S. Prime.....	1827	1830
Rev. Alex. Bullions.....	1830	.....
Rev. John Monteth.....	1830	1832
Rev. Alex. Bullions.....	1832	.....
Wm. D. Beattie.....	1832	1839
Addison Lyman.....	1839	1841
Russell M. Wright.....	1841	1842
Rev. Thomas C. McLaure.....	1842	1843
Rev. E. H. Newton.....	1842	1848
Rev. A. M. Beveridge.....	1848	1850
Rev. Charles L. Robinson.....	1840	1852
Charles H. Gardner.....	1852	1854
John Henry Burtis.....	1854	1855
Alden P. Beals.....	1855	1865
Wm. S. Amock.....	1865	1867
Rev. Geo. I. Taylor.....	1867	1868
Daniel March, Jr.....	1868	1870
J. P. Lansing.....	1870	1871
Miss Amelia Merriam.....	1871	1872

TRUSTEES.

Names	Elected	Office Varied.
Wm. Stevenson.....	March 22, 1815	March 29, 1814
John Dunlap.....	"	Sept. 27, 1816
Alex. Bullions.....	"	June 26, 1857
Nathaniel S. Prime.....	"	Sept. 16, 1830
Gerrit Wendell.....	"	Jan. 7, 1841
James Gilmore.....	"	May 9, 1825
Harman Van Veghten.....	"	"
James Stevenson.....	"	May 9, 1825
Harmanus C. Wendell.....	"	May 1, 1818
David Simpson.....	"	.....
James Hill.....	"	August 21, 1815
John L. Wendell.....	"	May 9, 1825
Joseph Gilbert.....	"	May 1, 1818
Robert Wileox.....	"	March 19, 1832
Samuel McDonald.....	"	May 1, 1818
Austin Wells.....	"	"
Wm. Gilmore.....	"	Sept. 27, 1816
Edward Lauderdale.....	August 21, 1815	.....
Clark Rice, Jr.....	Sept. 27, 1816	March 29, 1835
Thos. Johnson, Jr.....	Sept. 27, 1816	March 15, 1837
Geo. W. Jernain, Esq.....	May 9, 1825	March 19, 1827
Dr. M. Stevenson.....	"	February, 1827
Rev. Donald McLaren.....	"	.....
Martin Lee, Esq.....	July 27, 1827	.....
Wm. Robertson.....	"	June 20, 1857
Dr. M. Stevenson.....	August 21, 1827	April 26, 1845
Rev. Wm. Howden.....	July 30, 1829	Feb. 9, 1835
Dr. W. Sumner.....	"	Feb. 9, 1835
Rev. Wm. Lusk.....	Sept. 12, 1829	June 8, 1832
Rev. John Monteth.....	Sept. 15, 1830	Feb. 21, 1860
Wm. Stevenson, Jr.....	March 19, 1832	Dec. 4, 1865
Leonard Wells.....	"	.....
Wm. D. Beattie.....	June 8, 1832	.....
Geo. W. Jernain.....	Feb. 9, 1835	Dec. 12, 1836
John Robinson.....	"	Oct. 22, 1867
Rev. O. P. Hoyt.....	"	March 15, 1837
Aaron Crosby.....	March 25, 1835	June 1, 1840
Peter Hill.....	Dec. 12, 1836	Oct. 26, 1864
Rev. E. H. Newton.....	March 15, 1837	Jan. 27, 1855
Edward Small.....	May 4, 1839	Jan. 26, 1857
Ahira Eldridge.....	"	Sept. 4, 1857
Luther J. Howe.....	June 1, 1840	March 13, 1854
Thomas Rice.....	"	.....
John A. Stevenson.....	March 29, 1844	Sept. 8, 1872
Rev. Archibald Bell.....	April 26, 1845	Jan. 18, 1848
James McKie, Esq.....	Jan. 18, 1848	Jan. 27, 1855
Rev. Isaac A. Filmore.....	March 13, 1854	Jan. 9, 1856
Rev. J. G. Smart.....	Jan. 27, 1855	July 19, 1862
* Rev. W. B. Short.....	May 19, 1855	.....
Rev. J. H. Patterson.....	Jan. 9, 1856	June 14, 1857
James E. Small.....	June 15, 1857	Oct. 28, 1872
*Freeman A. Fuller.....	"	.....
Peter Hill.....	Sept. 4, 1857	Oct. 9, 1861
Calvin Skinner.....	"	Nov. 4, 1869
Rev. J. H. Nixon.....	"	Oct. 9, 1861
* Rev. Henry Gordon.....	March 20, 1860	.....
* Thomas Shiland.....	Oct. 9, 1861	.....
Rev. Chas. H. Taylor.....	"	Nov. 4, 1869
* Berry Long.....	July 31, 1862	.....
H. Carpenter.....	Jan. 25, 1865	Oct. 28, 1872
D. M. Westfall.....	Dec. 1, 1865	.....
* H. K. Sharpe.....	Oct. 22, 1867	.....
* James Thompson.....	Nov. 4, 1869	.....
* James S. Smart.....	"	.....
* James Harper.....	Oct. 27, 1872	.....
James E. Robertson.....	"	.....
* H. G. Blinn.....	"	.....
* Azor Culver.....	"	.....

\* Holding office when the academy was leased to the school district.

To the list of teachers should be added the name of Daniel M. Westfall, who taught the summer term of 1865. Mr. Westfall was assisted by Miss S. E. Smeed and Jennie E. Arms. The assistant teachers under Mr. Burtis were D. M. Westfall, male department; in the female department, Maggie Hill, who was succeeded by Miss Barstow and Miss Smeed; in music and painting, Miss Jennie Arms, succeeded by Miss Jennie Blakley.

THE UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CONGREGATION OF CAMBRIDGE.

The organization of this body closely followed the early settlements in Salem and Cambridge. It is probable that the Rev. Thomas Clark preached to the settlers in the fall of 1765, and afterwards at occasional intervals, until his removal to the south in 1780. In 1765, a petition was forwarded to the synod of the Secession Church of Scotland, requesting the services of a preacher. In response, Rev. David Telfair came to the New World, and visited Cambridge, but did not remain to form a congregation. Failing in their efforts to secure a minister from the Scotch synod, the associate presbytery of Pennsylvania was next verbally petitioned. In response thereto, Dr. Clark was instructed, on the 19th day of April, 1769, to organize a congregation at Cambridge. It is altogether probable that this was done, as, soon after, a glebe lot was donated for a building site by William Smith, one of the original Cambridge patentees. On the northern portion of this a house of worship was begun in 1775, or earlier, but which was not finished until after the treaty of peace, in 1783. The building stood about sixty rods north of the old grave-yard, and was most likely used, before its completion, for occasional meetings. After the war many settlers came to Cambridge, and the desire for regular services now became so strong that it was resolved to petition the presbytery of Pennsylvania in person. This mission was undertaken, in the summer of 1784, by a devout Irish woman, Widow Nancy Hindsale, who belonged to Dr. Clark's Salem congregation. Pilgrim-like, with a bundle of clothing and provisions, she began and completed the toilsome journey, walking all the way to Philadelphia. Fortunately, the presbytery, at that time, composed of but two ministers, had convened to deliberate what should be done with the Rev. Thomas Beveridge, who had just arrived from Ireland, with a view to preach in America. The petition was most opportune, and Mr. Beveridge was at once appointed to Cambridge, where he arrived in the fall of 1784. His labors were followed, Jan. 5, 1785, by the legal organization of the new body as the "Protestant Presbyterian Congregation of Cambridge." The trustees chosen were Josiah Dewey, John Morrison, Edmund Wells, Phineas Whiteside, John Younglove, James Ashton, John McClung, John Welsh, and Joseph Wells. Edmund Wells was chosen president; John McClung, clerk; and Edmund Wells, Jr., collector. This board secured a deed for the glebe lot, and made provision for its future disposition.

Unfortunately the troubles which were at that time agitating the Presbyterian churches also affected the Cambridge congregation in so pronounced a manner, that it resulted in the withdrawal of a portion of the members adhering to

Mr. Beveridge, who belonged to the "Burgbers." This led to the temporary cessation of services, the locking up of the meeting-house, and the formation of a new society, which is at present known as the United Presbyterian church of Coila. The claims of the Beveridge and anti-Beveridge parties to the ownership of the meeting-house were adjusted, after a great deal of hard feeling, on the 5th of May, 1786, by a board of arbitration, which decided that the Beveridge party should be paid in equity for what it had contributed towards the erection of the house.

The meetings of the congregation were now resumed, Revs. Annan, Mason, Proudfit, and others, preaching as supplies. A call was finally extended, July 7, 1786, to Rev. James Snodgrass, signed by one hundred and seventy-four persons, which shows that the congregation was, in spite of its division, yet a strong body. Mr. Snodgrass as well as a Mr. Young, who was afterwards asked to become pastor, declined to assume this relation. The effort to secure a Congregational minister, a Mr. McCoy, was attended with no better success, and it was not until June 22, 1791 that the Rev. John Dunlap was ordained as the first regular pastor. He was a native of Scotland, and came with his father to America in 1771. Both espoused the American cause, and served in two campaigns. He was a student under Dr. Mason, and was licensed to preach by the Associate Reformed presbytery of New York. He devoted much of his time to missionary work, and left in 1816 to establish missions in western New York. He afterwards returned to live in Cambridge, where he died in 1829.

The congregation was without a pastor until 1820, when Rev. Donald C. McLaren was ordained, and gave it six years of faithful service, leaving in 1826. Again the pastoral office was unoccupied, except by supplies, until 1829, when the Rev. W. Howden was installed. He was born in England, where he served as a Congregationalist minister. His connection continued until 1836, when he resigned to engage in missionary work. Mr. Howden's immediate successor was Rev. Peter Gordon, who had been a student at the Glasgow University, but completed his studies under Rev. Alexander Bullions, D.D., of Cambridge, N. Y. He was with the congregation until about 1840, when he also left to resume his duties as a missionary. In 1842 Rev. T. C. McLaurie was installed as pastor, and remained until 1852. During his administration the congregation left their old house of worship on the glebe lot for a more comfortable building on Main street, in the village of Cambridge. It has a very pleasant location, and, with the improvements and repairs made since its erection in 1845, is a substantial and neat edifice. The glebe lot has passed into private hands, under the provisions of a special act of the Legislature, passed May 27, 1855. In the early part of 1853, William B. Shortt, a licentiate, came as a supply, and on the 23d of December, of the same year, was installed as the pastor. Mr. Shortt was born in Ireland in 1826, and there received his education. He has been the pastor of the congregation ever since 1853, and is highly esteemed by his members, who at present number about one hundred. In 1858 the congregation assumed its present name, but the trustees are still known by the old title. The first

elders were Phineas Whiteside, James Ashton, James Stevenson, Fortunatus Sherman, Archibald Robertson, and Joseph Wells. The present elders are Zina Sherman, James Thompson, George McGeech, and John R. McArthur.

A Sabbath-school was organized about 1840, which is attended by seventy-five members. There is a fine library of three hundred volumes. John McGeech is the superintendent.

#### THE FIRST UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN CAMBRIDGE.

About 1792 a plain frame meeting-house was erected near the inns kept by Ruel Beebe and Major John Porter, by a number of persons of various shades of Presbyterian and Congregational belief, who afterwards formed themselves into a society bearing the name of "The First United Presbyterian Congregation in Cambridge." This organization was effected Aug. 17, 1793, and the persons thus uniting themselves were John Welsh, Sr., Hannah Welsh, Moses Holmes, Keziah Holmes, John Younglove, Martha Younglove, John Gunn, Jerusha Gunn, Thomas Beech, Joseph Welsh, Sr., Mary Wilson, Eliphalet Adams, Sarah Adams, William Abbott, Eleazer Crocker, Richard Prouty, Susannah Prouty, Timothy Kelly, Betsey Kelly, Esther Oviatt, Rebecca Ester, Lucas and Lydia Younglove, Heman Howes, Phoebe Williams, Elizabeth Skinner, Isaac Bell, Anthony Empey, John McLean, May McLean, Patience Adams, Catharine Van Kirk, Japheth Le Barron, Pattie Le Barron, James and Phoebe McLean, Asenath Woodworth, May Adicous, Thankful Luke, Eleazer Warner, Elizabeth Warner, Ebenezer Billings, and May Billings.

A board of trustees was also chosen, but no record of the names can be found. The meeting-house was painted white, a circumstance which gave it the name by which it was so long and favorably known, even after the rains and storms of many years had beaten off that pure color.

The first record of a religious meeting is that of Aug. 28, 1793, when Rev. John Warford preached, and a call was extended to Rev. Gershom Williams, a licentiate of the "Presbytery of New York." Mr. Williams was ordained pastor June 25, 1794, and on the 19th of October of the same year John Welsh and Moses Holmes received the ordination of the elders' office.

Rev. Williams' pastoral connection extended through nine years, and resulted in the accession of one hundred and ninety members. Rev. Robert H. Chapman was the second pastor, and also remained nine years; one hundred and ninety-seven members were added during this period. The longest and most eventful pastorate was that which next followed.

Rev. Nathaniel S. Prime, D.D., was installed July 14, 1813, and remained until 1828. He found the church a strong, vigorous body, but arrayed against itself on account of diverse opinions on church polity and custom, and the Christian conduct of the members. Dr. Prime took a bold position for what he conceived to be the right, and manfully maintained it, coming off victor, although opposed by a strong element, whose conduct made his pastorate no easy life. He was a man of strong intellect and

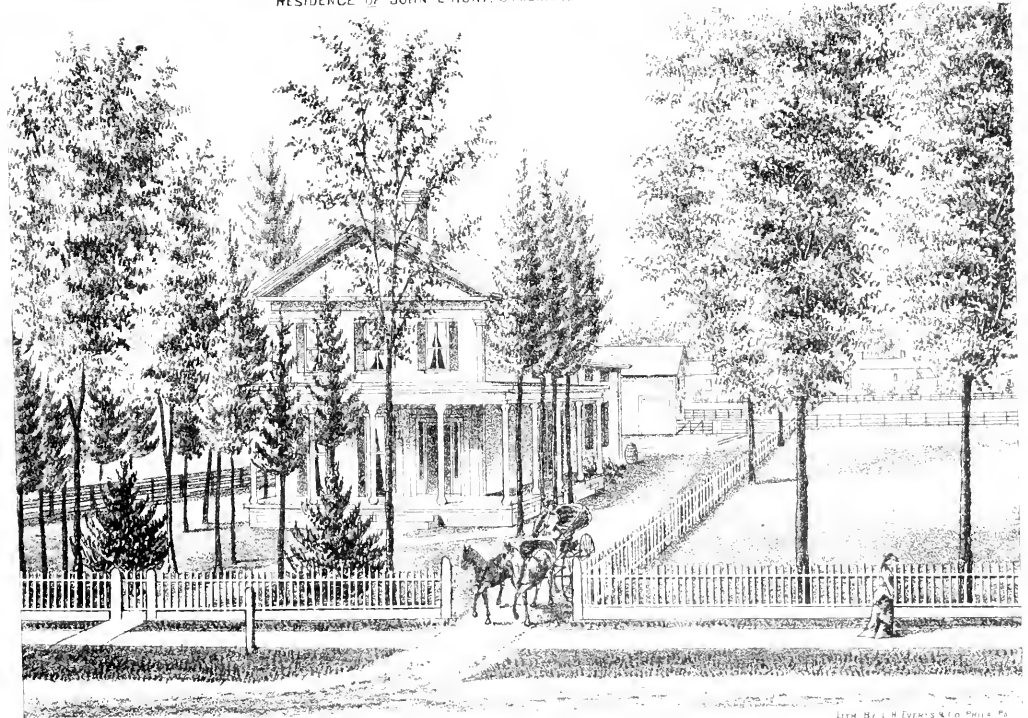




BARN, OUT-BUILDINGS & FARM VIEW ACROSS THE ROAD FROM RESIDENCE



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great pulpit powers, making him a worthy compeer of Dr. Bullions, who at that time presided at the yellow meeting-house. As the result of his labors one hundred and six members were added. The next pastor, Rev. Gordon Hayes, remained but a short time. Rev. William Lusk was installed June 16, 1830, for a four years' pastorate. Soon after his coming the church enjoyed a revival, whereby two hundred members were added. This sudden increase had the effect of hastening a long-cherished purpose to build a new house of worship in place of the old building, which wore a neglected appearance, besides having a steeple which threatened to tumble off any moment. In 1832 the building was demolished, and another erected in its place, which still stands, although used for other purposes. The house was erected by a building committee composed of Gerrit Wendell, Jonathan Dorr, Clark Rice, Jr., and Ahira Eldridge. The latter was especially active in pushing the work to a speedy and satisfactory completion. The house cost four thousand dollars, which was contributed by one hundred and forty persons, but few of whom are alive to-day. The official board of the church at that time were: elders, Kirkland Warner, Azor Thompson, Benjamin Crocker, Lewis McLean, Sidney Wells, Eliphalet Day, Mathias Johnson, Jr., John Stevenson, and Russell Norton; trustees, G. Wendell, Sylvester Warner, Sidney Wells, Solomon Warner, Robert Wilcox, Arthur Ackley, Clark Rice, Jr., Lewis McLean, and Ebenezer Billings.

Rev. O. P. Hoyt was the sixth pastor, remaining two and a half years. Dr. E. H. Newton, the next pastor, was installed March 15, 1837, and served until Aug. 23, 1843. He was a sound theologian and a very learned man. His successor was Dr. I. O. Fillmore, who was installed Sept. 14, 1843, and served the church in a most efficient manner twelve years. In 1856, Rev. J. H. Nixon became the ninth pastor, remaining such three years. Rev. Charles H. Taylor was installed in June, 1861, and filled the pastoral office nine years, winning many friends by his pleasing address and polished eloquence. In 1870, Rev. H. G. Blinn, the present pastor, was installed. His labors have been richly and abundantly blessed not only with an increase of membership but in the erection of a new house of worship, whose beauty and convenience give it rank among the best in the county. This handsome structure stands opposite the old church, on the spot formerly occupied by the Beebe tavern. It was erected, at a cost of nearly thirty thousand dollars, under the direction of J. F. Hall, Thomas Oviatt, and Charles Porter, building committee. The house was formally dedicated March 6, 1872, at which time the officers of the church were: elders, Benjamin Crocker, John Stevenson, Nathan Culyer, Ahira Eldridge, William Holden, Asaph Warner, Lemuel Sherman, and William P. Robertson; deacons, James Ellis and John W. Eddy; trustees, Farnan Fuller, S. W. Crosby, John Qua, R. King Crocker, Mial P. Barton, Charles Porter, Thomas Oviatt, William Watkins, and Alanson McLean; treasurer, S. W. Crosby; and clerk, William P. Robertson.

Besides the church the society also owns a fine parsonage worth five thousand dollars. A summary of the church shows an aggregate membership of about fifteen

hundred, from whose ranks ten have entered the ministry. There have been eleven pastors and thirty elders; one of these, Benjamin Crocker, was an active member of the session sixty years; and several others have served more than forty years. The church has at present more than four hundred members, and has maintained a Sabbath-school since about 1840. The school is superintended by Gilbert Robertson, and has two hundred and seventy-five members. A fine library is maintained.

#### ASHGROVE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The religious organization bearing the above name was constituted according to Methodist usages before the hamlet where it was located, the town within which it was embraced, or the present county of Washington was known. It was the first church organization within the bounds of what was subsequently known as "the old town of Cambridge," the first Methodist church in the county, and the first organized in the State north of the city of New York.

It was located in a beautiful valley among the Taghmanick hills, about two miles east of the present village of Cambridge.

In the summer of 1769, Thomas Ashton and his wife, emigrants from Ireland, and members of Mr. John Wesley's society there, landed at New York, and soon, with some other Methodist emigrants, made their way to what was then known as Cambridge patent. They settled among the hills, on the southeastern corner of "Amagassooke patent," afterwards embraced in the town of Cambridge when that was organized in 1773, now within the limits of the town of White Creek. Here, in company with other emigrants, some from "the Nine Partners," and some from the eastern States, was commenced that hamlet which took the name of Ashgrove; apparently and probably given by incorporating a part of the name of Ashton with the wild region where he had fixed his home.\*

In the early part of the succeeding year (1770) Philip Enbury, another emigrant from Ireland, and for ten years preceding a resident of the city of New York, accompanied by his family, came into the same region. He was joint proprietor with his brothers, David and Peter, and with James, George, Samuel, and John Wilson, Moses Cowan, and Thomas Proctor, of a patent of eight thousand acres of wild land, lying directly east of Ashgrove, and covering the hills and valleys of that region. He did not locate on his patent-lands, but fixed his residence in the region then known as West Camden, county of Charlotte, now the southeastern corner of the town of Salem. He was a Wesleyan Methodist local preacher in Ireland; as such preacher he had organized the first Methodist society in New York, and erected there the first Methodist church edifice in America, and now he formed a class at Ashgrove of the Methodist emigrants there, and others desiring such religious fellowship, and began at once his local ministrations, as he had previously done in the city of New York.

It was a custom in England, Ireland, and Scotland thus to give names to localities.

[The class is the organic form of Methodism. All Methodist churches are composed of classes.]

The record of names composing that first class is lost, but the following persons were known to have lived in that vicinity at that time, and their names appear on the oldest records now extant: Thomas Ashton, Elizabeth Ashton, John Armitage, Ely Armitage, James Barber, Sarah Barber, Philip Embury, Margaret Embury, Peter Switzer, Anna M. Switzer, Christopher Switzer.

To these, and all who would attend, Embury preached for three years, and then suddenly died. The services were held at the residence of Thomas Ashton, John Armitage, and others, as no church edifice was erected until 1788. From the death of Embury, in 1773, until October, 1788, the society was destitute of preaching, having only class and prayer meetings. In the mean time a large emigration reached this locality. Many families of Irish and German (or Palatine Irish) Methodists from Mr. Wesley's societies settled in Ashgrove and the surrounding valleys.

In September, 1788, Lemuel Smith was appointed by the Methodist conference as the first itinerant minister to this society. He arrived early in October. The appointment was called "Cambridge." He immediately revived the society as organized by Embury, adding many members thereto. He enlarged the circuit until it covered the present county, with adjoining sections of Bennington and Rensselaer.

He closed his labors and the conference year in eight months, leaving a membership of one hundred and fifty-four.

This year a church edifice was projected and commenced. It was completed early in 1789. It was built upon land donated by Thomas Ashton for a church and burial-ground, and, from the uncertainty of accurate boundaries, the deed was given by William Fisher, James Ashton, and Thomas Ashton, their lands all converging near the church lot. It was a small, unpretentious, unpainted structure, some thirty-four by forty six feet, on a beautiful rise of ground fronting the west, and pronounced by Rev. Freedom Garrettson (the first presiding elder), at its completion, "the most elegant church, according to the size of it, that I know in the connection." It is not known to the writer that any record is extant showing who composed the building committee, what its cost was, or when or by whom it was dedicated. It was occupied in July, 1787.

The trustees were Ephraim Bessey, James Barber, Nathan Sherman, John Baker, John Armitage, Jr., William Ellice, George Fisher, Edward Dillon, and Zachariah Fisher. The following composed the male membership a few years later, the whole number in church fellowship, male and female, being one hundred and seventy-nine:

Thomas Ashton, James Barber, John Baker, Jeremiah Austin, Loughlin McLean, Alexander McLean, George Fisher, Ephraim Bessey, Cornelius Thorp, William Fisher, John Armitage, Richard Sutcliffe, Othaniel Preston, Robert Langworthy, Daniel Sumner, Noah Dodge, John Hanna, John Grimes, Frial Palmerton, John Dart, Zachariah Fisher, Edward Smallman, John Barber, Jacob Goodsell, Thomas Emory, John Sutcliffe, William Ellice, John Doune, David Hammon, Peter Sharp, William Cowan, Amos Austin, Thomas Cowan, John Giles, Thomas Taylor, Nathan Larrabee, Nathan Taylor, John Emory, Edward Dil-

lon, John Macnamara, John Rhodes, Thomas Moore, Constant Reynolds, Daniel Austin, Elijah Austin, Gaius Blowers, James Moon, Robert Moon, Solomon Blowers, Henry Little, Thomas Austin, John Lilly, Benjamin Harris, Henry Stillson, Abram Dodge, Charles Blowers, Robert Hall, Wm. Dougherty, Wm. Williams, Garrett Sharp, Cornelius Sharp, Wm. Tidd, Job Blowers, Ebenezer Hall, Dennis Hall, Moreland Hall, Peter Switzer, Christopher Switzer, John Switzer, John Tompkins, Peter Sharp, Thomas Maddin, Wm. Galusha, Job Herrington, Wm. Worden, Clark Little, John Tompkins, George Emory, Richard Emory, John Emory, Ally Cooper, David Lucas, Clark Jinks, Cornelius Shaw, Gideon Rathbone, John Blowers, Andrew Sharp, Thaddeus Tidd, John Nowlan.

The first church edifice remained till 1832. It was then taken down, removed to Sandgate, Vt., and erected there as a Methodist church. It yet remains, used as a "town-house."

A second church edifice was erected at Ashgrove, a few rods west from the first, in 1832, and dedicated the December following. The dedicatory services were conducted by Rev. John B. Stratton, he preaching a powerful sermon from Exodus 19, 10th and 11th verses. This church cost about three thousand five hundred dollars. It remained until November, 1835, when it was fired one night about midnight by an insane man, and totally destroyed. After this calamity the society resolved to change the location of the church edifice. Land was accordingly secured of Philip Blair, in the village of Cambridge (then called North White Creek), whereon the present church edifice stands. On July 12, 1836, the corner-stone was laid with appropriate ceremonies by Revs. Samuel Covell and Elijah B. Hubbard, preachers of the circuit, and the building completed in the year 1837. This house was occupied as a place of worship before its completion. This edifice was forty-five and a half feet by sixty, and cost about three thousand dollars. When or by whom dedicated is unknown to the writer.\*

Succeeding the completion of this a chapel was erected at Ashgrove, thirty by forty feet, on the site of the one destroyed by fire, at a cost of one thousand dollars.

It was dedicated in the winter of 1839-40 by Rev. Noah Levings. His text was Matthew 18: 20.

It stood there until 1858, when it was sold to parties in West Hebron, and removed there in 1859. It was erected there, and used as a Methodist Episcopal church until superseded by a better. It is now (1878) used for town purposes.

Since that removal, no church edifice has existed in Ashgrove. Excepting an occasional sermon, a prayer-meeting, or funeral service, that whole region is as destitute of public religious services as it was when the first pioneer Christian emigrant entered it more than a hundred years ago.

The first Sabbath-school was organized at the old Indian

\*This structure was enlarged by the addition of twenty feet to its length and something to its height, and greatly beautified under the pastorate of Rev. B. Hawley, D.D., in 1861, at an expense of about six thousand dollars, and reopened in January, 1862, Revs. S. D. Brown and C. W. Cushing officiating, and each preaching able, eloquent, and instructive sermons. It was again beautified in 1873, costing some sixteen hundred dollars.

village of Pompaneck (now Pumpkin Hook), in the summer of 1833. It was held at the school-house there, George Fisher and Laura Russell being the principal originators. The second was at Ashgrove Methodist Episcopal church, in the summer of 1835. Wm. Fisher, superintendent; John Fisher, secretary; and James I. Bennett, librarian.

A missionary society was formally organized January 7, 1832, called "The Cambridge Circuit Branch of the Troy District Missionary Society, auxiliary to the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church," the minister in charge, president; his colleague, vice-president; and all members of the quarterly conference, managers.

A temperance society was first formed by resolution of the official members of the circuit, in quarterly conference assembled, April 9, 1831. It specified, "Not to manufacture, sell, or drink ardent spirits, and discontinuance the same in others; and that class-leaders of the conference be requested to present these resolutions to their respective classes for co-operation and adoption by all the members throughout the circuit."

*Incidents.*—The New York conference held religious services in the old church on the Sabbath, and evenings, during the time of its session, at the house of John Baker, "in the hollow," in 1803.

A second session was held there—business and religious services—in 1805. At this session a marvelous work of grace began on the Sabbath. In one single prayer-meeting, outside the church, nine persons professed to be converted.

There were several other most powerful revivals in connection with that church. One in 1799 began here, under the pastorate of Timothy Dewey and Lorenzo Dow, sweeping over the entire circuit, till more than six hundred professed to have been saved.

Another in 1811–12, under the pastorate of John Finnegan and Samuel Weaver, continuing for two or three years. Another of like character in 1819–20, while Tobias Spicer and Sherman Miner and Samuel Draper were preachers. The last occurred in connection with the dedicatory services of the church which was burned during the succeeding winter.

The following-named ministers have served this church as pastors. The peculiar organization of the church, being connectional in its polity, itinerant as to its ministry, and oftentimes large circuits as to its form, accounts for the number of names appearing in this connection. This peculiar arrangement leaves no church without a pastor, and no effective minister without a pastorate. The ecclesiastical or conference years in no case harmonize with the calendar years.

1770–73. Philip Embury.	1794–95. Robert Green.
1788–89. Lemuel Smith.	Joseph Mitchell.
1789–90. Darius Danham.	1795–96. Samuel Fowler.
1790–91. Darius Danham.	Ezekiel Canfield.
Philip Wagar.	1796–97. Shadrach Bostwick.
1791–92. David Valteau.	Smith Weeks.
Matthias Swain.	1797–98. Timothy Dewey.
1792–93. John Crawford.	Eben Cowles.
Thomas Woolsey.	1798–99. Timothy Dewey.
1793–94. Joel Ketchum.	Lorenzo Dow.
Elijah Woolsey.	1799–1800. Jacob Ruckhow.

1799–1800. Billy Hubbard.	1824–25. Samuel Howe.
1800–1. Ezekiel Canfield.	Elias Crawford.
Ebenezer Stevens.	Edward Hubbard.
1801–2. Roger Searl.	1825–26. Samuel Howe.
Ebenezer Stevens.	Elias Crawford.
1802–3. Roger Searl.	1826–27. Daniel Brayton.
Smith Arnold.	Henry Eames.
1803–4. David Brown.	1827–28. Daniel Brayton.
Luman Andrews.	Henry Eames.
1804–5. Elias Vand-erlip.	1828–29. Jas. B. Houghtaling.
Phineas Cook.	John M. Weaver.
1805–6. Elijah Child-ester.	1829–30. Jas. B. Houghtaling.
Nehemiah U. Tompkins.	Joseph Ayres.
1806–7. Noble W. Thomas.	1830–31. Roswell Kelley.
Nathaniel Gage.	Wm. Rober.
1807–8. Daniel Brunly.	1831–32. R. Kelley.
Francis Brown.	Theodosius Clark.
1808–9. Mitchell B. Bull.	1832–33. Stephen Remington.
Lewis Pease.	Henry Smith.
1809–10. Mitchell B. Bull.	1833–34. Joel Squire.
William Swayze.	John Lagrange.
Stephen Sornberger.	1834–35. Joseph Eames.
1810–11. Samuel Draper.	Bishop I-hel.
Samuel Howe.	1835–36. Joseph Eames.
1811–12. John Finnegan.	Elijah B. Hubbard.
Samuel Weaver.	1836–37. Samuel Covell.
1812–13. Datus Ensign.	E. B. Hubbard.
Samuel Weaver.	1837–38. Samuel Covell.
1813–14. Datus Ensign.	Wright Hozen.
Gershom Pierce.	1839–40. Peter M. Hitehook.
1814–15. Gershom Pierce.	1841. John Frazer.
Stephen Beach.	1842–43. Milton H. Stewart.
Samuel Luckey.	1844–45. Daniel P. Hubbard.
1815–16. Andrew McKean.	1846. Alfred Saxe.
Peter Bussing.	1847–48. John Harwood.
1816–17. Andrew McKean.	1849. Wm. W. Pierce.
Jacob Hall.	1850–51. F. Benedict.
1817–18. Friend Draper.	1852–54. Ensign Stover.
Tobias Spicer.	1855. Hiram Chase.
1818–19. Tobias Spicer.	1856. James H. Patterson.
Sherman Miner.	1857–58. James Phillips.
1819–20. Samuel Draper.	1859–60. Merritt Bates.
Sherman Miner.	1861–62. Bostwick Hawley.
1820–21. David Lewis.	1863–64. E. Stover.
Daniel J. Wright.	1865–66. Isaac Parks.
1821–22. David Lewis.	1867–68. Joel W. Eaton.
George Smith.	1869–70. Samuel McRea.
1822–23. Samuel Draper.	D. W. Gates.
John Lovejoy.	1870–73. W. H. Meeker.
1823–24. Samuel Draper.	1874–76. Oliver A. Brown.
John Lovejoy.	1877–78. Sherman M. Williams.

The foregoing sketch has been furnished by the Rev. J. E. Bowen, of Troy, who has in preparation a complete history of Methodist work in eastern New York.

THE FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH OF CAMBRIDGE

was organized at the house of Benjamin Cook, July 8, 1843, with twenty-six members. On the 26th of the same month it was formally recognized by a council called for this purpose at the Presbyterian meeting-house, in which thirteen neighboring Baptist churches were represented. Anson Fowler was chosen deacon, and Rev. Levi Parmly pastor. He continued this connection until Oct. 12, 1844, when he resigned, leaving the new church with an increased membership. His successor was the Rev. Charles O. Kimball, and during his pastorate the church edifice, begun in 1844, was completed, and consecrated June 5, 1845. It is a substantial brick structure, near the centre of the village, and is estimated worth ten thousand dollars. Mr. Kimball's

pastoral connection was severed the same year, and since that period the church has enjoyed the services of the following clergy as pastors or suppliers: Revs. A. B. Danforth, William Harris, E. H. Brownell, A. G. Bowles, J. W. Grant, A. B. Stowell, Daniel Tinkham, Lamson Stewart, Philander Perry, Charles W. Palmer, Joshua Fletcher, and J. Gardner. The charge is at present vacant. These frequent changes in the ministerial office have not promoted the best interests of the church, and often left it in a weak condition. The present membership is one hundred and nineteen, and the aggregate number of members has been three hundred and ninety-six. Besides the Deacon Fowler mentioned, Arnold Herrington, John R. Twiss, and A. J. A. Fowler have served in that capacity.

ST. PATRICK'S ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH, CAMBRIDGE,  
AND MISSIONS.

The following account of Catholicism in Cambridge and vicinity has been prepared by the Rev. Father Meagher, pastor of the church. The first mass in the town of Cambridge was celebrated in the house of James Connaughty, by Rev. J. B. Daly, in the fall of 1839, and in the house of Edward Fox, in 1840, by the same priest. He then had a very large parish. It comprised the western half of Massachusetts, the whole of New Hampshire and Vermont, also the northeastern part of New York, from Troy to Lake Champlain. In 1841, the Rev. Father Quinn, then living with Father Shanahan, pastor of St. Peter's church, Troy, celebrated mass at Buskirk's Bridge. The congregation numbered forty-five. Shortly after, Father Coyle was appointed pastor of Rensselaer and Washington counties. He built the first Catholic church in Schaghticoke, holding missions in both counties for about two years. He was succeeded by Father Gilligan, who did the same for about one year. The next priest was Father Farley, now pastor in Jamaica, L. I., who was permanently stationed in Schaghticoke, and officiated in both counties in different places. He was the first priest who possessed a horse and buggy in these parts. He celebrated the first mass in the old Baptist church at Hoosic Falls. There was no place he could secure in the village of Cambridge, as much prejudice then existed against Catholicism. He went, however, up the mountains, and celebrated mass in some poor Irishman's humble dwelling. He was next sent to Lansingburg, and, in 1850, was succeeded by Rev. Dr. Hugh Quigley. In the fall of 1853, during the construction of the Troy and Boston, and Rutland and Washington railroads, he began to build the present St. Patrick's church, previous to which he said mass in the old brick school-house on North Park street (now a dwelling), and also in the house or wagon-shop of Thomas McGrane (since burned down), opposite Mr. Porter's dwelling; subsequently in the old hall where Mr. Fuller's block now stands. This old hall was burned in 1866. In the spring of 1855, Father Havermans took charge and completed the present church edifice. During his government the Rev. Fathers Herkins, Bradley, and La Abbé Cheves, from the Albany cathedral, officiated in this parish. In November, 1856, Rev. Jonathan Furlong was appointed pastor. He died in the spring of 1857, and his remains are buried

under the altar of the present church. In July, 1857, Rev. John McDermott became the pastor, and continued until the fall of 1862, when it came under the care of the Augustine fathers from Philadelphia, Pa., who at present have the charge. Father McDermott had as a parish Hoosic Falls, Buskirk's Bridge, Cambridge, and Salem, where he built, in 1859, the present Church of the Holy Cross. He enlarged and decorated the church in Hoosic Falls, built a fine addition to the pastoral residence here, and otherwise beautified the place. He was succeeded, in October, 1862, by Rev. James A. Darragh, O.S.A., now an invalid at Villanova College, Pennsylvania. His assistant was Rev. Edward M. Mullen. The mission was the same in extent that Father McDermott attended; that is, from Buskirk's Bridge on the south to Granville on the north, and from the State line on the east to the Hudson river on the west, above Schaghticoke. Father Darragh was succeeded by Rev. E. Aug. Dailey, O.S.A., in August, 1865, who attended to this extensive mission himself for one year. The next year Rev. Edward C. Donnelly came as assistant, and officiated in Salem and Cambridge, Father Dailey attending to Hoosic Falls until his removal in April, 1867, to this place, which then became a separate parish. Father Donnelly became pastor of Cambridge and Salem, and had as assistant Rev. Timothy Hayes, who died in 1869. Rev. James D. Waldron became pastor Nov. 21, 1868, and in January, 1869, opened the mission in Greenwich, saying mass in Temperance Hall, in the Brick Block, every second Sunday, until the present church was bought from the Methodists, and fitted up by his successor, Rev. J. J. Fedigan, who became pastor in 1870. There were in Greenwich about sixty families when Father Fedigan said the first mass, and about eighty children in the Sunday-school. Sunday-schools were opened in each of the missions as soon as they were begun. Father Fedigan, O.S.A., had as assistants the following: Rev. Thomas Shandily, now pastor in the diocese of Peoria, Ill.; Father McDonabl, who returned to Europe in 1872-73; and Rev. Timothy O'Donovan, who died as pastor of Schaghticoke in January, 1875; also Rev. Thomas A. Field, now pastor in Mechanicsville, Saratoga county. It was under Father Fedigan that St. Joseph's, Greenwich, became what it now is, a beautiful Roman Catholic church. He was succeeded, in January, 1874, by Rev. George A. Meagher, O.S.A., the present pastor, who has made many improvements, not the least among them being the purchase of a bell for the church, the sweetest-toned in this valley. In September, 1875, Father Dailey returned to Cambridge and succeeded Father Field as assistant, and is now living with Father Meagher. During Father Fedigan's pastorate, Salem became a separate parish under Father O'Sullivan, the present pastor.

In August, 1874, Father Meagher began the church at Buskirk's Bridge, and held a service there every second Sunday. Father Donnelly, of Hoosic Falls, is now in charge of this mission. In the fall of 1875, Father Meagher built a chapel at White Creek village, and holds a service once a month, and sometimes oftener. Services have also been held at Shushan, in Congdon's Hall, and in private houses. Mission work has been commenced at

Bald Mountain by Father Dailey, of Greenwich, who says mass in the hall over Mr. Burke's residence near the lime-kilns. Before 1870 mass was said here by Father Finnegan, of Schuylerville. Services were frequently held in Easton (North), and Baker's Grove, in this county, by Revs. Louis M. Edge, O.S.A., and G. A. Meagher, O.S.A., both pastors successively in Schaghticoke.

ST. LUKE'S CHURCH (PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL) OF CAMBRIDGE.\*

The movement, which resulted in the formation of this church, began Aug. 19, A. D. 1866, at Woodworth's Union Hall, at which time the Rev. Charles S. Hale, rector of St. James', Arlington, Vt., officiated. This was the first regular service of the church at this point which had been held for many years. Among the few who were active in securing it were Edwin E. Hawley, E. S. Houghton, John H. Houghton (now rector of Salem), J. G. Woodworth, and John H. Newman. The parish was duly organized, Sept. 23 of the same year, by the election of Edwin E. Hawley and Perry E. Wager, as wardens; and Edward S. Houghton, J. Gilbert Woodworth, John H. Newman, Charles T. Hawley, Ransom Hawley, John Walker, and Joseph Gilbert, as vestrymen. On December 2 the Rev. Clarence Buel became its rector, the services having been supplied through the fall by Rev. Dr. Coit, of Troy; Rev. J. H. Hobart Brown, Cohoes; Rev. John H. Betts, of Burnt Hills; and by the Rev. Messrs. Hale and Buel. On July 9, 1867, the corner-stone of the church building was laid by Rev. George Seymour, D.D., of New York, and on the 24th of November services were held in the (partly finished) church, since which time they have been continued by the following clergy: The Rev. Clarence Buel, rector, from December, 1866, to April, 1868; Rev. Charles A. Wenman, July, 1868, to April, 1869; the Rev. Gemont Graves, November, 1869, to spring, 1872; the Rev. William Fisher Lewis, spring, 1872, to October, 1873; the Rev. W. H. Capers, November, 1873, to November, 1874; the Rev. Walter Thompson, June, 1875, to June, 1876; and the Rev. J. Sydney Kent, from July, 1876, to the present time. In the intervals between these pastorships, services were supplied by neighboring clergy. On Thursday, Sept. 15, 1870, St. Luke's church was consecrated by the bishop of Albany, ten clergy being present; sermon preached by the first rector (Buel), and the offering devoted to the defrayment of the church expenses. The building and land cost between seven thousand and eight thousand dollars, on which there rests no debt. The Sunday-school has been in working order since the parish was regularly organized, and has had upon its roll six to seven teachers, and in the neighborhood of fifty scholars on the average. Attendance usually thirty to forty.

Missionary efforts have been made by this parish (which is but a missionary station) at Eagle Bridge and Anapasscoke, two points near by. These have been but temporary, however, and the work is now confined to Cambridge.

The number of communicants is now fifty-three, and the number of people belonging to the church one hundred and

twenty-five. During the eleven years of its existence there has been baptised within the parish one hundred and twenty-six adults and infants, and sixty-two adults confirmed. These confirmations have been holden by Bishop Potter, of New York, Bishop Hopkins, of Vermont, and Bishop Doane, of Albany. Many members and communicants have been received from other parishes through these years, and many have been added to other parishes from this; and this flux and reflux has been so constant that, at present, there are not more than a dozen members that formed part of the first congregation left. The marriages for the whole period amount only to five, and the burials to but fifteen. The church is neatly furnished, with books,—hymn and prayer,—Sunday-school library, organ, and bell. There is also a very handsome carved stone font, the gift of Rev. Clarence Buel, a memorial of a little daughter who died while Mr. Buel was rector here. It is a costly and beautiful piece of workmanship.

The seats in the church are always free, and the entire expenses are met by the voluntary gifts of the worshippers at morning and evening services. The present officers are Henry C. Day, senior warden; Robert Davis, junior warden; William H. Hoyt, Charles T. Hawley, Thomas L. Guys, J. T. Niver, M.D., B. M. Dencl, vestrymen; Charles T. Hawley, treasurer; Thomas L. Guys, clerk of the vestry.

MILITARY HISTORY.

In the movement of Gen. Baum with his detachment towards Bennington, the passage was made along the roads which are at present the bounds between Cambridge and the towns of Jackson and White Creek, passing into the latter town in the neighborhood of the Checkered tavern, and camping at Waite's Corners. As far as can be learned, nothing more than this transpired on the present Cambridge territory. Some of the settlers left their homes through fear of the enemy and their Indian allies, and the following are known to have served in the American cause: James McKie, Capt. Geo. Gilmore, Elisha Gifford, Joseph Valentine, John Weir, Jesse Averill, John Wait, Earl Durfee, and Azor Bouton.

Among those who responded to the call of their country in 1812 were Capt. Hiram Pratt, Capt. Nathan Gifford, Capt. Daniel Robertson, John Green, Charles Chandler, Samuel Green, Nathan Skinner, John Waite, Jr.

The late Rebellion called many of the patriotic sons of the town to the defense of the government. An extended list of those who served is given below.

The town also adopted the following measures to encourage enlistments: at a special meeting, March 26, 1864, a bounty of three hundred and fifty dollars was authorized to be paid to each volunteer by the supervisor.

At a special meeting, June 25, 1864, John L. Hunt, John H. Balch, and Thomas Shiland were appointed a committee to fill the quota and pay bounties, not exceeding four hundred and fifty dollars for each volunteer. This bounty being deemed insufficient, a meeting was held Aug. 6, 1864, when appropriate action was taken to hasten enlistments, the supervisor, Thomas Shiland, and John H. Balch to be a committee to carry out the terms of the

\* By the rector, the Rev. J. Sydney Kent.

resolutions, which provided for the payment of five hundred dollars for every volunteer.

The gratitude of the town towards those who have given their lives in defense of the country has been manifested in the erection of a suitable monument to their memory. This is noted in the sketch of the Woodlands Cemetery.

#### SOLDIERS OF THE REBELLION.

Frank L. Ames, enl. Aug. 21, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. I.  
 John A. Austin, enl. Nov. 6, 1861, 93d Regt., Co. G.  
 Adolph Adhmar, enl. Nov. 6, 1861, 93d Regt., Co. G.  
 James A. Bissett, enl. Aug. 11, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. I.  
 Joseph B. Beadle, enl. Aug. 11, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. I.  
 George Barthol, enl. Aug. 13, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. I.  
 David H. Beatt, enl. Aug. 18, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. I.  
 John W. Bennett, enl. July 26, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. I.  
 Charles H. Baker, enl. Aug. 15, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. I.  
 Hiram F. Bentley, enl. Aug. 11, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. I.  
 John H. Bentley, enl. Aug. 11, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. I.  
 Rowell K. Bishop, enl. Aug. 13, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. I.  
 Francis S. Bulby, 2d lieut.; enl. Nov. 6, 1861, 93d Regt., Co. G.  
 George C. Barton, enl. Nov. 6, 1861, 93d Regt., Co. G., with 93d Regt. 7 months; re-enl. November, 1863, in 7th U. S. Art.; six or nine months out.  
 Abel Brimmer, enl. Nov. 6, 1861, 93d Regt., Co. G.  
 James Bevis, enl. Nov. 6, 1861, 93d Regt., Co. G.  
 John A. Brimmer, enl. Nov. 6, 1861, 93d Regt., Co. G.  
 Noel J. Bates, enl. Nov. 6, 1861, 93d Regt., Co. G.  
 Andrew Beattie, enl. Nov. 6, 1861, 93d Regt., Co. G.  
 John H. Bradford, enl. Nov. 6, 1861, 93d Regt., Co. G.  
 Henry Brech, enl. Dec. 2, 1863, 10th Art., Co. K.  
 Wm. H. Brewers, musician; enl. Oct. 10, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. F.  
 Andrew A. Beyonidge, enl. 1861, Highland Regt., Co. H.  
 Barron Clark, sergt.; enl. July 26, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. I.  
 George Clapp, sergt.; enl. Aug. 8, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. I.  
 Newton Clark, corp.; enl. Nov. 6, 1861, 93d Regt., Co. G.  
 Simon H. Corbett, enl. Nov. 6, 1861, 93d Regt., Co. G.  
 George Caldwell, enl. Dec. 21, 1863, 10th Art., Co. K.  
 J. Gardner Dyer, corp.; enl. Aug. 11, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. I.  
 Charles H. Dennis, enl. Aug. 11, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. I.  
 Theodore A. Dorly, enl. Aug. 9, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. I.  
 Ephraim Dubois, corp.; enl. Dec. 9, 1861, 93d Regt., Co. G.  
 Leoy Eldridge, enl. Aug. 8, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. I.  
 Berthold Emisch, enl. Nov. 6, 1861, 93d Regt., Co. G.  
 Wm. B. Ellis, enl. Nov. 6, 1861, 93d Regt., Co. G.  
 George Fairchild, sergt.; enl. Aug. 8, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. I.  
 Wm. G. Fisher, corp.; enl. Aug. 7, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. I.  
 Lewis S. Ford, enl. Nov. 6, 1861, 93d Regt., Co. G.  
 Walter S. Gray, capt.; enl. Nov. 6, 1861, 93d Regt., Co. G.  
 Norman W. Gray, 3d sergt.; enl. Nov. 6, 1861, 93d Regt., Co. G.  
 Perry A. Goodell, enl. Nov. 6, 1861, 93d Regt., Co. G.  
 Robert L. Gray, enl. Nov. 6, 1861, 93d Regt., Co. G.  
 Nathaniel P. Gray, enl. Nov. 6, 1861, 93d Regt., Co. G.  
 Charles W. Gilbert, sergt.; enl. Aug. 12, 1861, 7th Cav., Co. E.  
 John Hines, Jr., corp.; enl. Aug. 11, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. I.  
 William Huzzey, enl. Aug. 12, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. I.  
 Anderson D. Hesson, enl. Aug. 7, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. I.  
 Harvey A. Hodge, enl. Aug. 9, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. I.  
 Richard Hennesly, enl. Aug. 12, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. I.  
 Mark Hood, enl. Oct. 6, 1861, 93d Regt., Co. G.  
 Anandam Harrington, enl. Jan. 17, 1862, 93d Regt., Co. G.  
 Benjamin Hall, enl. Dec. 9, 1861, 93d Regt., Co. G.  
 Fitzgibbon Hall, enl. Dec. 16, 1861, 93d Regt., Co. I.  
 Peter Hall, enl. Nov. 17, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. E.  
 O. S. Hall, capt.; enl. July 22, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. I.; disch. June 15, 1863.  
 John Jenkins, enl. Aug. 7, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. I.  
 Charles Jenkins, enl. Aug. 6, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. I.  
 John Kelly, enl. Aug. 11, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. I.  
 Edward Knapp, enl. Aug. 13, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. I.  
 George Ketchum, enl. Aug. 13, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. I.  
 Ira King, enl. Aug. 7, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. I.  
 John Ketchum, enl. Aug. 13, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. I.  
 Thomas H. Kecklin, enl. Nov. 6, 1861, 93d Regt., Co. G.  
 Dr. R. E. Ketchum, was surgeon-in-chief of Gen. Stannard's staff, 1st Army Corps.  
 John A. Larson, musk-fmr; enl. Aug. 11, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. I.  
 Albert Lawton, enl. Nov. 30, 1861, 93d Regt., Co. G.  
 Charles B. Leons, enl. Nov. 6, 1861, 93d Regt., Co. G.  
 Peter Leons, enl. Nov. 6, 1861, 93d Regt., Co. G.  
 William D. Messer, 2d sergt.; enl. Nov. 6, 1861, 93d Regt., Co. G.  
 Albert J. Murray, corp.; enl. Nov. 6, 1861, 93d Regt., Co. G.; re-enl. and pos. to 2d lieut., 1st Regt. and captain.  
 Alexander McBrook, enl. Nov. 6, 1861, 93d Regt., Co. G.; killed.  
 David H. Marshall, enl. Nov. 6, 1861, 93d Regt., Co. G.

Isaac J. Millman, enl. Nov. 6, 1861, 93d Regt., Co. G.  
 George M. Staff, enl. Dec. 9, 1861, 93d Regt., Co. G.  
 Francis Millington, enl. Nov. 6, 1861, 93d Regt., Co. G.  
 Lewis McClary, enl. Aug. 20, 1861, 2d Vet. Cav., Co. E.  
 John Mulong, enl. Oct. 13, 1861, 10th Art., Co. X; Y. Art.; disch. April 19, 1863; wounded through the left leg.  
 Wm. J. Briggs, capt.  
 Thomas Peody, enl. Dec. 9, 1861, 93d Regt., Co. G.  
 John B. Peckham, enl. Sept. 13, 1863, 2d Vet. Cav., Co. E.  
 Wm. H. Ross, enl. Nov. 6, 1861, 93d Regt., Co. G.  
 Daniel C. Rice, enl. Nov. 6, 1861, 93d Regt., Co. G.  
 Clark S. Rice, enl. Nov. 6, 1861, 93d Regt., Co. G.  
 Wm. Rising, enl. Nov. 6, 1861, 93d Regt., Co. G.  
 Linnam Ross, enl. Nov. 6, 1861, 93d Regt., Co. G.  
 John Skeller, corp.; enl. Aug. 18, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. I.  
 Charles A. Stralock, corp.; enl. Aug. 11, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. I.  
 Fred A. Shuman, corp.; enl. Aug. 11, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. I.  
 Leonard T. Skinner, corp.; enl. Aug. 11, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. I.  
 Benjamin F. Steeles, corp.; enl. Aug. 9, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. I.  
 Justin S. Stillman, corp.; enl. Nov. 6, 1861, 93d Regt., Co. G.  
 Orin W. Stephenson, musician; enl. Nov. 6, 1861, 93d Regt., Co. G.  
 James Surdam, enl. Nov. 6, 1861, 93d Regt., Co. G.  
 James Smith, enl. Sept. 1, 1863, 2d Vet. Cav., Co. E.  
 John Stevens, enl. Dec. 19, 1863, 10th Art., Co. K.  
 Albert Shiland, 2d lieut., 123d Regt., Co. I.  
 Lewis S. Terry, enl. Aug. 8, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. I.  
 Immo Thomas, enl. Aug. 8, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. I.  
 Daniel W. Thompson, enl. Aug. 22, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. I.  
 Dennis Tracy, enl. Nov. 22, 1861, 93d Regt., Co. G.  
 Wm. C. Weatherway, enl. Aug. 11, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. I.  
 Jesse P. Wood, enl. Aug. 9, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. I.  
 Thomas A. Worr, enl. Aug. 11, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. I.  
 Elton Wicks, enl. Aug. 11, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. I.  
 John S. Wetzel, enl. Dec. 26, 1861, 93d Regt., Co. G.  
 Franklin Wells, enl. Nov. 6, 1861, 93d Regt., Co. G.  
 Hiram B. Wilder, enl. Nov. 6, 1861, 93d Regt., Co. G.  
 Clark Weir, enl. Nov. 30, 1861, 93d Regt., Co. G.  
 Edgar Walkley, enl. Jan. 12, 1862, 93d Regt., Co. G.  
 Christopher M. Wolf, enl. Nov. 6, 1861, 93d Regt., Co. G.  
 Nathaniel Wentworth, enl. Oct. 14, 1861, 53d Regt., Co. G.  
 Dr. T. P. Wallace, asst. surg., 61st N. Y.

## BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

### REV. HENRY GORDON

was born in the county of Meath, Ireland. He was the youngest child of Henry Gordon and Elizabeth McAnley. His family were of Celtic or Highland-Scottish extraction. At an early age he expressed a strong desire for the work of the ministry, and when a mere child had frequently been known to retire to a room by himself and, standing by a chair for a desk, address an imaginary audience.

After acquiring the rudiments of an English education in a private school near his father's residence, he was sent to a classical school in the village of Kingscourt, kept by John McKeon, then among the most noted classical scholars outside of the city of Dublin. Here he made rapid progress, especially in the study of Greek and Latin, for which he retains a fondness even now, amidst the pressure of professional duties. After the removal of Mr. McKeon, Henry was next placed under the instruction of Mr. McMahon, who had studied on the continent for the priesthood. In this school he made great proficiency in the study of Latin, being able to read and translate at sight almost any Latin author. He was next placed under the instruction of Rev. Patrick White, of Corglass, who kept a very noted academy. To this period of his school-days Mr. Gordon has always attached great importance. About this time his father died, necessitating a change in his worldly prospects.







*Henry Gordon*





Although a boy in his teens, his thoughts began to turn to the United States of America, and accordingly, after a little time, without giving much intimation to any of his friends, he embarked, and landed in New York in the month of May, 1847. He could not be said, though far away from the home of his childhood, to be in the land of strangers. He had here an aunt, Mrs. Jane Wells, who showed him marked kindness, for whose memory he has still the highest regard. Here he kept up his studies for the ministry, and in Philadelphia, under the instruction of Samuel B. Wylie, D.D., and J. W. Wylie, D.D., his son, and Samuel Crawford, D.D., professor in an institution connected with the Reformed Presbyterian church, he completed them, and was licensed to preach when only twenty-two years of age.

After preaching in some mission stations in Nova Scotia, he returned to the States, and preached for a few years in Lisbon, St. Lawrence Co., N. Y. Beginning with about a dozen of people, he saw three new churches erected by his own labors.

In 1854 he married Julia Anne, youngest daughter of James Coulter, of Cambridge, Washington Co., N. Y. In 1857 he was called to the United Presbyterian church, in Coila, N. Y., his present charge. We may here state that this is the church in which his wife was reared, and where her father had always been a prominent member.

Mr. Gordon has had three invitations from different churches in New York, and three pressing calls from other places, all of which were respectfully declined, preferring rather his quiet country home and wide field of labor to the busy and crowded cities.

At the opening of the war, in 1861, he took a very decided stand for the maintenance of the Union and the duty of every person to use the influence of which he was possessed to preserve its integrity, thereby making some enemies, but a far greater number of friends. Accordingly, when the One Hundred and Twenty-third Regiment was raised in this county he was unanimously chosen chaplain. He went out to the field in 1862 and returned in 1863, forming such friendly acquaintance with officers and privates as remains not only unimpaired at the present, but rather seems to increase as the years glide on.

Mr. Gordon is in the prime of life. Being possessed of a vigorous constitution naturally, and blessed with a larger share of health than most professional men (never being one week sick during his ministry), he is capable of undertaking a great amount of work, his professional duties being to him more like a healthy exercise than the pressure of fatiguing labor.

He is surrounded by a very intelligent and warmly-attached people, characterized by a generous support of their pastor, and should he be spared amongst them during the period of life allotted to man, he will still have extended opportunity of promoting the cause to which he has consecrated his life.

#### ZERAH RIDER.

Mr. Rider, on his father's side, is descended in a direct line from the Pilgrims, William Rider, his great-grandfather, having landed at Plymouth Rock in the "Mayflower"

in 1620. He has also inherited, through his grandfather and father, the Puritan cognomen of Zerah, both of these ancestors having borne that name. The former removed from Connecticut—where the family settled soon after their arrival in this country—to Salem, Washington Co., N. Y. Zerah Rider, the father of the subject of this notice, was born in Salem, N. Y., June 25, 1799. He married, in that town, Sarah A. Coggs-hall, December 2, 1824, whose parents were natives of Rhode Island. Mr. Rider is thus of New England stock by both his paternal and maternal ancestors. His father and mother had eight children,—five sons and three daughters,—viz., Zerah, James M., George W., Henry M., Elizabeth M., Mary C., Phoebe A., and Benjamin W., of whom five are now living. It is a circumstance worth mentioning—which, perhaps, is not true of one family in ten thousand, perhaps not of another family in the United States—that there are two pairs of twins in the family, and they are all living at this writing, although their ages average fifty years each.

Zerah Rider was born in Salem, Washington Co., N. Y., on the 30th of August, 1825, and was brought up in the village till the age of ten, where he had good advantages for education, which he diligently improved. Circumstances, however, forced him, at an early age, to work for his living as a hired boy and at compensation by no means remunerative. At eleven years of age he went to work for Daniel Rice, of Cambridge, and worked six months for twelve dollars. He continued to work out by the month, earning larger wages from year to year, although the remuneration was then small compared with what laborers receive in these days. Thus he worked on until the age of twenty-one, when he commenced a more independent mode of life by farming on shares. After following this two years he returned, at the solicitation of Mr. Rice, to take temporary charge of his farm, and, at the expiration of six months, resumed his farming again on shares, which he continued to pursue with industry and energy for several years.

On the 13th of September, 1849, he was united in marriage to Miss Ann Eliza Fletcher, daughter of Solomon Fletcher, of Greenwich, whose parents were among the early settlers of that town. Three children, viz., Sarah Elizabeth, Charles Henry, and Ida May, have been the fruit of this union.

In 1856, Mr. Rider purchased the Alexander farm, in the town of Jackson. He subsequently sold this and purchased the James Woodward place, which he sold in a few years, and purchased the Skimmer farm in Cambridge. After the lapse of eight years he sold again and bought the Skiff farm, and also the one he now occupies, in 1869. The adage, "A rolling stone gathers no moss," may hold good as a general rule, but Mr. Rider's experience has certainly been an exception; for with all his changes he has certainly bettered his position in a pecuniary point of view, and placed himself in a situation better adapted to the accomplishment of his object as an agriculturist and stock-grower. Mr. Rider has one hundred and fifty-three acres in his present farm, adapted to mixed husbandry, and has so managed the products of his estate as to take many of the leading premiums both at the county and State fairs.

He has received the first premium on corn in the county and the first premium on flax in the State. In improved stock he has in some respects taken the lead of all competitors, having a flock of one hundred and fifty delaine wool sheep, bred from the Atwood stock, considered the finest in the country. In 1877 he began to raise and introduce the Swiss thoroughbred cattle,—considered the best in the world for combining the qualities of good beef and milk. Some fine specimens of this stock can be seen on his farm, which is very rare in this country, there being only about sixty of the breed in the United States.

Mr. Rider's efforts in the direction of making his farm produce the best, not only in the products of the soil but of the dairy, and also in improved breeds of sheep and cattle, have certainly been very successful, as the list of premiums awarded both at the county and State fairs will abundantly show. A view of his place appears among the illustrations of this work.

#### JAMES MAXWELL.

son of George Maxwell and Margaret McDonald, was born in Jackson, on the 28th of February, 1824. He was of Scotch ancestry, both on the father's and mother's side. His grandfather Maxwell came from Thornhill, in Perthshire, Scotland, where a branch of the family still resides. James spent his early days, like most American boys, on his father's farm, attending to such duties on the farm as his years would enable him to discharge. His entire education was received where many of the most eminent men of the county graduated from,—the common school. When a few years past his majority he purchased from his father the homestead on which he was born, and was shortly afterwards united in marriage to Sarah, daughter of Captain James Green, of Cambridge. They lived happily together for several years, during which Mr. Maxwell enjoyed unusual prosperity in the business of the farm. But while earthly prosperity was rolling in upon him, a dark cloud of sorrow settled down on his dwelling. The wife of his youth was taken from him, leaving him with two fine boys, but in a short time one after another was taken, making the home completely desolate. He continued for a few years to carry on the farm, but finding it difficult as well as impracticable to carry on farming without some one in the house to take the charge, he formed a happy marriage with Eliza, youngest daughter of John Robertson, of Colia. On account of a long fever, which greatly impaired his health, he sold his large farm to great advantage, and has since chiefly boarded at different places in Cambridge valley. He has enjoyed himself traveling, having visited Scotland and several places in his own land. As a citizen, Mr. Maxwell is highly respected for his sterling integrity,—one of those men that it would be well for the country had they been more numerous during the past five years. His word is as good as his bond in any place where he is known. He is a man of excellent moral habits and the friend and supporter of every good cause. He is and always has been a consistent member of the United Presbyterian church in Colia, which has sent out into the world as many sterling

men and women as any society we know of in this part of the State.

In the winter of 1870 he was again left a widower with no children living. His wife was removed by a very painful sickness. He still resides in Cambridge, in the midst of relatives and many attached friends. He is possessed of ample means for his comfort, and is always ready to help along any worthy object. It is just such citizens as he that form the solid foundation on which the republic must depend for its safety.

#### HENRY HALL,\*

son of William Hall and Mary Thomas, was born in Cambridge, Washington Co., N. Y., April 16, 1812. Both his parents were from Rhode Island, and both originally were of English extraction. Some of Henry's ancestry on his father's side figured prominently in the Revolution, on the side of liberty, one of them being described in the old family grave-yard as captain of a company of patriots that did good service.

Henry also had, during the late civil war in the land, two brothers and two nephews in the service. One of his brothers (Orin Hall) was a captain in the One Hundred and Twenty-third Regiment, from this county, and passed three years—through several battles—without receiving a wound. Henry's tastes were from early boyhood towards a quiet farming life. Consequently he never traveled far from his native town, except to visit friends in his father's old home in Rhode Island. In 1836 he was very happily united in marriage to Patience Brownell, of Easton, who, having similar tastes for the quiet and comfort of country life, has made herself a very pleasant companion in life's journey. By industry and attention to his business Mr. Hall has secured for himself a very comfortable home. His farm bears the stamp of thrift and attention, and his dwelling and surroundings are models of neatness. As a citizen, Mr. Hall is held in high estimation. No man despises a low, mean, tricky act more than he. He is upright in all his transactions; a farmer of the older time, given to no speculation, and perfectly content with the true market equivalent for anything he has to sell. We never knew a neighbor who would not be perfectly satisfied with Henry's word, apart from any other security. He concedes the right to other men to differ from him in politics or religion. We never knew a man so intolerant of dishonesty and fraud.

As a neighbor he is kind and very obliging. No man more willing ever to inconvenience himself for the relief of others. He is a man of peace; always a firm friend and supporter of any enterprise tending to benefit his fellow-man. It would be well for the land if we had more citizens of such sterling integrity as Henry Hall. Widows and orphans would not be mourning the loss of their support, taken away by misplaced confidence in well-dressed scoundrels.

Patience Hall, daughter of Esck Brownell and Annie Wilcox, was born in the town of Easton, Washington Co., N. Y., Aug. 26, 1815. Her parents were of English extraction. Her father was of the Quaker order, and was much respected for his sterling integrity. When compara-



HENRY HALL.



PATIENCE HALL.



DAVID ROBERTSON.



JANE M. SKELLIE



THOMAS SKELLIE





tively a young man he was taken from his family by death, leaving a widow and large family of children. Her mother was a remarkable woman in many ways. She so managed the affairs of her husband's farm as not only to keep it, but to acquire a handsome sum of money to be divided to each child. Mrs. Brownell (or, as she was familiarly called, Aunt Annie) was noted for her kindness to those in want. You might well infer that, brought up in such a home, Patience would be thoroughly trained in all the qualifications of a first-class housekeeper; your inference would be correct. In her day, young girls did not have the chance of studying so many of the fine arts, but they became proficient in the necessary arts of domestic life. They made their own garments and carpets. There were few pianos in her day, but every home had its spinning-wheel, on which the girls practiced with benefit to their health and profit to the household. In 1836 she was united in marriage to Henry Hall, of Cambridge.

Mrs. Hall has been, in the truest sense of the word, a helpmeet to her husband. Her early training is plainly visible in the management of her own home. It is a model of neatness and comfort. Mrs. Hall is held in high esteem among her neighbors. Blessed with the goods of this world, she makes excellent use of them. She is the constant friend of those in want, doing much not only to relieve their material wants, but by her kind sympathy she manages to cheer them in their sorrows. The manner of her giving greatly enhances the value of the gift. Though her earthly home is one of comfort, she is looking for one that is better and will be more permanent. She is formally connected with a Presbyterian church, and by her consistent living exerts a wide and good influence. Because of her disinterested kindness, she is privileged to give advice that would not be as well received from others; but whether they act on it or not, all are willing to listen to what Patience Hall has to say to them. Few persons of our acquaintance have more good wishes now, and certainly few women in all the region will be more regretted when gone.

#### JOHN L. HUNT

was born in the town of Cambridge, Washington Co., N. Y., Feb. 27, 1818, and was brought up by his grandfather's family, on the premises adjoining his present place, his mother having died when he was less than three years of age. He had a younger brother, Thomas B. Hunt, who was brought up with him at his grandfather's, and who died in Pennsylvania in 1861, leaving a wife and one child. John L. and Thomas B. Hunt were sons of John Hunt, who came from England as a British soldier, and was taken a prisoner at the battle of Plattsburg. He married Elizabeth Skellie, of Cambridge, who was the mother of the subject of this sketch, and left him an orphan, as above stated, at a tender age. She was the second child of a family of fifteen, and John L. was brought up in the family, and treated by Mr. and Mrs. Skellie as one of their own children. When he was nineteen years old, Mr. Skellie gave him charge of

the farm, which he held till the age of twenty, when he was hired by Mr. Skellie, and had the full management of the business of the place two years longer. He then went to work at the carpenter's trade, which he followed about five years.

On the 3d of October, 1844, he was united in marriage to Sarah S. Edie, daughter of David and Margaret Edie, of Cambridge. Her father was an early resident of the town, and her mother a native of Scotland. By this marriage he had children as follows: David E. Hunt, born July 21, 1845, died Nov. 5, 1863; Elizabeth Hunt, born Sept. 12, 1849; John Hunt, born June 5, 1852, died July 3, 1852; Thomas Albert Hunt, born Oct. 12, 1856; Amelia Hunt, born Feb. 12, 1860, died Feb. 21, 1860; Sarah Margaret Hunt, born May 21, 1861. These were the children of Mr. Hunt by his first marriage. Mrs. Hunt died June 26, 1861.

He married for his second wife Mary A. Galloway, daughter of James and Phebe Galloway, of Cambridge, May 24, 1864. The children by this marriage are John L., born Feb. 1, 1866; infant son, born Sept. 4, 1867, died same date; Henry Skellie Hunt, born Aug. 5, 1868; James Galloway Hunt, born Aug. 9, 1870; Alvin Robertson Hunt, born July 1, 1872; infant daughter, born Sept. 16, 1874, died 16th same month; Bessie Hunt, born Feb. 18, 1878.

In 1850, Mr. Hunt purchased a farm near the village of Cambridge, which he traded for the farm on which he now resides, consisting of one hundred and forty-eight acres, and erected most of the buildings on the place. He has steadily followed farming since 1845, and by his own unaided exertions has acquired a comfortable competence. He has served his town as assessor nine years, and was a member of the board of supervisors in 1863 and 1864, being a Republican in politics. Himself and wife and three of his oldest children are members of the United Presbyterian church at Coila, of which he has frequently served as trustee.

#### RUSSELL S. FISH.

Russell Sherman Fish was born in Schaghticoke, Rensselaer Co., N. Y., Sept. 25, 1808. His maternal grandfather, Captain Thomas Allen, was a sea-captain, formerly of New Bedford, Mass. He settled at an early time in the town of Easton, Washington county, where his descendants still remain. His uncle, Stephen Allen, son of the captain, is now a resident of Easton, and is in his ninety-eighth year. Mr. Fish's ancestors were from Rhode Island. His grandfather, Benjamin Fish, was a Revolutionary soldier, and was among the early settlers of Schaghticoke. He was a farmer by occupation, and married Eunice Hammond, a native of Massachusetts. They had a family of nine children,—four sons and five daughters,—of whom Isaac, the father of the subject of this sketch, was the second son. Isaac Fish married Mary, daughter of Captain Thomas Allen. They had eleven children,—five sons and six daughters,—of whom Mr. Russell S. Fish is the second son.

He was brought up on his father's farm at Schaghticoke till the age of thirty years, and received his education at the common schools. On the 26th of November, 1840, he was united in marriage to Sarah E. Forrence, daughter of William H. Forrence, of Peru, Clinton Co., N. Y. Mr. Fish settled in Clinton county in 1842, where he resided

fourteen years previous to removing to Cambridge in 1857, where he has since resided.

Mr. and Mrs. Fish have one of the most desirable homes in this section of the State, adjacent to the village of Cambridge, whose ample grounds and artistic decorations are well shown in the sketch in this work.



JAMES H. AUSTIN.



MRS. J. H. AUSTIN.

## D R E S D E N.

THIS town, the seventh in size and ranking next to the lowest in population, contains an area of thirty-one thousand two hundred and thirty-six acres, and its population in 1870 was six hundred and eighty-four. It is situated in the northern part of the county, between Lake Champlain and South bay on the east and Lake George on the west. It is bounded north by Putnam and south by Fort Ann. Its average length is ten miles, and its average breadth is five and a half miles. It is centrally distant from the clerk's office (Argyle) about twenty-five miles. It is formed from parts of six patents, named and located as follows: First, "Alexander Turner's great patent," since known as the "Williams patent," the southern part of which occupies the extreme northwest part of the town. Second, "Turner's little patent," a narrow strip lying along Lake Champlain, in the northeastern part of the town. Third, the "Thomas and Turner patent," since known as the "Mitchell patent," which lies next south of the "Turner's little patent." This patent embraces the lands lying in and around Dresden Centre. Fourth, the "Stewart patent," embracing a narrow tract lying along South bay, commencing at its mouth and extending nearly to the Fort Ann line. Fifth, the "Lake George tract," commencing near the foot of Black mountain on Lake George, and extending to and beyond the southern boundary of the town. Sixth, the "South bay tract," which includes all the rest of the town, and embraces by far the larger part of its area.

The general character of the surface is rough and mountainous, the hills rising gradually from the shore of Lake Champlain, and attaining their greatest altitude near the shores of Lake George, to which they descend with a sharp and sudden slope that in some parts is precipitous. These mountains are rocky and broken, and generally covered with a forest of hard-wood trees. The pines and hemlocks have mostly been disposed of, and a second growth of beech, maple, birch, oak, ash, hickory, and popple has taken their places.

There are several quite prominent mountain-peaks in this town. Spruce mountain occupies the western part north from Knowlton's bay, reaching its greatest height at that point. Elephant mountain lies to the south of Bosom bay. Sugar-loaf mountain is a prominent feature of the scenery, and lies near the centre of the town. The "Hog's Back" mountain occupies the southeastern part of the town. Diameter precipice lies in the south part, near the head of South bay. "Black" mountain, the sovereign of them all, rises to a height of two thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight feet from the shore of Lake George, just south of Elephant mountain. It extends along the shore in a southerly direction.

The principal stream is Pike brook, which rises near the centre of the town, and flowing in a southerly direction, empties into South bay about one-third of the distance from its head. Other small streams rise among the mountains and flow in an easterly course to Lake Champlain, and one empties into Lake George in the vicinity of Hulett's Landing.

The only body of water of any size lying in the town is known as Long pond, and is a little southeast of the centre. Its outlet flows northeast, and empties into Lake Champlain at a place called the "Ling-hole."

The soil of the arable lands, which lie mostly along the shores of Lake Champlain and South bay, with a small tract along Lake George, between Bluff Head point and Elephant mountain, is generally of a hard clay, mixed in some places with gravelly or sandy loam. It is a strong and productive soil, but hard to till. It is well adapted to purposes of grazing and stock-raising. The principal occupations of the people are lumbering, farming, and boating.

In the early period of the history of this section wild animals of all kinds were found in abundance, and even as late as 1850 "Corey's Gazetteer" says, "It is a wild, mountainous township, abounding with bears and wolves. Deer are occasionally seen." At the present time (1878) a good many deer are found roaming the forests, and large quantities of the different kinds of smaller game are found. But bears and wolves, panthers and wild-cats are now seldom found.

The settlement of this town was begun by Joseph Phippeny, at the mouth of South bay, about 1784. Soon after a few others settled in the same vicinity. Settlements were begun in other parts of the town between then and 1800. It is impossible to obtain full data of these settlements, and we give a brief list of those who are supposed to have been the original settlers, appending to their names the number of the lot and name of the tract on which they settled, and the date when known; and following this list, the best obtainable sketch of the families in the order of their settlement: Joseph Phippeny, Stewart patent, 1784; Ebenezer Chapman, South bay tract, 1796; — Boggs, Stewart patent, 1786; Daniel Ruff, Stewart patent, 1786; Roger Barrett, Stewart patent, 1806; James Snody, Stewart patent, 1805; Palmer Blunt, lot 6, Turner patent; Abraham Clemons, lot 4, Turner patent, 1808-12; Dady Allen, South bay tract, 1817; Orrin Brewster, 14, South bay tract; Israel Woodcock, 153, South bay tract; John Burgess, 154, South bay tract; Harvey Hulett, 151, South bay tract, 1804; Amariah Taft, 155 and 156, South bay tract, 1822; Elijah Nobles, 154, South bay tract; Amos Slater, 15, South bay tract; Welcome Hulett, 13, South bay tract; Charles Nobles, 11, South bay tract; John H. Waters, 10, South bay

tract; Isaac Hurlburt, one-half mile west of Dresden Centre; Dr. Nathaniel Rhoads, on Pike brook; Levi Belden, near the northeast corner of the town; Solomon Belden, 7, Turner patent; Nathan Curtis, 7, Turner patent; Jonathan McIntyre, 43, South bay tract; — Lindley, 68, South bay tract; Ebanah, Duthan, and Walter Benjamin, north end of Stewart's patent. The first white settler on Lake George was a Frenchman named Levisse. He occupied a part of the Hulet farm, died, and was buried there near the foot of the mountain previous to the year 1800. This was probably the first death in the town. Nothing remains to mark his grave, and tradition alone perpetuates his name and memory.

Joseph Phippeny, the hardy pioneer who first dared the perils attending the settlement of this wild tract, was from Connecticut. His wife, one son, and three daughters accompanied him. The son died unmarried. Of the daughters, Rebecca became Mrs. McClintock, lived in Whitehall for a few years, and then moved to Ohio; Abigail, Mrs. Martin, and lived in Vermont, and moved to Ohio. Both of these lived to an advanced age. The third daughter, Mabel, married Ebenezer Chapman in 1798. Their wedding is supposed to have been the first celebrated in this town. Joseph Phippeny settled on the place now owned by Ralph Barber. He died about 1816. His wife survived him many years, went to live with her daughters in Ohio, and died in 1831 at the age of one hundred and four. Only one of his descendants is now living in town, Mrs. William Snody, who is also the only descendant of Ebenezer Chapman, now living in Dresden.

Ebenezer Chapman married Mabel Phippeny in 1798, and settled on the farm now occupied by William Snody. Here they lived till 1810. Five children were born to them.—Annis, Sally, Joseph, Mabel, and Delia. In 1810 his wife died, and he removed to Vermont, where he married again. His second wife's name was Esther, and they had six children.—Naney, Maria, Sophia Ann, Dennis, Esther M., and Ebenezer, Jr. Of these eleven children but three are now living.—Mrs. Esther Buell, in Whitehall; Mrs. Mabel Snody, in Dresden; and Mrs. Sophia A. Benson, in Iowa. Daniel Ruff had quite a family. One of his daughters, Ruth, married a Mr. West, and lived in this section for ten or fifteen years, then moved away. None of his descendants are known to be in this section.

Roger Barrett was a son of Hildreth Barrett, of Killingsworth, Conn., and at the age of sixteen, together with his father, enlisted in the American army and fought through the Revolution. He was at West Point, under Benedict Arnold, when the gallant but unfortunate Major André was captured, and witnessed his execution. When Clinton evacuated the city of New York, he was a member of the force under Washington that marched into the city. At the close of the war he settled in Whitehall. He came to Dresden (then Putnam) in 1806, and bought the farm now occupied by Eleazer McMore. About 1810-12 he returned to Whitehall, where he remained till 1816, when he again came to Dresden, and this time to stay. He died in Dresden, June 13, 1838. His family consisted of ten children, two of whom died in infancy. The names of the others were Joseph, Jane, Anna, David, Smith, Sally, Wilson, and

Polly. Joseph, Jane, and Polly are dead. The others still reside in town. David Barrett, second son of Roger, early developed a remarkable degree of business capacity, and throughout his long life has ever been a leading spirit among his fellow-townsmen. He was born in Whitehall in 1800. At or soon after the time of his majority he was appointed as justice of the peace, and served in that capacity forty-two years. He was also supervisor of Dresden for fourteen years. In the old training days he was a member of the militia, and rose to the rank of brigadier-general. He has largely engaged in lumbering and in boating. He brought from Ottawa, Canada, the first load of Canadian lumber that was ever brought in an American-built boat. It was in 1849. Part of the lumber was used in the construction of his present residence, the rest was sold in Albany. It cost in Ottawa four dollars per thousand feet.

James Snody, born in Saratoga, Saratoga county, July 9, 1781, was a son of William and Annis Snody. In 1804, on the 4th of December, he was married in Half-Moon to Hannah Willsey, a daughter of Cornelius and Mercy Willsey, of Amenia, Dutchess county. Soon after they came to Dresden, and settled about three-fourths of a mile north of the mouth of Pike brook, near the shore of South bay. Of their children, Mercy married Amos Waters, and after her parents' death they occupied the homestead. She died several years ago. William married Mabel Chapman, and now lives on the old Phippeny homestead. Daniel lives in Michigan. Harriet became Mrs. Jones, and removed to California, where she is still living. John died young. Jeremiah lives in Dresden; Duthan B. in Missouri. Hiram is a blacksmith at Dresden Centre. Samuel is living in Oswego. James Snody died in Dresden, March 25, 1864, at the age of eighty-three; Hannah, his wife, died Sept. 20, 1863, aged eighty-two years.

Palmer Blunt was a farmer and surveyor, and was one of the earliest justices of the peace in Dresden.

Abraham Clemons came from Vermont about 1810 or 1812. He had a family of five children, named respectively Cady, John D., Abraham O., Alonzo B., and Archibald M. The two first-named died some five or six years since; the three last-named are living.—Alonzo B. in Allamakee, Iowa; Abraham O. at Dresden Centre; and Archibald M. on the homestead, a little north of Dresden Station. Abraham Clemons died Aug. 29, 1861, aged eighty-two years, and his wife Patty died Dec. 3, 1860, at the age of seventy-nine years.

Israel Woodcock was one of the earliest settlers in the vicinity of Bosom bay, on Lake George. He and his son Ivy lived together. In course of time Israel died. Ivy reared a family on the homestead, and, dying, was succeeded in the possession of the property by his son Israel (2d). He sold the farm to a Mr. Gillett, and he sold to the present owner, Mr. Samuel Cook, of Whitehall.

John Burgess was the first owner of the place now occupied by Mr. Hiram Vowers, at the foot of Elephant mountain. He had eleven children, none of whom now reside in Dresden, and but one is known to be living in this State.—Lewis Burgess, of Hague.

Harvey Hulet came to Dresden, and settled near Bosom

bay, about 1804. In 1806 his father, David Hulet, also came and lived with him. About this time Harvey married Miss Olivia Pratt, of Jackson, Washington county. Their family consisted of four sons,—Arnold, Alonzo, Harvey, and Philander,—all of whom are still living: Arnold, in Putnam; Alonzo, in Fort Ann; Harvey, Jr., in Benson, Vt.; and Philander, in St. Augustine, Fla. Harvey and his wife died a few years since, and were succeeded on the homestead by their son, Philander, who, in 1877, sold the place (which was attaining considerable note as a pleasant summer resort) to J. W. Hall, Esq., of Whitehall.

Amariah Taft, though not an early settler, was one of the first owners of the land north from Bosom bay. His first residence was on the place now occupied by an Indian family named Jakway. He first came to Dresden from Cambridge, lumbering, in April, 1822. He decided to remain in that locality, and bought the land as far north as Bluff Head point. He built his residence on the place now occupied by Wilkes Saxon, and lived there till his death, in June, 1862. He had five children, two of whom are still living, both of them in Hague,—Mrs. Samuel Weston and Geo. Taft. Rev. A. D. Gillett, of New York, who is pastor of a Baptist church in Sing-Sing, was a brother of Mrs. Taft, and spent his summer vacations at her pleasant home on the shores of the Horicon. The little island in Knowlton's bay which bears his name was his favorite resort, and under the shade of its trees many pleasant hours of study and reverie were spent. He conceived such a liking for this chosen spot that he finally purchased the island of the State. Subsequently, in 1872, he bought the northern part of the Taft farm and erected a fine residence on Bluff Head point, where he spends the hot summer days in the enjoyment of quiet repose.

Doctor Nathaniel Rhoades was an early settler on Pike brook. He was a practicing physician for many years, dying about 1858-59. His wife, Mrs. Anna Rhoades, is still living in Dresden, and has reached the age of one hundred and three years.

Three brothers, Elnathan, Walter, and Duthan Benjamin, settled along the shore of South bay, near its mouth, previous to 1820. Elnathan was an early justice of the peace. None of the families are now represented in town except Walter's. Two of his sons, Burr and Charles, still reside here.

This town was originally a part of Westfield (now Fort Ann). In 1806, together with Putnam, it was set off as a part of that town. March 15, 1822, it was set off from Putnam, as "South Bay," and on the succeeding 17th of April it was re-named "Dresden."

The records of the town were all destroyed by fire when Geo. L. Clemons' store was burned in the winter of 1875-76, so that whatever of interest may have been there recorded is lost beyond the power of the historian to reach.

The town-meetings were for several years held in the church. When the Good Templars' hall was built the first floor was to be used for town purposes. Since that was burned the elections are held in different places.

The following is as full and complete a list of the town officers as we have been able to obtain in the absence of the destroyed records:

TOWN OFFICERS.			
Supervisor.	Town Clerk.	Collectors.	
1823. Isaac Boomer.	Daty Allen.	No record.	
1824. Daty Allen.	Abraham Clemons.	"	
1825. " "	" "	"	
1826. Elnathan Benjamin.	" "	"	
1827. Palmer Blunt.	Elnathan Benjamin.	"	
1828. Elnathan Benjamin.	Daty Allen.	"	
1829. " "	David Barrett.	"	
1830. " "	Amos Slater.	"	
1831. David Barrett.	Ralph Barber.	"	
1832. " "	" "	"	
1833. " "	Duthan Benjamin.	"	
1834. " "	" "	"	
1835. " "	" "	Amos Slater.	
1836. " "	" "	John D. Clemons.	
1837. " "	" "	" "	
1838. " "	Benj. Benjamin.	Henry H. Hulet.	
1839. " "	" "	Hiram Belden.	
1840. " "	" "	" "	
1841. " "	" "	Luther Carter.	
1842. Hiram Belden.	Darius Jones.	" "	
1843. Darius Jones.	William Snoddy.	" "	
1844. J. F. McIntyre.	" "	Caldeh McIntyre.	
1845. Darius Jones.	" "	Luther Carter.	
1846. Ralph Barber.	Luther Carter.	" "	
1847. " "	" "	James Chase.	
1848. " "	Samuel O. Welch.	Joseph Beebe.	
1849. Harvey Hulet.	David Barrett.	" "	
1850. O. Clemons.	Luther Carter.	" "	
1851. Samuel O. Welch.	" "	L. H. Gould.	
1852. " "	" "	Luther Carter.	
1853. Joseph Beebe.	" "	" "	
1854. " "	" "	Nathaniel Derby.	
1855. Burr Benjamin.	Reuben J. Harburt.	John Ingalls.	
1856. Oliver L. Steere.	" "	John Ingalls.	
1857. Burr Benjamin.	Reuben J. Harburt.	Harvey Hulet, Jr.	
1858. " "	Geo. Bartholomew.	" "	
1859. J. Bartholomew.	Charles Benjamin.	Jos. Bartholomew.	
1860. Oliver L. Steere.	" "	John Ingalls.	
1861. Charles Benjamin.	Jos. Bartholomew.	" "	
1862. " "	Roswell C. Beebe.	Israel Woodcock.	
1863. Israel Woodcock.	" "	Myron H. Ingalls.	
1864. " "	" "	Gardner F. Belden.	
1865. Harvey Hulet, Jr.	Israel Woodcock.	W. S. Wetherbee.	
1866. Jos. Bartholomew.	Richard W. Phillips.	Nathaniel King.	
1867. David Barrett.	" "	Issue Stockwell.	
1868. " "	" "	William Stockwell.	
1869. Charles Benjamin.	Amos Walker.	Oscar F. Gillett.	
1870. " "	Thos. Bartholomew.	" "	
1871. Joseph Beebe.	" "	Thos. Bartholomew.	
1872. " "	" "	A. M. Hathaway.	
1873. Joseph Barrett.	" "	Dan'l A. Flaudreau.	
1874. " "	L. D. Carter.	William Stockwell.	
1875. David Barrett.	George L. Clemons.	James K. Benjamin.	
1876. Oliver L. Steere.	" "	Dan'l A. Flaudreau.	
1877. Dan'l A. Flaudreau.	James K. Benjamin.	Issue Stockwell.	
1878. " "	" "	Wm. G. Brown.	

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE ELECTED BY THE PEOPLE.

1821. Daty Allen.	1833. Duthan Benjamin.
1827. " "	Roswell C. Beebe.
Elnathan Benjamin.	1834. John H. Waters.
Palmer Blunt.	Ralph Barber.
Jonathan Winn.	John C. Burgess.
1828. Elnathan Benjamin.	1835. John H. Waters.
1829. Jonathan Winn.	1836. David Barrett.
Ralph Barber.	1837. Hiram Belden.
1831. " "	1838. Ralph Barber.
Roswell C. Beebe.	1839. Darius Jones.
Abraham Clemons.	1840. Roswell C. Beebe.
1832. Daniel Snoddy.	David Barrett.
David Barrett.	1841. William Snoddy.
Lyman Allen.	1842. Hiram Belden.

1843, Arnold Hulet,	1861, Wm. Snoddy.
1844, David Barrett,	Amariah Taft.
1845, William Snoddy,	1862, Philander Hulet.
1846, George Buchanan,	1863, Oliver L. Steere.
1847, Amariah Taft,	1864, Calvin Pease.
1848, David Barrett,	1865, Wm. Snoddy.
Eleazer McBane,	1866, Jonathan Tracy.
1849, Samuel O. Welch,	Gardner F. Belden.
1850, Ralph Barber,	1867, Oliver L. Steere.
1851, Amariah Taft,	1868, Gardner F. Belden.
1852, David Barrett,	1869, J. L. Chase.
1853, Samuel O. Welch,	1870, B. Waters.
1854, Hiram Snoddy,	1871, Philander Hulet.
1855, Joseph Moore,	1872, Oliver L. Steere.
1856, William Burpee,	1873, B. Waters.
1857, William Snoddy,	1874, Samuel Barrett.
David Barrett,	1875, William Snoddy.
1858, Hiram Snoddy,	1876, Oliver L. Steere.
1859, William Burpee,	1877, B. Waters.
R. S. Rhoades,	1878, D. S. Nichols.
1860, Jonathan Tracy,	Robert Walker.
David Barrett,	

## COMMISSIONERS OF EXCISE.

1875, Joseph Bartholomew,	1876, Joseph Bartholomew.
David Stockwell,	1877, Ralph Barber.
Gardner F. Belden,	Amos Walker (appointed).

There are no villages in this town. Chubb's dock and Dresden are stations on the New York and Canada railroad. Dresden Centre, Dresden station, and Hulet's landing are post-offices. Dresden Centre is a small hamlet three-quarters of a mile west of Chubb's dock, and contains about a dozen dwellings, a store, a blacksmith-shop, a school-house, and a church. There is a store at Dresden station, and during the summer season stores are kept at Hulet's landing and Knowlton's bay. There are five or six saw-mills in Dresden, but one of which is doing much work.

The first inn was kept by Solomon Belden, in the north part of the town, on the present David Sleight farm. The site of the building was some distance north of Mr. Sleight's residence. It was first opened about 1815.

The first store was kept by John Chubb, near the present residence of Abraham Stockwell, about 1841.

There never has been a grist-mill or manufactory of any kind in the town.

The first saw-mill was built, about 1815, by Amos Collins, near the "Ling-hole," at the mouth of the outlet of Long pond. It rotted down and was replaced by a tannery, which existed for a brief period. The site is now unoccupied. Dady Allen subsequently built a saw mill on the opposite side of the creek.

During the progress of the War of 1812, and while the British forces were advancing up the lake to attack Plattsburg, Captain Squire Bartholomew's company of infantry, from Whitehall, was ordered to march to and occupy the rocky bluff near the present residence of General David Barrett, at a point called the Narrows. The waters of the lake here pass between two bluffs but a few rods apart, the rocks towering nearly a hundred feet above the water. On the western bluff the troops built a breastwork of loose stones fronting the channel, and on the highest point, near the southern extremity, they erected a square block-house for their better security. The fortunate termination of the battle of Plattsburg rendered these defenses unnecessary,

and soon after they were abandoned. Some slight traces of these fortifications are still to be seen, but they are nearly obliterated.\* The block-house was torn down about 1830. Some of its timbers are still in existence.

The shores of Lake George, from the head of the lake to the junction at Ticonderoga, are full of legendary and romantic interest. Combining the beauties of nature with the fascinations of historic lore, Lake George is well fitted for a summer resort, where, leaving the follies of the fashionable world, people may find a secluded yet lovely retreat wherein to spend the sultry days of summer, breathing the pure air of the mountains, rocking gently on the placid waters, basking in their sparkling depths, climbing the mountain-tops to view nature's panorama, or swinging beneath the fragrant pines to dream of the long-ago. Among the pleasantest of these resorts is the narrow stretch of level lands between Elephant mountain on the south and Spruce mountain on the north, embracing the lovely sheets of Bosom and Knowlton's bays. Cottages and summer residences have sprung up like magic, and in the summer-time the place presents a lively, charming, and interesting appearance. At Hulet's landing, John W. Hall has fitted up a place for the entertainment of guests. Three commodious buildings and a handsome cottage, with a bath-house and a boat-house, furnish accommodations for fifty or sixty guests. A store and post-office are located here, and the principal steamers stop regularly on each trip. A stage-line furnishes communication with the New York and Central railroad at Chubb's dock. A wide and shelving sandy beach affords unequaled bathing facilities, and the numerous islands render the scene one of unsurpassed beauty. The summit of Black mountain is easily reached by a well-broken path, and all the points of special interest are easily accessible from this point.

At Knowlton's bay is one of the most picturesque points along the whole lake. The place was formerly owned by Amariah Taft, afterwards passed into the hands of W. A. G. Arthur, of Ticonderoga, who sold it to Israel Woodcock. He sold it to a man named Amos Smith, from whose hands it passed into the possession of its present owner, Delorme Knowlton, of New York. The tract consists of one hundred and twenty-six acres, and was bought for one thousand dollars.

Several thousand dollars have been spent in beautifying the place and fitting it for occupancy. A fine, commodious, and showy residence has been put up on the highest point of the rocky cape that juts out into the bay; trees have been removed from some places and set out in others; rocks have been removed; crevices filled; winding roads and walks laid out; rustic stairs, summer-houses, and seats built; and, in short, everything done to render a residence there comfortable and pleasant. The farm buildings have been remodeled, and present a neat and tasty appearance. Agnes and Gillette islands are seen near the northern side of the mouth of the bay. From the observatory is an ex-

\* This place was the scene of Putnam's exploit in 1756, when he crossed over from Lake George with two cannon and two blunder-busses and a small company of his rangers, and attacked a troop of French and Indian marauders, who were retreating to Canada *via* Whitehall and Lake Champlain.

tensive view of about twenty miles along the surface of the lake, extending from Rogers' Slide, on the north, to Bolton, on the south. Sabbath-Day point is just across the lake. The place is kept in charge of David Nichols, whose courtesy enabled us to see and appreciate its beauties.

On the summit of the first ridge of Spruce mountain, and about one and a half miles from Mr. Knowlton's, is a cave which, though as yet not fully explored, bids fair to prove an interesting and noted feature of the vicinity. It was discovered about a year ago (1876-77) by James Adams, of Dresden, who, while hunting, tracked an animal into the cave. It was soon after partially explored, and was found to extend into the mountain at least some fifty or sixty feet. The outer entrance faces the southwest, and at that time had to be entered in a creeping position. It has since been enlarged, and can be entered by stooping slightly. This entrance is five or six feet wide, and extends into the mountain some ten or twelve feet, opening into a circular chamber fifteen feet in diameter and about six feet high. At the rear of this a similar opening passes through a wall of rock to a second chamber, with a higher ceiling. From this chamber, to the right, upon a shelf of rock some three feet above the floor, is the entrance to a third chamber. At the rear of the second chamber another opening, only eighteen or twenty inches in diameter and only two feet above the floor, opens into still another chamber, which has not been explored. The walls of it could not be reached with a pole twelve feet in length. The walls and roof of these chambers are a rough grayish rock. The floor is covered with a fine black soil. Tradition has always hinted at the existence of a cave on the mountain, and a curious legend is told about it. Many years ago it was the abode of a white man and an Indian. It was also a secret hiding-place for a large amount of gold and silver that in some manner they had secured. The white man was of French blood, and had a son who was then a small lad. One day he and the Indian got into a quarrel, and a desperate fight ensued, in which the Indian was slain and the white man mortally wounded. With wonderful vitality and persistence, he, however, managed to get away from the vicinity, and communicated to his son, either personally or by letter, the secret of the cave and directions for finding it. Many years elapsed, when one day an old man came to the residence of one of the settlers and wanted to secure board for the summer. His request was acceded to, and he established himself as an inmate of the house. With his staff in his hand and a haversack of provision at his side, day after day, week after week, month after month, he wandered through the woods and over the mountains. He did not hunt, he did not collect geological or botanical specimens, but simply wandered around in a seemingly aimless search after something. When winter came he left the vicinity never to return, but told his host, before leaving, this story in explanation of his mysterious conduct.

Another legend holds that it was the abode of counterfeiters, who here made spurious coin to foist upon the unsuspecting world. In support of this is adduced the testimony of an old resident in the town of Hague, just across the lake, who claims to have frequently seen the flash and glow of mysterious lights upon the mountain side.

In the earlier days of Dresden the lumbermen and farmers depended upon oxen for the most of their work. None but the thrifty and prosperous could hope to own a horse. A few figures from the original census of the town, taken in 1825, will be of interest. There were 94 families in the town (ranging in numbers from three to eleven persons each), and composed of 523 persons,—274 of whom were males and 252 females. They tilled 2007 acres of land, run 5 saw-mills, owned 22 *horses*, 404 head of cattle, 298 hogs, and 698 sheep, and cast 96 votes at elections.

#### SOCIETIES.

*Mount Vernon Lodge, No. 136, I. O. G. T.*—This lodge was instituted March 9, 1873, by John J. Wing, of Granville, at that time county deputy of Washington county. It had thirty-three charter members, fifteen of whom were initiated at this first meeting. The first officers were Hiram Snody, W. C. T.; Mrs. Mary E. Bartley, W. V. T.; Robert Steele, W. Secretary; Martha Bartholomew, W. Treasurer; and Thomas Bartholomew, L. D.

The first meetings were held in the church until about eighteen months after its organization, when the lodge purchased a building site of Abraham Stockwell, near the corner of the road leading to Chubb's dock, and erected a fine two-story building, twenty-two by forty-two feet, the upper room of which was finished off for a lodge-room. The entire cost of the property was nearly or quite twelve hundred dollars. The lodge prospered, and increased its membership to one hundred and fifty. In the spring of 1876 this building was burned by an incendiary. Through carelessness, the insurance policy had been allowed to expire, and there was a total loss. The lodge then met in the school-house for a time, but was at length driven from that by the action of the school-meeting, and having obtained the use of the old school-house, fitted it up and now occupy it. The present membership is sixteen. The present officers are Wm. Stockwell, W. C. T.; Mary E. Bartley, W. V. T.; T. D. Bartley, W. S.; Amos Walker, W. F. S.; Asa Chubb, W. T.; Asa Winn, W. Chaplain; Amos Walker, L. D.

*Dresden Temperance Club.*—Under the auspices of the Whitehall Temperance club a public meeting was held at the church in Dresden Centre, on the evening of June 20, 1877, and steps were taken to organize a temperance club. The meeting adjourned to the school-house on the 27th, when an organization was completed by the election of the following officers,—viz.: President, George L. Clemons; vice-presidents, Charles Bartholomew, William Stockwell, Joseph Barrett, Edward Adams, Oliver L. Steere; secretary, J. Marvin Snody; treasurer, Isaac Jakway; executive committee, James Bartholomew, Robert Walker, Jr., Oliver L. Steere, Joseph Barrett, William Stockwell, William Snody.

The constitution adopted at that meeting declares it to be the object of the society "to render assistance to persons who are endeavoring to abandon the use of alcoholic drinks; also, to prevent others from acquiring habits of intemperance." Its meetings are held on the second Tuesday of each month, and the annual meeting occurs on the second Monday of May in each year.

## FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH OF DRESDEN.

About the year 1823, Elder Fuller, of Poultney, Vermont, met some of the Christian people of Dresden at the house of Deacon Huntington (the place is now occupied by a grandson, Thomas Huntington), and after an interesting service proceeded to organize a Baptist church. It was composed of twenty-one members, who joined at this meeting or soon after. Their names were Mr. and Mrs. Deacon Huntington, their three sons, John, Erastus, and Noel, and their two daughters; Mr. and Mrs. Silas Guilford; Mr. and Mrs. Deacon Bosworth; Mr. and Mrs. Abraham Stockwell; Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Wetherbee; Mr. and Mrs. Palmer Blunt, and his father and mother; Mr. and Mrs. John Barker.

The church struggled along with various degrees of success until about 1833, when a powerful revival swept over the town, and the membership increased to sixty. But members moved away, died, or were lost to the church, and few additions were made until the number fell to twelve, in 1874. In June of that year Rev. Joseph Earl, of Whitehall, was sent to preach to this people by the Washington County Baptist Association. He preached but once in two or three weeks. In the winter of 1876 another revival visited the town, and as a result twenty-five were added to the church at one time. This was followed by other occasional additions, until the present membership amounts to fifty-two.

The ministers who have served this people during the fifty-five years of its existence are Elder Fuller, Rev. William Miller, the originator and great expounder of the doctrines of "Millerism," or Second Adventism, Rev. Enos Plew, who was the first settled pastor in 1835, Daniel A. Flandreau, and Rev. Joseph Earl, who has regularly supplied the pulpit, since the winter of 1876, in the capacity of stated supply.

The deacons have been Deacons Huntington, Asa Winn, William Snody, and Oliver L. Steere,—the two latter acting in that capacity at present.

A Sunday-school was started in connection with the church about 1835-45. James Rickert was the first superintendent. The present superintendent is A. O. Clemons, and the school has an average attendance of thirty or forty.

The early meetings of the society were held mostly in the north part of the town, in school-houses or barns or woods, as circumstances permitted. This state of things continued till July 5, 1848, when, at a meeting in the school-house of Dresden Centre, a resolution was passed to erect a building to be called the "Freeman's Church of Dresden." A committee to solicit subscriptions, build the church, and act for the society, was appointed, consisting of G. C. Burdett, David Barrett, Lemuel Bartholomew, Roswell C. Beebe, and William Snody.

There were ninety-one subscribers to the fund, and they were entitled to one vote for every three dollars paid. April 1, 1850, Henry and William Ingram donated the lot on which the church now stands, and before winter the church was built and ready for use. It has simply been kept in good condition since, no extensive repairs having

been made. Its estimated cost was eight hundred dollars and its present valuation is one thousand dollars.

When first built it was used as a hall for all town-meetings, elections, political meetings, etc., but now two-thirds of the stock is controlled by members of the church, or by them held in trust for its benefit, and the church is now used simply for church purposes, and controlled by the Baptist denomination. George L. Clemons is the present church clerk.

The first post-office in Dresden was established in 1828, and Lyman Allen was the postmaster. The office was kept a little south of the present residence of Oliver L. Steere. It was supplied with the mail by a carrier named Ballard, whose route was from Whitehall to Ticonderoga. It was abandoned about 1831, and was revived again in 1872, at Dresden Centre, Thomas Bartholomew acting as postmaster. There are now three post-offices in town.

In 1840 there was one pensioner living in Dresden. His name was Thomas Huntington, and he was eighty-three years old.

## MILITARY.

We add a list of men from this town who served in the War of 1861-65, taken from the report of the town clerk to the military bureau at the close of the war, and submitted recently for correction to the people of the town.

- Andrew Allen, enl. Aug. 24, 1861, 43d Regt., Co. F; disch. Dec. 7, 1861.  
 John Armstrong, enl. Oct. 20, 1864.  
 James Allen, enl. June 17, 1864.  
 John Barrett, enl. Nov. 12, 1862, 87th Regt., Co. A; wounded; disch. for disability, Feb. 14, 1862.  
 Isaac Barritt, enl. Sept. 3, 1861, 57th Regt., Co. A; wounded; re-enl.; disch. July 17, 1865.  
 Leonard W. Barrett, enl. Sept. 16, 1861, 87th Regt., Co. A; died of disease at Fortress Monroe, Aug. 19, 1862.  
 Joseph Barrett, enl. Nov. 12, 1861, 87th Regt., Co. A; wounded; disch. March, 1862.  
 John R. Benjamin, enl. Sept. 13, 1861, 87th Regt., Co. A; disch. for disability.  
 Win. W. Bartholomew, enl. Sept. 8, 1861, 87th Regt., Co. A; captured in Seven Days' fight, prisoner in Libby; paroled; re-enl. 1864.  
 Eugene Bartholomew.  
 Charles Bartholomew, enl. Aug. 26, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. D; disch. June 8, 1865.  
 Joseph Bartholomew, enl. Aug. 26, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. D; disch. June 8, 1865.  
 Francis Bartholomew.  
 Carter Barrett, enl. Aug. 11, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. D; disch. for disability, in 1862.  
 Dennis Barrett, enl. Aug. 11, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. D; disch. with regiment, June 8, 1865.  
 George L. Clemons, enl. Sept. 3, 1861, 87th Regt., Co. A; wounded; disch. for disability, Oct. 6, 1862.  
 Matthew Curran, enl. Sept. 3, 1861, 87th Regt., Co. A; disch. for disability, Aug. 11, 1862.  
 John Crite, enl. Sept. 3, 1861, 87th Regt., Co. A; disch. at consolidation of regiment.  
 John Cook.  
 Thaddeus Chubb, enl. Aug. 30, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. D; disch. June 8, 1865.  
 John Carroll, enl. Aug. 11, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. C; disch. June 8, 1865.  
 Bernard Carr-ell, enl. Oct. 20, 1864.  
 John M. Carns, enl. Oct. 20, 1864.  
 George Clark, enl. Dec. 27, 1864.  
 Augustus P. Chase, enl. Sept. 20, 1861, 87th Regt., Co. A; died of disease, in hospital at Washington, D. C., 1863.  
 Charles Duclat, enl. Sept. 1861, 87th Regt., Co. A; disch. at consolidation.  
 S. A. Eastman, enl. Aug. 11, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. D; disch. June, 1865.  
 Daniel Flandreau, enl. Sept. 1, 1861, 87th Regt., Co. A; wounded at Fair Oaks; disch.; re-enl. Jan. 22, 1864, Art., Co. G. (U. S. N.); disch. June 2, 1865.  
 Thomas Glenn, enl. Sept. 3, 1861, 87th Regt., Co. A; re-enl.; discharged.  
 Adoniram J. Huntington, enl. Sept. 3, 1861, 87th Regt., Co. A; wounded at Fair Oaks, Va.; disch. for wounds.  
 Oscar F. Hopkins, enl. Aug. 11, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. C; disch. June 8, 1865.  
 James Hurlbert, enl. Aug. 2, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. C; prisoner; disch. June 8, 1865.  
 George R. Hopkins, enl. Feb. 12, 1864, 96th Regt., Co. E; died at Fortress Monroe, June 21, 1864.



- Wm. D. Jones, enl. Sept. 15, 1861, 87th Regt., Co. A; re-enl.; disch. at consolidation.
- Melancthon Jones, enl. Feb. 18, 1862, 93d Regt., Co. I; disch. June 21, 1862.
- John H. Johnson, enl. Oct. 29, 1864, 43d Regt., Co. F; discharged.
- Oliver Jewell, enl. Sept. 3, 1861, 87th Regt., Co. A; discharged.
- Nathaniel King, enl. 1861, 44th Regt., Co. A; lost an arm above the elbow, and was furnished with artificial arm by government; discharged.
- Patrick Lahey, enl. Oct. 29, 1864, 87th Regt., Co. A; discharged.
- Henry May, enl. Sept. 18, 1861, 87th Regt., Co. A.
- Joseph Moore, enl. May 25, 1861, 22d Regt., Co. A; disch. June 19, 1863; re-enl.; discharged.
- Charles Marshall, enl. Oct. 29, 1864.
- Baker R. Plew, enl. Aug. 26, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. D; disch. June 8, 1865.
- James Platt, enl. March 25, 1864, 123d Regt., Co. I; disch. July 17, 1865.
- Albert Pifer, enl. Oct. 29, 1864.
- Royal Plew, enl. Aug. 26, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. D; disch. June, 1865.
- Hiram Snody, 1st sergt.; enl. Sept. 3, 1861, 87th Regt., Co. A; wounded; prisoner; disch. May 5, 1863.
- Alexander Sleight, enl. Sept. 3, 1861, 87th Regt., Co. A; disch. at consolidation.
- James Shepard, enl. Nov. 12, 1861, 87th Regt., Co. A; disch. March 27, 1863.
- Nelson St. Clair, enl. Sept. 2, 1861, 87th Regt., Co. A; re-enl. 1864; disch. at consolidation.
- Daniel Sullivan, enl. Jan. 24, 1864; discharged.
- Joseph St. Clair, enl. Feb. 17, 1864; discharged.
- Wm. Smith, enl. Oct. 29, 1864; discharged.
- John Sheran, enl. Dec. 7, 1864.
- John Slavin, enl. Sept. 16, 1862, 169th Regt., Co. F; disch. at Weller's Point, Va.
- Wm. W. Stockwell, enl. Sept. 4, 1861, 87th Regt., Co. A; disch. Oct. 1864.
- Thomas Sullivan, enl. 1863; discharged.
- Robbins Wetherby, enl. Sept. 2, 1861, 87th Regt., Co. A; wounded; pro. to 3d sergt.; disch. Aug. 4, 1862.
- Leverett Wilson, enl. June 27, 1861, 22d Regt., Co. G; disch. June 29, 1861.
- Rames W. Walker, enl. Aug. 24, 1861, 13d Regt., Co. F; died of disease, at Point Lookout.
- John J. Wetherby, enl. Sept. 2, 1861, 87th Regt., Co. A; died of fever, at Yorktown, April 23, 1862.
- Amos Walker, enl. Aug. 26, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. D; disch. June 8, 1865.
- Asahel Ward, enl. Aug. 11, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. D; died of fever, at Stafford Court-House, Va.
- Alphonzo C. Wilson, enl. Feb. 22, 1864, 123d Regt., Co. C; disch. June 17, 1865.
- Wm. Waters, enl. March 25, 1864, 123d Regt., Co. K; killed in battle, May 15, 1864.
- Eugene Wilson, enl. March 25, 1864, 123d Regt., Co. K; disch. July 17, 1865.
- James Waters, musician; discharged.
- Abijah Waters, enl. Sept. 8, 1861, 87th Regt., Co. A; disch. for disability.
- James F. Waller, enl. July 26, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. D; discharged.
- Joseph Young, enl. Aug. 26, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. D; disch. June 8, 1865.
- Wm. Yates, enl. Oct. 29, 1864; disch. at close of war.

## EASTON.

THIS is the southeast town of the county, and is bounded north by Greenwich; east by Jackson and Cambridge; south by Rensselaer county; and west by the Hudson river. It is of irregular rectangular form; its greatest length, from north to south, being about eleven and three-fourths miles, and its greatest breadth, from east to west, six miles. It is centrally distant from Salem about sixteen miles, and contains an area of thirty-eight thousand eight hundred and thirty-four acres, ranking second in size in the county. The surface is varied: level along the Hudson, lightly rolling to the foot of the hills, and then mountains in the eastern part. The principal peaks are Willard's and Swain's mountains near the centre, Harrington hill and Whelden hill near the eastern line, and Louse hill in the northern part. Willard's mountain derives its name from the fact that during the Burgoyne campaign a Mr. Willard reconnoitred the British position from its summit with a spy-glass, and also because it was part of the tract owned by this same Mr. Willard, who resided in Albany. The range of mountains that enters the town from the south, and occupies the eastern half of its surface, is a portion of the Catskill or Tag'anic mountain chain that extends northward through Columbia and Rensselaer counties. The northern extremity of this range in Easton is known as the "Cement mountain." This furnishes an excellent quality of limestone and cement, both of which are usually manufactured in large quantities, though the business is now temporarily suspended. The only streams of importance are the Hudson and Batten Kill, which form the west and north boundaries, Fly creek in the north, and Kidney creek in the south. On the Batten Kill are three falls,—the first at Greenwich; the second at Galesville, forty feet high; the third, half a mile below and west of Galesville, known as "Dionondahowa falls." The last is worthy of note, the stream falling seventy-five feet within a distance of three hundred. For forty or fifty rods above the falls the stream runs in a gently-descending rapid, curving to the right, and descending more rapidly as it nears the fall. It then suddenly narrows its channel, inclines to the left between rough walls of slate-rock, and falls over four successive terraces, each narrower and higher than the preceding. The waters, now of creamy foam, here gather together, and entering a rocky gorge hurl themselves madly over the brink into the "Devil's Caldron." Now lashed to fury, beaten to spray, dashed hither and thither with resistless force, they suddenly pour forth over another fall of twelve or fifteen feet, and turning to the right flow through a dark ravine between high rocky banks on their way to the Hudson. The scenery at this point is beautiful and picturesque, and may well repay the tourist for a trip to view this wonderful

manifestation of the power and masterly skill of nature's great Architect.

On the eastern border of the town is a large swamp, called the "Fly." This is a corruption of the Dutch word *chair* (pronounced "vly"), used to designate low grounds subject to overflow. The creek of the same name takes its rise in this swamp.

The soil of this town is composed of a rich loam, variously intermixed with clay, gravel, and sand. There is scarcely an acre of waste land in the town, all being tillable and exceedingly fertile. The principal occupation of the inhabitants is farming, though manufacturing is carried on to some extent at Greenwich and at Galesville.

This town was originally a part of the Saratoga patent of 1684, and was afterwards a part of the towns of Stillwater and Saratoga, of Albany county. On the 3d of March, 1789, it was erected into a separate township, and from being the easternmost town of the patent was called East Town or Easton.

In the general history of the county is an account of the great military expeditions which passed up the Hudson in early times (some of them through the town of Easton); of the building of Fort Saraghtoga, on the bank of the Hudson, in 1709, and its destruction in 1745; of the erection of Fort Clinton some distance back from the river in 1746, and of its destruction in 1747. As there stated, there is little doubt but that there was a thriving settlement around Fort Saraghtoga previous to 1744; but no authentic records regarding it can now be found.

All traces of Fort Clinton, as well as of Fort Saraghtoga, have long since been obliterated; but judging from the topography of the country, from the description given by the French partisan, St. Lue (La Corne de St. Lue), and by the traditions handed down among the settlers, we conclude that Fort Clinton was on a wide plateau, which forms the top of an extensive bluff bordering the course of the Batten Kill, and about half a mile south of Galesville, or Middle Falls. Taking the road from Galesville to Schuylerville, and at the second three-corners entering the field to the right, the antiquarian is believed to stand on the site of Fort Clinton.

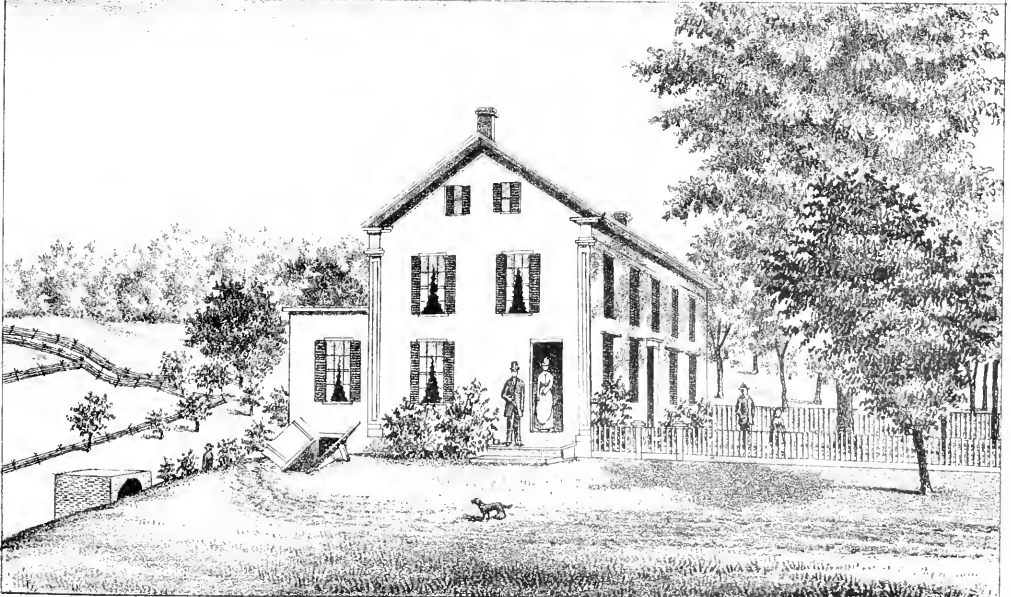
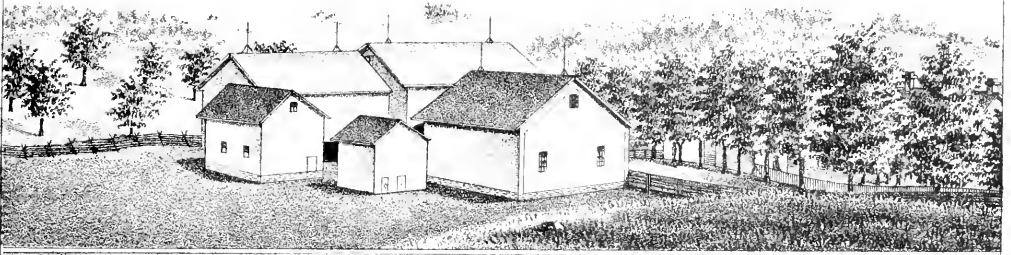
Whatever may have been the extent of the settlement previous to the War of 1744, the territory in question remained unoccupied and desolate, so far as known, between the close of that war in 1748 and the breaking out of the last French war in 1754; though it is possible that some of the original settlers returned during that period to rebuild their shattered homes and cultivate their abandoned fields. But it was not until after the close of the latter war in 1760 that anything positive is known regarding the settlement of Easton. Immediately after that event several



COL. ANDREW THOMPSON



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RESIDENCE OF COL. ANDREW THOMPSON, EASTON, WASHINGTON CO. N. Y.

ENGR. BY L. H. EVERIS & CO. PHILA. PA.



families moved in, and again began the work of making "the wilderness to blossom as the rose." During the period between the French war and the Revolution a large number of settlers entered on the task of subduing the forest. The earliest of these located on the rich intervals that borders the Hudson, and others struck out into the woods to locate their future habitations. Then the Revolutionary war, with all the horrors springing from Indian atrocity and Tory malignity, stayed the progress of the pioneers. Nearly all, save some families of Friends and a few others, fled to safer localities, and returned only when peace once more brooded over the hills and dales of Easton. Then the settlement rapidly grew in numbers and wealth, and the town soon became known as one of the richest and most fertile of all this section. Our limits permit but a brief history of a few early settlers.

Nathan Telft came from North Kingston, R. I., in 1766, being then fifty years of age. His son Stanton, then twenty-two, accompanied him. The latter was a surveyor noted for the accuracy of his work. They traveled on horseback through Connecticut and Massachusetts to the Hoosic river, which they followed down to the mouth of White creek. They then pursued the course of this latter stream to Cambridge, whence, guided by marked trees, they crossed the hills to the Middle falls on the Batten Kill, where the village of that name now stands. Here Mr. Telft purchased a tract of land on both sides of the stream lying east of the "Big falls," and on the south bounded by the road to the Hudson river, being a part of the purchase of Killian De Ridder. The title was a lease for an annual rental. He commenced a clearing and built a saw-mill near the site of the present one, which was the first mill of any description not only in Easton, but upon the Batten Kill. He built his house and barns east of the saw-mill, and in 1768 returned to Rhode Island for his family. They came to Albany in a sailing-vessel, and then up the Hudson to their new home.

Nathan Telft's wife was Isabel Stanton. Of their children, Isabel and John died unmarried; Stanton and Nathan settled in Easton; Mercy married a man named Rogers; Mary married Nathan Cottrell, of Greenwich; and Sarah married a Mr. Crandall.

Stanton Telft married Mehetabel Rogers, and had a family of five sons and two daughters, all of whom settled in Easton or Greenwich. Stanton was quite prominent, holding several important offices and practicing his profession of surveying.

Nathan Telft (2d) married Doreas Babeock. Their children were four sons and five daughters. The youngest of these is Mrs. Phæbe Conklin, of Schuylerville. The farm belonging to this branch of the family is now occupied by a great-grandson of the first Nathan Telft, known as Nathan Telft (4th).

Killian De Ridder emigrated from Holland to America in company with his four brothers.—Simon, Walter, Hendrick, and Garrett. They all settled on the Hudson. Killian purchased a tract in the north part of Easton that was seven miles long, and ran back from the river one mile in width. He was a bachelor, and quite eccentric in his ways. Of the other brothers little is known, though, with

the exception of Hendrick, who lived near the mouth of the Mohawk, they probably settled in Easton.

Simon's farm was opposite and a little above Schuylerville. His son Walter succeeded him on the homestead. He had three children,—Mrs. Ann Abeel, of Easton; Mrs. Jane Levisse, of Waterford, and afterwards Greenwiche; and Simon, who married in opposition to his father's wishes, and was left to work out his own fortune by the incensed parent. His second marriage was with Maria Van Schaick. Killian De Ridder went to her and, in a bantering way, said if she would catch Simon De Ridder in the matrimonial noose he would give her a wedding-present of one hundred and fifty acres of his best land. Taken as a jest, it soon passed from mind. He then went to Simon, and told him if he would woo and wed Maria he would, on his wedding-day, deed him one hundred and fifty acres of land. This, too, was accepted as a harmless pleasantry, and was soon forgotten. But as time rolled on Simon saw and loved Maria. She, too, felt the kindling power of love in her breast. Simon proposed,—he accepted. True to his promise, Killian drew two deeds from his pocket on the wedding-day, and presented one to the bride and the other to the bridegroom. Astonishment and thanksgiving were mingled, and a merry party sat down to the nuptial feast. This three hundred acres was directly across the river from Schuylerville, and is now occupied by Simon's son, Mr. A. G. L. De Ridder.

Jacob G. Van Schaick, of Albany, and later of Half-Moon, came to Easton prior to the Revolution. His farm was on the river, near Smith's ferry. When the war broke out he joined the army, and was given a major's commission under General Gates. During Burgoyne's campaign his family returned to Albany. The Tories and Indians burned all his buildings. From Gates' camp he saw the fire, and asked leave to go to the defense of his property. Gates refused, telling him he would "lose his scalp as well as the rest of his property." He had three sons and three daughters,—Hendrick, Garrett, and Evert, Mrs. Kendrick Van Buren, Mrs. Killian Vandenberg, and Mrs. Simon De Ridder, all of Easton.

Hendrick Van Schaick rose to considerable prominence in legal affairs, being at one time judge of the court of common pleas. His son, Jacob H. Van Schaick, is still living at North Easton.

Thomas Beadle was a resident of Smithfield, R. I. His wife's name was Phæbe Meach. In 1763 they removed with their seven children to Amenia, in Dutchess county, where they remained eight or ten years; then, with a family increased to eleven children, they came to Easton, some time in 1770-73, where their twelfth and last child was born. They settled about a mile from the present village of Easton, near the Friends' meeting-house, on the farm now occupied by Royal Slocum.

Of his children, Thomas settled on the place now occupied by Franklin Willett, two miles from South Easton; Daniel settled on the Hudson, near Van Buren's ferry (now Searles'); David on the homestead with his father; Michael settled near his brother Thomas, on the place now occupied by his grandson, Zina Beadle. Sylvia died, leaving no children; Michael married Philena Brownell.

Their children were Sylvia, Sarah, Elijah, Thomas, Phoebe, John, and Hannah. These all lived to about the allotted threescore years and ten, and, what is quite remarkable, their deaths were in the order of their births. The youngest child is still living.—Mrs. Hannah Barber, of Cambridge village,—and she is now seventy-three years old.

The house built by Michael Beadle is still standing. The Beadle burying-ground is supposed to be the oldest in the town. The first burial, that of a young lady, is said to have been attended by six persons, representing every family in the town. The first recorded burial was May 6, 1776,—Mrs. Meach, mother of Thomas Beadle's wife. Jonathan and Loammi Beadle were also buried there in 1778 and 1777 respectively.

Elijah Freeman, of Dutchess county, in 1773, at the age of seventeen, came to Easton and purchased of Mr. Wilbur, of Albany, three hundred acres of land about three miles northeast of North Easton. He married Pernella Follett. Of his children, Elmer and Mrs. Matilda Badger died in Easton; Lyman, at the age of twenty-one, enlisted in the army of 1812, and died of fever at Sackett's Harbor; Manly lives in Iowa; Mrs. Perlina Rathbone in Easton; Mrs. Harriet Kenyon and Phoebe in Jackson; and Mrs. Eunice Kenyon in Cambridge.

Thomas Dennis came from New Bedford, Mass., previous to the Revolution, and settled about a mile west of Easton. Of his children, William, John, Simon, Humphrey, Elihu, and Charles lived and died in Easton; Britton settled in Cicero, Onondaga county; Thomas in Delaware county; George in Erie Co., Pa.; Patience Rider went to western New York; and Job enlisted in the War of 1812, and was killed at Queenstown. Daniel, a son of Charles, Bedford, a son of Job, and Marvin, a son of William, are still living in Easton.

Thomas Dennis was a leader among his fellow-townsmen, one of the first justices of the peace, and held the office many years. He was associate judge in 1808 and in 1811.

Jacob Haner, from England, settled, some time before the Revolution, about a mile south of Greenwich, on the farm now occupied by Ephraim Burdick. Of his children, Mary married and went west. Cornelius and Jacob settled in Easton. Mrs. Taber, a daughter of the former, is still living in Easton. Jacob, Jr., is said to have planted the first apple-orchard and made the first cider in town. People came from a distance to drink of the cider, so great was the novelty.

Immediately after the close of the Revolutionary war, Jonathan Wilbur, of Beckman, Dutchess county, came to Easton and settled about half a mile north of North Easton. He was accompanied by his seven sons, Joseph, Job, Fones, Thomas, John, William, and Humphrey, all of whom settled in Easton, except Fones and Thomas, who settled in Saratoga county. Several of their children and grandchildren are still residing in town.

Among the other early settlers were John Fish, George Dend, Abner Fuller, and Richard Davenport, who settled in the south part of the town; Charles Russell, Peter Becker, William Abel, Abraham Wright, Rensselaer

Schuyler, William Thompson, Gerritt Wendell, Nathaniel Potter, Jacob Miller, Peter Miller, Garrett Van Buren, Peter Rundel, Captain Van Vorst, — Vandenburg, Samuel Sheldon, James Storms; and Rufus Hall and Zebulon Hoxsie, from Beckman, Dutchess county, who were Friends. Soon after these two Friends settled here, Daniel Folger, William Coffin, William Swain, Robert Meader, Barzilla Hussey, David Beard, John Swain, and Nathan Coffin, all captains of whaling-vessels, whom the portentous cloud of coming war had driven from the sea, left their homes at Nantucket and Dartmouth, and came to settle down to the peaceful pursuits of the agriculturist.

In addition to these, in 1789 we find the following named persons recorded as residents of the town, viz.: William Foster, David Petteys, David Petteys, Jr., Benjamin Fish, Stephen Anthony, Ephraim Fish, Samuel Cook, Morton Van Buren, Henry Van Buren, Gideon Bowditch, Joseph Potter, Abel Coon, Elihu Robinson, Edmund Robinson, Jedediah Robinson, Robert Dennis, Richard Macomber, Barzilla Pease, Abraham Pease, Benjamin Starbuck, James Smith, Philip Smith, Thomas Smith (an early justice of the peace), Joseph Smith, Eleazer Slocum, Elisha Freeman, Sylvester Satterlee, Jacob Benson, Tyler Wilcox, Abraham Russell, Greeve Hall, Garrett Lansing, Sterling Waters, Asa Crandall, Ezra Crandall, Roswell Osborn, Alexander Case, Francis Brock, John Petteys, and David Remington.

The first grist-mill in town was built by John Gale, in 1810, at Galesville, of Middle Falls.

The first woolen-mill was built at Galesville, in the summer of 1846, by Gale, Rogers & Reynolds.

The first foundry was established by Walden Eddy, at Greenwich, in 1832.

The first flax-mills were erected at Greenwich.

The first knitting-mill was established in 1862, at Greenwich, by a stock company.

The first paper-mill was built at Greenwich, by Ballou & Craig, in 1863.

The first store was kept by Garrett Lansing, at North Easton, in 1794.

The first school was kept near Greenwich, in 1787.

#### CIVIL HISTORY.

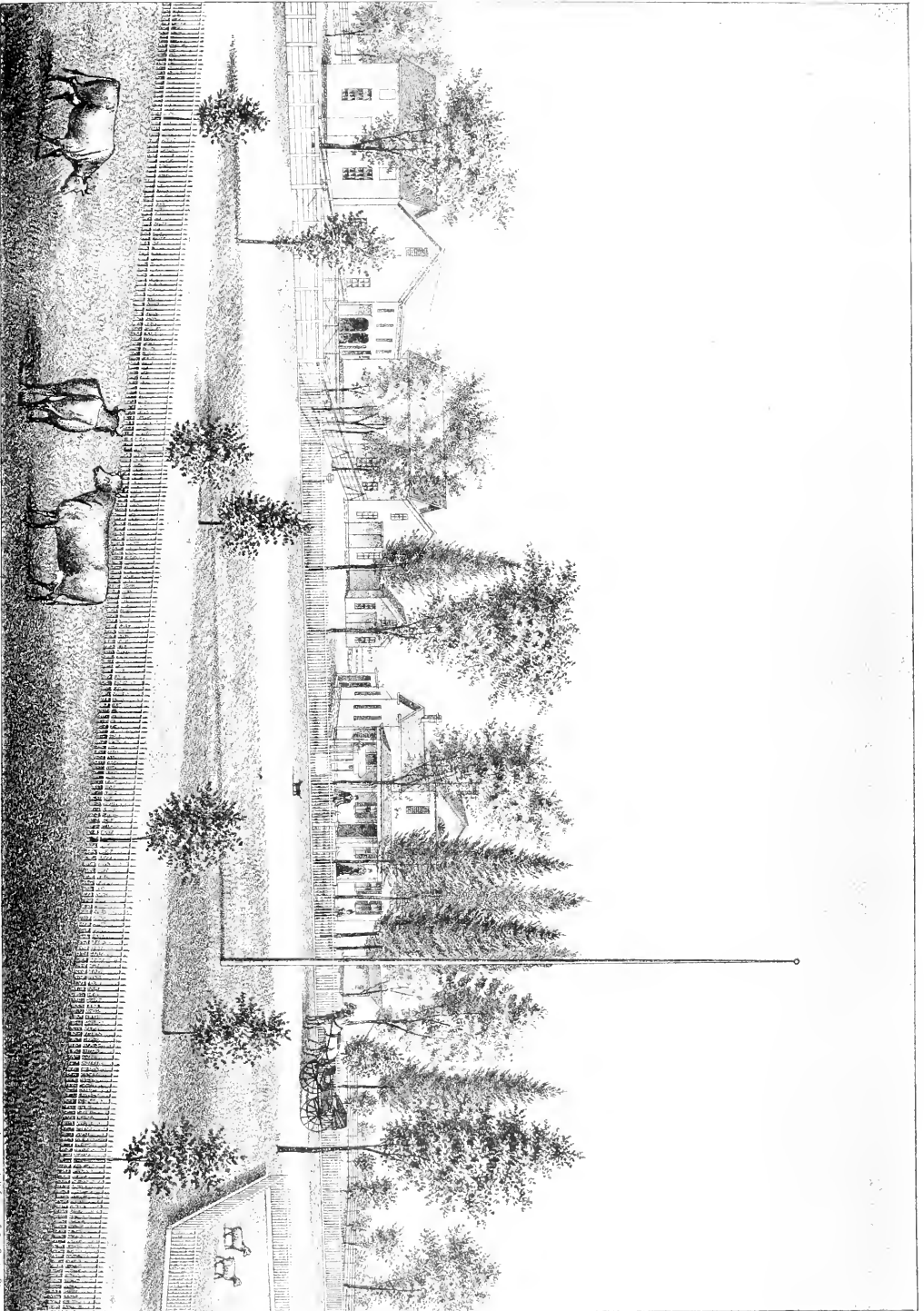
This town was formed from Saratoga and Stillwater in 1789. It remained a part of Albany county till Feb. 7, 1791, when it was annexed to Washington county. The records go back only to 1793, and the following is a verbatim copy of the first recorded town-meeting:

"At a town meeting held in Easton, at the house of John Swain, on Tuesday, 5th day of April, 1793, the following persons were elected to the respective offices set *oponet* their names: Philip Smith, supervisor; Richard Macomber, town-clerk; Simon Derider,<sup>2</sup> David Potter Jr., Nathaniel Potter, Daniel Beadle, Thomas Dennis, assessors; Thomas Williams, Philip Smith, Ebenezer Denel, commissioners of highways; Thomas Beadle, Nathan Tift,<sup>†</sup> overseers of the poor; Jonas Cateham, Derias Bodwill, Henry I. Lent, Albert Coffin, constables; Albert Coffin, collector of taxes; William Thomson, Robert Dennis, Thomas Beadle, fence-viewers; David Beard, poundmaster; *Rhoad District No. 1*, Nathan Tift;<sup>‡</sup> 2, David Pettie Jr.; 3, Peter Soot; 4, Benjamin Burch; 5, Samuel Reynolds; 6, Jeremiah Cole; 7, Jonathan Potter; 8, Tyler Wilcox; 9, Hendrick Van Scoyk;<sup>‡</sup>

<sup>2</sup> De Ridder.

<sup>†</sup> Telt.

<sup>‡</sup> Van Schaick.



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10, Allen Potter; 11, David Archer; 12, James Storms; 13, Samuel Fuller; 14, Oliver Sweet; 15, Daniel Thomas; 16, Jabez Briggs; 17, Michel Beadle; 18, Ebenezer Stickland; 19, Israel Harrington; 20, John Luse."

The first school commissioners were elected in 1814, and James Mallory, Charles Starbuck, and Philander Tobey were chosen to that office. At the same time, Jonathan Mosher, Calvin Smith, and Ellis May were elected as inspectors of common schools.

The following is as full and complete a record of the names of the principal town officers as we are able to obtain:

TOWN OFFICERS OF EASTON FROM 1793 TO 1878.

Supervisor.	Town Clerk.	Collector.
1793. Philip Smith.	Richard Macomber.	Albert Coffin.
1794. Stanton Tefft.	" "	Jonas Ketchum.
		Darius Bordwell.
1795. Thomas Dennis.	Gilbert Gardner.	Darius Bordwell.
1796. " "	" "	Abel Coon.
		Darius Bordwell.
1797. " "	" "	Nathan Rogers.
		Jonath'n Coudidge.
1798. " "	William Woolley.	E. Burlingame.
		Nathaniel Delano.
1799. Jonathan Mosher.	" "	David Petseys, Jr.
		Nathaniel Delano.
1800. " "	" "	" "
1801. Daniel Beadle.	Charles Starbuck.	" "
1802. " "	" "	" "
1803. H. Van Schaick.	" "	" "
1804. " "	" "	" "
1805. Daniel Beadle.	" "	" "
1806. " "	" "	" "
1807. " "	" "	George Coffin.
1808. " "	" "	" "
1809. John Gale.	" "	" "
1810. Jonathan Mosher.	Jacob Van Buren.	John Luce.
1811. John Gale.	" "	John Prince.
1812. " "	" "	George Briggs.
1813. Charles Starbuck.	" "	" "
1814. " "	" "	Luke Chapin.
1815. Calvin Smith.	" "	John Prince.
1816. " "	Charles Starbuck.	" "
1817. James Mallory.	Philander Tobey.	Simcon Dennis.
1818. James Tefft.	Calvin Smith.	Ebenezer Norton.
1819. " "	Luke Chapin.	Esek Brownell.
1820. Jonathan Mosher.	Calvin Everset.	Simcon Tefft.
1821. John Davenport.	Stephen Jackson, Jr.	James Abel (2d).
1822. " "	" "	" "
1823. Esek Brownell.	Abraham Cornell.	Abraham Cornell.
1824. James Tefft.	" "	Joel Potter.
1825. " "	" "	Wm. M. Lockwood.
1826. " "	" "	" "
1827. Gideon Cornell.	" "	" "
1828. " "	" "	" "
1829. Anson Bigelow.	Joel Potter.	Esek Brownell.
1830. " "	" "	Sidney Dencl.
1831. John Davenport.	" "	Wm. M. Lockwood.
1832. Peleg Thomas.	" "	John Adams.
1833. " "	" "	Joseph Benson.
1834. Aaron Barker.	" "	" "
1835. Peleg Thomas.	" "	" "
1836. " "	" "	Wm. V. S. Allen.
1837. Aaron Barker.	" "	" "
1838. Peleg Thomas.	" "	John Skiff.
1839. " "	" "	David S. Hastings.
1840. Anson Bigelow.	" "	Horace Brownell.
1841. " "	Russell S. Borden.	" "
1842. " "	" "	James Cornell.
1843. Allen Gifford.	" "	" "
1844. " "	" "	Daniel Nutting.

Supervisor.	Town Clerk.	Collector.
1845. Thomas D. Beadle.	Alfred Worth.	Harrison Lo-Be.
1846. " "	" "	Daniel Nutting.
1847. Job Eldridge.	" "	Emanuel Rice.
1848. Anson Bigelow.	" "	Benjamin Robinson.
1849. Joel Buckley.	" "	Elijah S. Anthony.
1850. Peleg Thomas.	" "	William Dennis.
1851. " "	Alex. H. B. Potter.	" "
1852. Adam Cottrell.	James Barr.	Mishael Beadle.
1853. Elibu Gifford.	Alfred Worth.	George Osborn.
1854. Adam Cottrell.	Alex. H. B. Potter.	" "
1855. Russell S. Borden.	George Osborn.	Ephraim Tilton.
1856. Adam Cottrell.	Alex. H. B. Potter.	James E. Crandall.
1857. " "	" "	Caleb A. Cornell.
1858. Jesse B. Fursman.	" "	J. G. Edmonson.
1859. Russell S. Borden.	" "	Ephraim Tilton.
1860. Simon Burton.	" "	David Gordon.
1861. Horace Cottrell.	" "	James M. Eddy.
1862. " "	" "	James Hill.
1863. John J. Wetsell.	Richard L. Eddy.	William Morgan.
1864. " "	" "	James Cornell.
1865. Edm'd W. Hollister.	Charles A. Cornell.	Richard L. Eddy.
1866. " "	" "	L. A. Sloom.
1867. Warren Crandall.	" "	Daniel Eddy.
1868. " "	" "	Abel Thomas.
1869. " "	Elijah S. Anthony.	Allen Ensigen.
1870. Andrew Thompson.	" "	Wm. W. Wilbur.
1871. James B. Allen.	" "	Alonzo Hemstreet.
1872. " "	" "	Jonathan Wilbur.
1873. James Hill.	" "	Alonzo Hemstreet.
1874. " "	" "	Nathan B. Welling.
1875. " "	" "	Harvey L. Potter.
1876. J. Warren Fort.	" "	Franklin G. Tefft.
1877. J. Warren Fort.	Frederick H. Merrill.	Reuben E. Ferguson.
1878. Harvey Tubbs.	" "	Samuel M. Skiff.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

From 1792 to 1830, they were appointed by the State; from 1830 to 1878, they were elected by the people.

1792. Stanton Tefft.	1811. Benjamin Brownell.
Thomas Dennis.	Calvin Smith.
Thomas Smith.	James Tefft.
1795. Stanton Tefft.	Abraham Wright.
Thomas Dennis.	1812. Gerritt H. Van Schaick.
Thomas Smith.	1815. James Tefft.
1798. Stanton Tefft.	Philander Tobey.
Thomas Dennis.	Calvin Smith.
Thomas Smith.	Redford Dennis.
1801. Stanton Tefft.	James Mallory.
Thomas Dennis.	James S. Tefft.
Thomas Smith.	1817. Simon De Ridder.
Daniel Beadle.	1818. Josiah Shelton.
Thomas Cornell.	David Chase.
John McConney.	Calvin Smith.
1804. Thomas Dennis.	James Tefft.
Thomas Smith.	James Mallory.
Daniel Beadle.	Philander Tobey.
Thomas Cornell.	1821. John Davenport.
Daniel Shepherd.	Gideon Cornell.
Hendrick Van Schaick.	Ebenezer Horton.
David Petseys.	James Tefft.
1805. Simon De Ridder.	1822. Simcon Dennis.
1806. Nathaniel Potter.	1827. Abraham Conklin.
1808. Nathaniel Potter.	John Wright.
Benjamin Brownell.	Gideon Cornell.
James Tefft.	Lemuel Simmons.
James Kenyon.	1828. Ebenezer Norton.
Daniel Shepherd.	1829. Martin Mason.
William Thompson.	1830. Abraham Conklin.
Calvin Smith.	1831. Derastus D. Dennis.
1810. Simon De Ridder.	Chancellor Ensigen.
Abraham Wright.	Job Eldridge.
Jonathan Mosher.	1832. James M. Skiff.

1826, Royal Sheenu,	1853, Seneca W. Gifford,
1824, Chancellor Eshgen,	1846, James B. Allen,
1834, Isaac Crandall,	Henry S. Crandall,
William Cozzens,	1857, Horatio Emmons,
1836, William Cozzens,	1858, Seneca W. Gifford,
Erlish W. Briggs,	1859, William Cozzens,
1837, Royal Sheenu,	1860, James B. Allen,
1838, Horatio Emmons,	1861, Harvey Wilcox,
1839, David Smith,	1862, Seneca W. Gifford,
1841, William Cozzens,	1863, William W. Meek,
1841, Royal Sheenu,	1864, James B. Allen,
1842, Monroe Bigelow,	Lewis Potter,
1843, Horatio Emmons,	1866, Harvey Wilcox,
Gale Benson,	1866, Seneca W. Gifford,
1844, William Cozzens,	1867, Charles M. Sheenu,
1845, Royal Sheenu,	1868, James B. Allen,
1846, Seneca W. Gifford,	1869, Harvey Wilcox,
1847, Horatio Emmons,	1870, Lewis Potter,
1848, William Cozzens,	1871, William Hoxie,
1849, Royal Sheenu,	1872, Charles H. Dennis,
1849, Seneca W. Gifford,	1873, Harvey Wilcox,
1851, Daniel Rice,	1874, Lewis Potter,
1852, William Cozzens,	1875, William Hoxie,
Horatio Emmons,	James B. Allen,
1853, Asahel Perry,	1876, Russell A. Borden,
1854, Seneca W. Gifford,	1877, Lewis Potter,
1856, Trustram Corliss,	1878, W. V. K. Reynolds,

The town-meetings are usually held at North Easton, but there are two election districts. During the War of the Rebellion the town of Easton sent its full quota of soldiers into the field, and also cared for their families during their absence. A war-committee, of which Lewis Potter, Esq., was secretary, was fully empowered to offer such bounties and take such other measures as might be necessary to secure the requisite number of soldiers. In the year 1799 there were nine places licensed to sell spirituous liquors. The fee for license was from five dollars to eight dollars and seventy-five cents each. The names of those who took out the licenses, and who of course were either inn-keepers or store-keepers, were John Van Baskirk, Joseph Wills, Benjamin and John Gale, Ebenezer Deuel, John Swain, Samuel Southworth, John McGill, Daniel and Isaac Merritt, and John Gould.

In 1874 there were but two licensed hotels in town. There are three villages, one hamlet, and parts of two other villages in this town. The oldest of these is Easton. Jacob Benson was the first settler here. Dr. Jonathan Mosher resided there for many years. The village is divided into two parts. The northern part is called "Bang All," and the southern part "Barker's Grove." The former is the old settlement. In the early years of this century it was a thriving village. It now contains about one hundred and sixty inhabitants, has two stores, a hotel, a large carriage-shop, and is the seat of Marshall Seminary. The first blacksmith-shop was by Stephen Allen and his brother George, about the year 1800. Stephen Allen was born in New Bedford, Mass., in 1781, came to Easton in 1799, and is now living, at the advanced age of ninety-seven years, about one mile south of Easton. His faculties are wonderfully preserved, and he bids fair to live yet many years.

Easton village is located near the centre of the southern half of the town.

North Easton, two miles north of Easton, has been called Easton Corners. It is the principal village, and most of the town business is transacted there. In early times it

was called "Starbuck's Corners," from one of its prominent business men, Nathaniel Starbuck, who owned most of the lands on which the village was subsequently built. Garrett Lausing kept the first store here in 1794. Other early merchants were Jacob Van Buren, Charles Starbuck, and John Gale, who afterwards went into business at "Middle Falls," and gave the place its present name of "Galesville." The first post-office in town was established here early in the century. It was on the mail-route from Troy to Whitehall. John Gale was the first postmaster. At present the village has about two hundred inhabitants. There is a Reformed Dutch church and a Methodist, a carriage- and blacksmith-shop, owned by David Herrington, a store, a hotel, a harness-shop, and about twenty-five dwellings.

South Easton is a small village near the Cambridge line, and two miles east of Easton. It contains about fifteen dwellings, a store, and a blacksmith-shop. Samuel, Benjamin, Leonard, Joseph, and David Cook, five brothers, were the first settlers, and the locality was then called Cook's Hollow. Isaac Merritt was the first merchant, and kept a large store previous to 1800. He was afterwards a prominent business man of Troy. His store in this village was about opposite the present one. Some years later Thomas D. Beadle built the store now occupied by Fred. E. Hill. The place was then called "Beadle Hill." The post-office was established about the same time, with Thomas D. Beadle as first postmaster.

Crandall's Corners is about two and a half miles south of Easton, and within a mile of the town and county line. It was named after Holden Crandall, who kept a tavern and store there many years ago. A church at that place, belonging to the estate of Warren Crandall, is used irregularly by all denominations. The post-office was established in 1867, with Warren Crandall the first postmaster.

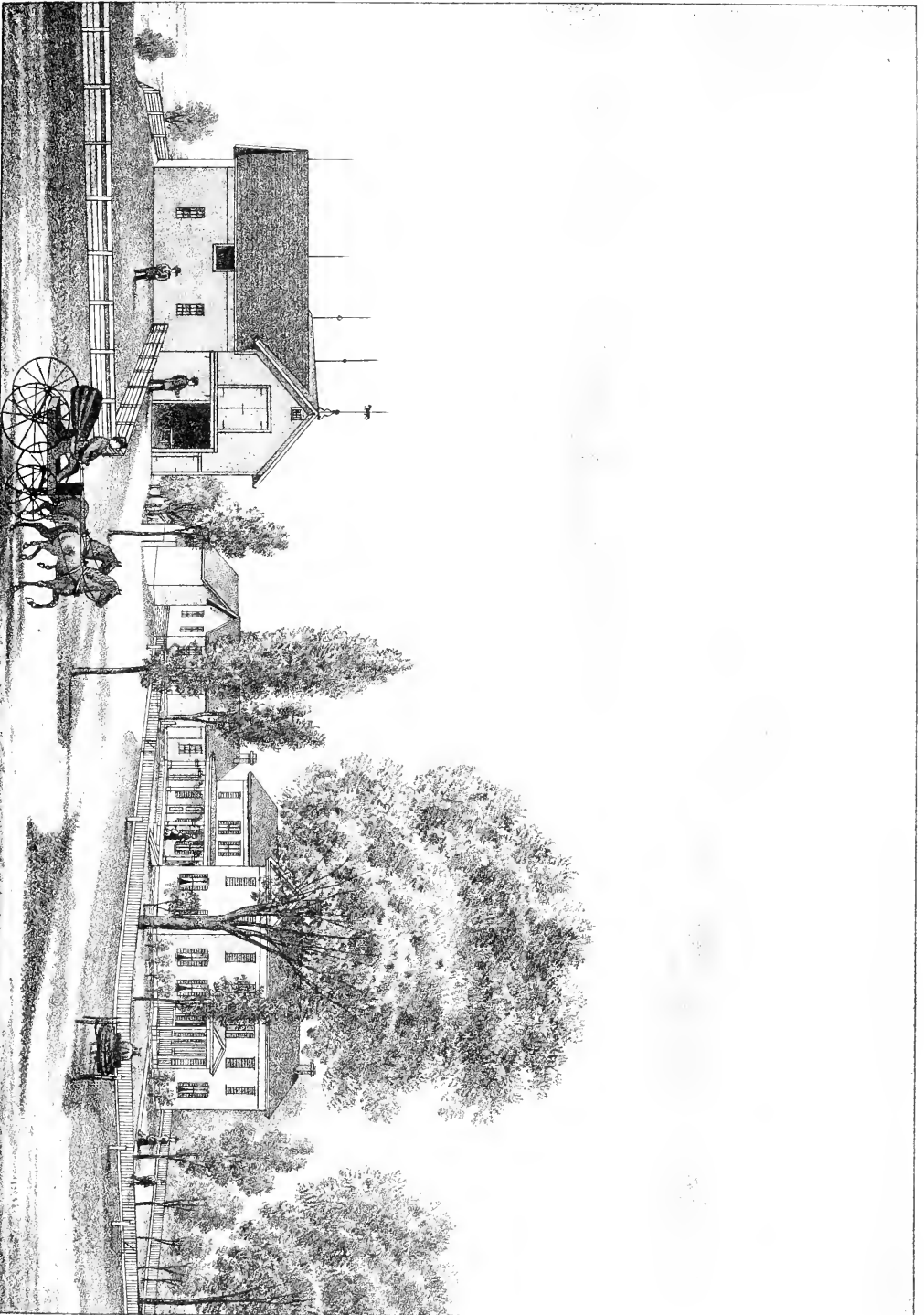
Fly Summit is a post-office and station on the Greenwich and Johnsonville railroad, near the line between Easton and Cambridge.

Part of Greenwich,—including the furnace and flax-mills of Eddy, Reynolds, Langdon & Co., the carriage-shop of Joseph Miller, the paper-mill of Angell, Safford & Co., and the Pleasant Vale knitting-mill,—together with about one-ninth of the population, lies in this town. The saw-mill, grist-mill, wooden-factory, plaster-mill, and a few dwellings at Galesville, are in Easton.

At a very early day there was a little settlement in the valley east of the residence of Mr. H. Taber, about a mile and a half south of Greenwich. There was a store, said to be the first in the town, a saw-mill owned by Benjamin Prosser, and a wheelwright-shop kept by Andrew Ferguson.

During the Burgoyne campaign in 1777 the town of Easton was overrun by Hessians, Tories, and Indians. No battles were fought on its soil, but the horrors of war swept over it. Charred and blackened ruins marked the site of many a once happy home. Baum's forces, on their way to Bennington, left the Hudson near the mouth of the Batten Kill, and crossed the town in a generally southeast course.

When the battle of Saratoga was in progress, a force of American scouts occupied the hills on the De Ridder farm, on the east side of the river, and the enemy brought some of his batteries to bear upon them and tried to drive them



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out. Cannon-balls and shells have frequently been plowed up there, but none have been found for some years.

A lawsuit, tried a long time ago, had such a novel termination as to make it worthy of a record here. Mrs. Cook was the plaintiff, and Erastus D. Culver the counsel for the defendant. The case was tried before a referee. In the midst of the trial Culver did something that aroused the ire of his legal opponent, who thereupon called him a "pettifogging little rascal," adding, by way of emphasis, that were it not for the law he would "take it out of his hide." The referee then proposed that they should soothe their lacerated feelings and argue the case by a wrestling-match, the victor in that struggle to have the case decided in his favor. The proposition was accepted, the room cleared of its furniture, and the combatants "pitched in." After a long and desperate struggle, Mrs. Cook's lawyer was thrown by his opponent, Culver. Mrs. Cook paid the costs with a good grace, remarking that "it was the only *smart* thing she ever saw Rat Culver do."

A cheese-factory was established about two miles north of North Easton, in May, 1874, by Job H. Wilbur and John Pratt. The first cost was about two thousand two hundred dollars, and as the depreciation of property has about counterbalanced the improvements made, it is now valued at about the same figure. In the season of 1877 five hundred and forty-nine thousand five hundred and seventy-five pounds of milk were received at the factory, and converted into fifty-five thousand four hundred and seventy-nine pounds of cheese, which sold for six thousand three hundred and thirty-eight dollars and thirty-two cents.

There was a ferry at Schuylerville from the first settlement of the town till 1837, when the bridge was built. It is eight hundred feet long, and is a toll-bridge.

There are three ferries across the Hudson from the centre of the town south, known respectively as "Searle's," "Smith's," and "Hogan's" ferries.

There are some family burial-grounds, but no extensive cemetery, in Easton. One of the oldest is near Galesville. Nathan Tefft's wife was buried there in June, 1777.

#### MARSHALL SEMINARY.

This institution of learning was established in 1863, and opened for scholars in the fall of that year. The building is pleasantly located in the northern part of Easton village. Its first cost was four thousand seven hundred and eighty-two dollars. The amount was raised by selling shares of stock of the denomination of twenty-five dollars each. The school derived its name from Benjamin Marshall, one of the principal stockholders. In 1868 it was sold to the "Easton and Saratoga Quarterly Meeting" of the Society of Friends for the sum of three thousand dollars. In March, 1873, the school derived its name from Benjamin Marshall, one of the principal stockholders. In 1868 it was sold to the "Easton and Saratoga Quarterly Meeting" of the Society of Friends for the sum of three thousand dollars. In March, 1873, the school was destroyed by fire, and was rebuilt, in 1874, by "Easton Monthly Meeting" of the Friends. The present building, which is a fine structure, cost twelve thousand dollars, and is still owned by the same society.

The principals in charge of this school have been Rev. A. G. Cochran, Miss Maria Shepherd, Andrew J. Qua, Thomas Smedley, Mr. Lippincott, A. W. Macy, and Misses Fannie Mitchell and Lucy Phillips, who have leased the building and are now carrying on the school.

The attendance at the present time is about forty or fifty pupils.

#### REFORMED CHURCH OF EASTON.

The first meeting to organize this church was held in 1803, and Hendrick Van Schaick was appointed chairman and John McKenny secretary.

The church was called "The Reformed Protestant Dutch Church of Easton." It was reorganized under its present title February 8, 1872. Jacob H. Van Schaick was chairman of the meeting, and Zephaniah Eddy was secretary.

The first trustees were chosen Nov. 11, 1872. They were James A. Van Schaick, Jacob V. S. Becker, Charles A. Cornell, Thompson W. Handy, Caleb A. Cornell, Edwin Wright, Zephaniah Eddy, James B. Allen, and W. P. C. Waldron.

The first elders were Garrett Van Buren and Walter De Ridder. The first deacons were John Norton and Reuben Wilson. The pastors in their order have been Revs. Phillip Duryea, Jacob H. Fonda, John B. Kendall, John H. Pitcher, Asahel Bronson, David A. Jones, A. G. Cochran, and A. H. Myers, whose pastorate closed in 1875, since which time the church has been without a pastor. The pulpit is supplied by Rev. D. K. Van Doren, of Schuylerville.

The first church edifice stood on the same site as the present one. It was built during the years 1803, 1804, and 1805, and in 1807 the church and one acre of ground were valued at two thousand five hundred dollars. About 1845 this building was repaired, and its value was then put at one thousand dollars. Since that time it has been rebuilt, and in 1875 the interior was refitted at a cost of three hundred dollars. The present valuation is about fifteen hundred dollars. The membership is now fifty-six. It has been larger than this. The present officers are: Elders, Gerrit G. Vandenburg, William H. Van Buren, James B. Allen, Joseph Wells; deacons, John G. Edmonson, George W. Van Buren, Solomon H. Houghtaling; clerk, James B. Allen. During the pastorate of Rev. A. H. Myers a Sabbath school was regularly held, and occasionally at other times.

#### FRIENDS' MEETINGS OF EASTON.

The first Friends who settled in this town were Rufus Hall and Zelonon Hoxsie. They were brothers-in-law, and came from Dutchess county in the fall of 1773. The first meeting was held soon after at Zelonon Hoxsie's house. In 1775, Hall brought his family here, and the society had then increased by the addition of several families of Friends from Rhode Island and from Dutchess county. The first preparative meeting was established in May of that year, and a log meeting-house was immediately built on the site of the present "old meeting house." Other additions were made to their numbers from time to time, and they were prosperous and happy. Then the Revolutionary struggle took place, and they found themselves, notwithstanding their peace-loving principles, in the midst of the theatre of war. During the continuation of this struggle, they suffered much in loss of property and by the persecutions of the warriors, who looked upon the peaceful Friends with scorn. They were subject also to visits from the Indians, who

roamed the forests in search of blood and scalps. At one time a party of these savages, with fresh scalps dangling at their girdles and leading some prisoners, entered the meeting-house just as the meeting was breaking up. After the close of the war, the society rapidly grew in numbers and influence. In 1787 a frame meeting-house was built, and, having been repaired several times, is still standing about one mile east of Easton. In 1838 a preparative meeting was established in the north part of the town; it was an outgrowth of the original meeting. This meeting erected a house of worship on a lot donated by John Wilbur. It was of brick, and with fixtures and furniture cost about one thousand dollars. This branch is still in existence, but the original meeting went down several years since. The monthly meeting is held alternately at either meeting-house.

The recommended ministers from the first have been Robert Neshitt, Abial Gifford, Rufus Hall, Joseph Wilbur, Humphrey Wilbur, Job Wilbur (2d), Thankful Merritt, Martha Baker, Jedediah Gifford, and Pardon Tripp.

The present officers are as follows, viz.: Elders and overseers, John Wilbur, Jr., Peleg Wilbur; clerk, Allen E. Wilbur; minister, Job Wilbur.

The officers of the women's meeting are as follows, viz.: Elders, Sarah B. Wilbur, Eliphad Wilbur, Avis Pratt; overseers, Sally Thomas, Avis Pratt; clerk, Sarah B. Wilbur; clerk of the monthly meeting, Mrs. Jane Wilbur.

The present membership of the monthly meeting is about one hundred. The north meeting-house is valued at one thousand dollars.

#### METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF EASTON.

This church was first organized near Crandall's Corners. The date of its formation is not known, but it was many years ago. In 1849, *Corey's Gazetteer* says the church "has been built many years." This was the church at Crandall's Corners. In 1835 the society erected a church near North Easton, which was occupied until the present church was built in 1850, at a cost of fifteen hundred dollars.

The first trustees elected in 1835 were Sanford R. Benson, John Robinson, Asa Cogshall, William Read, Gardner Anthony.

The pastors from 1835 have been Revs. Roswell Kelly, Tobias Spicer, Reuben Wescott, Henry Stead, William W. Pierce, Orrin Pier, S. S. Simmons, Benjamin Ayres, John Graves, Paul P. Atwell, John Harwood, Parmenas Watts (assistant), down to 1850.

The first meetings were held in a school-house, at Crandall's Corners, by Rev. Mr. Losce. Lorenzo Dow and Rev. Mr. Storms also held services. Daniel Ireland, Thomas Ireland, and Losce Ireland were three brothers who were converted at these meetings, and afterwards became ministers. Roswell Kelly was the first pastor, and Rev. Mr. Howe also preached here. The society built a small church at Crandall's Corners, about 1835-38, on lands donated for the purpose by John Drake and Benjamin B. Hutchins. This reverted to Hutchins, and was by him presented to the Methodist Episcopal church at Schaghticoke, to be sold for their benefit. It was purchased by Warren Crandall, who repaired it thoroughly, and in the fall of 1868 it was dedicated as a union church. Rev. A. G. Cochran and Mr.

Lyon participated in the services on that occasion. Rev. A. G. Cochran, a Presbyterian, Rev. Delos Cronk, a Methodist, and Revs. William B. Walker and George Walker, Episcopalians, have preached in this church. No regular services have been held since the spring of 1877.

#### MILITARY.

The following soldiers went out from Easton during the War of 1812. They were members of the 156th New York Infantry, and attached to the 16th Brigade of the 10th Division: Captain, Walter De Ridder; lieutenant, Curtiss Cole; Henry W. Northrup, Alvin Allen, John Remington, James James, sergeants; Philo B. Sabine, Keeler Burdick, corporals; Phineas Bennett, Alexander Hay, fifiers; Ephraim Petteys, drummer; privates, John B. Allen, Daniel Brewer, Amos Chapman, Jonas Crandall, William Dunlap, Caleb Green, Elisha Herrington, David Hammond, Cephas Hammond, David Kittridge, John Mead, Thomas Moody, Joseph I. Northrup, George Remington, Simeon Rouse, David Richardson, Abraham Shelley, Aaron Wallis, John I. Young.

Captain, John Davenport; lieutenant, Lemuel Simmons; John Moore, David Neley, Job Wright, James Darrow, sergeants; Noble Anthony, Matthew C. Barker, John Stone, David Witt, corporals; William Beckley, fifier; Paine Pote, Jr., drummer; privates, Ephraim Adams, James Atkins, Thomas G. Beckley, Silas W. Collins, Otis Crandall, Judah Chase, Hiram Corliss, Enoch Dennis, David Darrow, Jedediah Gifford, Zerr Luther, Abraham Lent, John Merrill, Gideon Mackinburgh, Alexander McCullough, John Reynolds, James R. Smith, John Swe, Abraham Storms, John Van Tassel, Wiliam Verbaeck, William Wilbur, John Winne.

Captain, Jacob H. Van Schaick; Samuel Badger, Aaron Liley, Luke Chapin, Lewis Potter, sergeants; Henry Dayton, corporal; Simeon Adams, Lyman Strowbridge, fifiers; Andrew Green, drummer; privates, William Benson, Elisha Burlingham, Giles Benson, Jeremiah Bennett, Moses Combs, Peter Delong, Ezekiel D. Ellis, Edward Ellsworth, Charles Ensign, Elmer Freeman, Philip Fryer, Thomas Folger, Alden Handy, Cornelius Handy, Andrew Lansing, George Manchester, Robert Nelson, Kerr Pitkin, Asa Putnam, Abner Perry, Thomas Sawtell, Benjamin Springer, John Smith, Chauncey Scoville, Jedediah Smith, James Smith, Peter Straight, Evert Vandenburgh, Jonathan Willis, Daniel Wilcox, Hendrick Van Buren.

The soldiers' record for the War of 1861-65 has been prepared from that of the town clerk, written for the bureau of military statistics at the close of the war. Many names have, however, been added to this from the printed muster-in rolls, and the list submitted to the corrections and additions of citizens:

Elias H. Aldrich, enl. 77th Regt., Co. I; re-enl. Aug. 23, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. I; pro. 100th, 100th Col. U. S.; wounded.

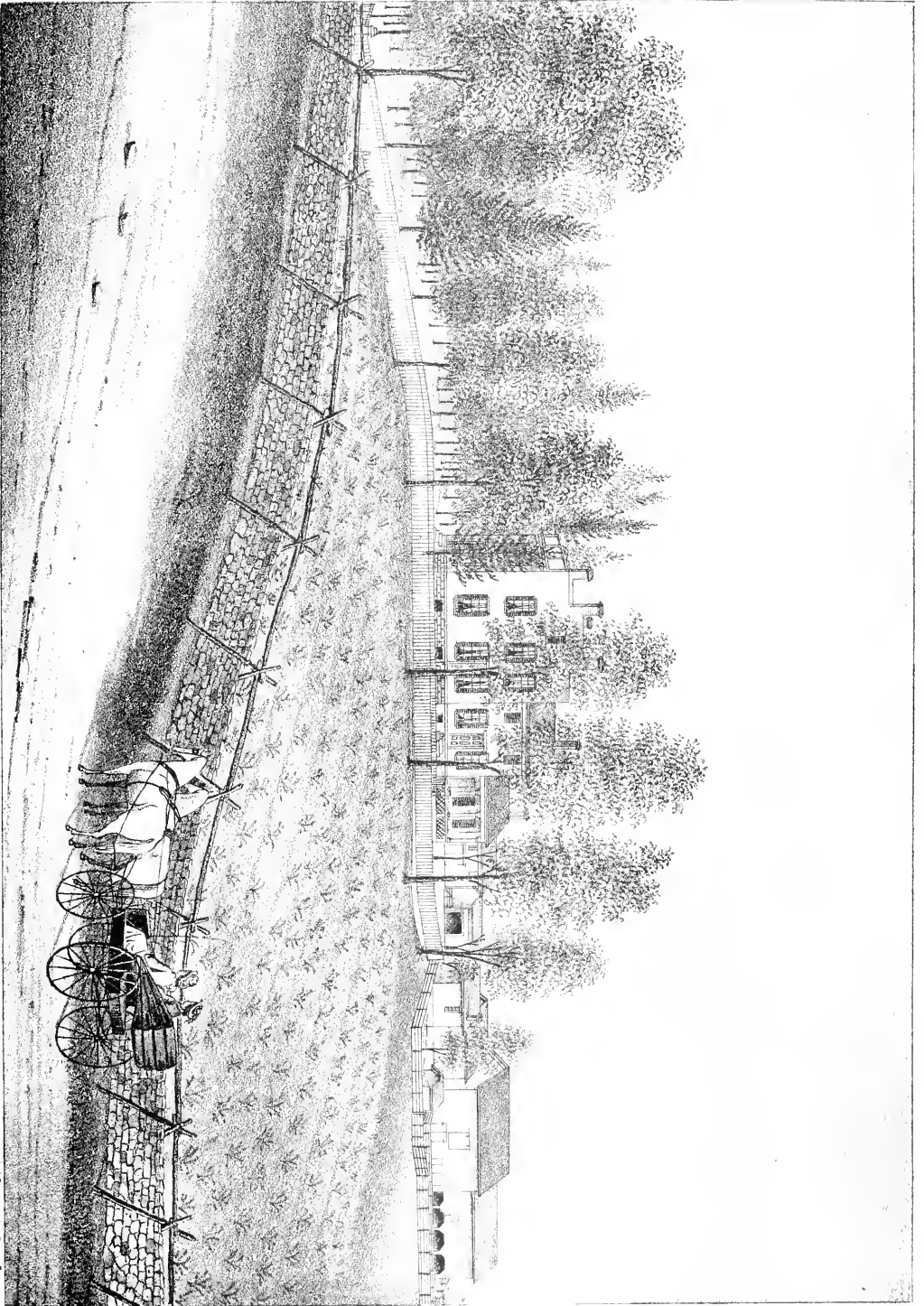
Arthur W. Beatty, enl. Aug. 9, 1862, 124th Inf., Co. I; in various battles; disch. at expiration of time.

Wm. R. Britton, 4th corp.; enl. Oct. 14, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. C; pro. 2d corp., wounded in the Wilderness; discharged.

John R. Britton, enl. Dec. 1863, 77th Regt., Co. C; lost his right arm; discharged.

Michael B. Brand, enl. Nov. 16, 1862, 90th Regt., Co. E; discharged.

Joseph R. Beadle, enl. Aug. 1862, 123d Regt., Co. I; died in Easton, May 22, 1862.



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Marcus Beadle, 1st lieut.; enl. Sept. 4, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. F; prisoner, escaped; disch. at Albany.

Jabez Bennett (2d), enl. March 19, 1861, 22d Regt., Co. D; disch. Jan. 11, 1863.

Benjamin Bennett, enl. Oct. 7, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. F; disch. June 5, 1862.

David H. Bratt, enl. 123d Regt., Co. L.

Harve Beadle, enl. April 18, 1861, 2d Regt., Co. A; disch. May 27, 1861.

John B. Billings, enl. Nov. 4, 1862, 177th Regt., Co. C; killed.

Peter G. Broeze, enl. Jan. 2, 1864, 16th Art., Co. K.

Michael Murphy, enl. Capt. Lemon's Co.

Wm. Brower, enl. Saratoga Regt., 77th.

Albert Brinkans, enl. 77th Regt.

Philander Brownell.

Richard S. Cavinoh, surg.; enl. Sept. 4, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. I; served through; disch. June 22, 1865.

John Henry Cobb, enl. Aug. 9, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. F; discharged.

Lewis H. Cansdall, enl. Aug. 15, 1861, 125th Regt., Co. I; pro. sergt.; 2d lieut.; 1st lieut., capt.; prisoner; disch. June 10, 1864.

Thomas Cornell, enl. Dec. 29, 1863, 16th Art., Co. L.

William Checkner, enl. Dec. 29, 1863, 16th Art., Co. L.

Ezek Cowen, enl. Dec. 29, 1863, 16th Art., Co. L.

Henry Carter, enl. Dec. 30, 1863, 16th Art., Co. L.

Albert Clark, enl. Nov. 3, 1862, 177th Regt., Co. C.

John Castello, enl. Capt. Lemon's Co.

James Cherry.

Volney Crow, enl. 77th Regt.

John Cavanagh, enl. 123d Regt., Co. G.

Doctor Connelly, asst. surg.; enl. Aug. 8, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. I; prisoner at Libby; pro. 1st sergt.; in various battles; disch. at end of time.

Charles H. Dennis, enl. Aug. 11, 1862, 39th Regt., Co. I; pro. 1st lieut.; disch. Dec. 20, 1864.

John Dooley, enl. March 8, 1864, 54th Inf., Co. F; disch. July 8, 1864.

Theodore A. Dorly, enl. Aug. 9, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. F; detailed as teamster; disch. Jan. 8, 1865.

James H. Dennis, enl. Jan. 18, 1861, 4th Art.; pro. sergt.; re-enl. Jan. 19, 1864; disch. Sept. 26, 1865.

Peter Barrow, enl. 77th Regt.

Calvin Davis, enl. Jan. 2, 1864, 16th Art., Co. K.

Samoa Delavorgne, enl. Sept. 10, 1861, 75th Regt., Co. K.

George Delavorgne, enl. Sept. 6, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. K.

Emery Donfittle, enl. 77th Saratoga Regt.

Albert A. Davis, enl. 43d N. Y. Regt.

Nelson Ferris, enl. Aug. 1862, 123d Regt., Co. I; discharged.

Joshua Fletcher, enl. Aug. 2, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. I; served through; discharged.

Stephen R. Frost, enl. Sept. 6, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. K.

James H. Ferris, enl. 123d Regt., Co. I.

John Fisher, enl. 125th Regt., Co. K.

Alonzo Gooden, enl. Aug. 11, 1861, 123d Regt., Co. F; in several battles; discharged.

Havardiff Gifford, enl. Dec. 28, 1863, 93d Regt., pro. to lieut.-col., and col.; wounded; discharged.

Courtland Golden, enl. Sept. 11, 1862, 93d Inf., Co. H; wounded May 9, 1864; disch. Feb. 11, 1865.

Augustus Gorham, enl. Sept. 14, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. I.

George Gill, enl. Sept. 6, 1862, 169th Regt., Co. C; disch.

Henry Granger, enl. May 20, 1861, 22d Regt., Co. D; disch. Feb. 28, 1863.

Charles C. Gooden, enl. Aug. 11, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. I.

Rufus Galloway, enl. Aug. 4, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. I.

Alanson Gifford, enl. Aug. 4, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. I.

Jerome Gill, enl. 169th Regt., Co. C.

Russell Green, enl. 77th Regt.

Alexander Homstreet, 123d Regt., Co. I.

Alonzo Homstreet, enl. Nov. 3, 1862, 177th Regt., Co. E; in battle of Port Hudson; discharged.

John Hard, enl. Jan. 27, 1862, 93d Regt., Co. I; disch. Jan. 28, 1865.

George Hurley, enl. Oct. 1, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. C; injured; disch. April, 1862.

Elisha Hurley, enl. Nov. 3, 1862, 177th Regt., Co. C; died at Cambridge, N. Y.

John Hines, enl. Aug. 11, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. I; wounded; disch. June 22, 1865.

Wm. H. Harrington, enl. Sept. 6, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. K.

Robert Hayner, enl. 123d Regt., Co. I.

Daniel Hurley, enl. Aug. 1863, 15th Art.

Charles E. Hyde, enl. 123d Regt., Co. I.

Jacob Herman, enl. Aug. 22, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. I.

John A. Henry, enl. 123d Regt.

John Hoover, enl. Aug. 7, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. I.

Thomas Hennesly, enl. Aug. 12, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. I.

Hugh Hill, enl. Aug. 15, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. I.

George Higby, enl. Aug. 11, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. I.

Robert O. W. Hauer, enl. Aug. 9, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. I.

Charles M. Hart, enl. Sept. 6, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. K.

Robert Hatnibaugh, enl. 123d Regt., Co. A.

Thomas Hughes.

John Hyde.

Francis J. Jeffers, enl. Oct. 1, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. C; lost right leg; disch. June 6, 1862.

Frank Knapp, enl. Aug. 5, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. A; served through; discharged.

Gilbert Knapp, enl. 1862, 22d Regt., Co. D; detailed assistant quartermaster; discharged.

Henry J. Knapp, enl. Aug. 5, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. A.

Alanson Lewis, enl. Sept. 6, 1862, 169th Regt., Co. C; died at Point Lookout; June 9, 1865.

George H. Lewis, enl. Sept. 6, 1862, 169th Regt., Co. C; discharged.

Thomas Lynch, enl. Dec. 29, 1863, 16th Art., Co. I.

John Lamman, enl. Oct. 28, 1862, 177th Regt., Co. C.

Samuel McCune, enl. May 18, 1861, 20th Regt., Co. H; disch.

Thomas McCune, enl. April 25, 1861, 20th Regt., Co. H.

Wm. McCune, enl. Aug. 9, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. I; disch. Jan. 16, 1865.

Edward Medall, enl. Oct. 1, 1862; disch. Dec. 1, 1864.

Joseph McCune, enl. June 1, 1861, 20th Regt., Co. H; pro. to 5d sergt. and 1st sergt.; discharged.

Samuel P. Millard, enl. June, 1861, 20th Regt., Co. H; wounded; died at Georgetown, Nov. 17, 1865.

Stephen H. Millard, enl. Nov. 1863, 20th Regt.; discharged.

William Millard, enl. Nov. 1863, 20th Regt.; wounded; discharged.

Joseph H. Mattow, enl. Dec. 30, 1863, 16th Art., Co. I.

George McBurn, enl. Dec. 29, 1863, 16th Art., Co. I.

Jacob Mickle, enl. Dec. 29, 1863, 16th Art., Co. I.

Wm. McCumber, enl. 13d Regt.

Patrick McCarthy, enl. Nov. 1, 1861, 177th Regt., Co. C.

John Mertos, enl. Oct. 18, 1862, 177th Regt., Co. C.

Wilbur Mead, Sept. 6, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. K.

Thomas McGweck, enl. Sept. 22, 1862, 93d Regt., Co. D; died on battle-field.

Patrick Meene, enl. Troy Regt.

Brister Nickerson, enl. Dec. 27, 1863, 16th Art., Co. I.

William E. Neil, enl. Aug. 14, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. I.

John Obern, enl. Aug. 8, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. I; disch. Jan. 20, 1865.

James Oliver, enl. Aug. 22, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. I.

Lewis H. Phelps, enl. Aug. 11, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. I; in various battles; disch. at expiration of time.

Henry Phant, enl. 1861, 77th Regt., Co. I; disch. June 8, 1862.

Jacob Parlmore, enl. Dec. 29, 1863, 16th Art., Co. I.

Myron Palsey, enl. Jan. 2, 1864, 16th Art., Co. I.

William H. Phelps, enl. Aug. 11, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. I.

Joseph Pickett, enl. Aug. 15, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. I.

James Polting, enl. 123d Regt., Co. I.

Ephraim Poucher, enl. 77th Regt.

George Parish, enl. March, 1861, 123d Regt., Co. G; died at Whoshing, Va.

Albert Richards, enl. May 20, 1861, 22d Regt., Co. B; disch. Aug. 28, 1865.

Francis Randall, enl. March 14, 1865, 193d Regt., Co. C; discharged Aug. 31, 1865.

Stephen Rathbone.

George H. Russell, enl. Aug. 11, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. I.

Frederick A. Sloucum, enl. Aug. 9, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. I; wounded July 20, 1864; disch. Jan. 29, 1865.

B. F. Surls, enl. Aug. 9, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. I; disch. June 8, 1865.

Patrick Sullivan, enl. June 10, 1861, — Regt., Co. A; disch. July 14, 1865.

Nathaniel Safford, enl. Sept. 6, 1862, 77th Regt., Co. K.

Peter Simons, enl. Nov. 3, 1862, 177th Regt., Co. C.

James L. Spitzer, enl. Aug. 9, 123d Regt., Co. I.

Ezek Smith, Capt. Lemon's company, Troy Regt.

Martin Shearer, enl. 123d Regt., Co. A.

Theodore Silver, enl. 123d Regt., Co. A.

Jesse Shaw, 77th Regt.

Jacob Salisbury, 22d Art.

Peter S. Taylor, enl. Oct. 1861, 77th Regt., Co. I; died in camp at Saratoga Springs.

John H. Vandenburg, enl. Oct. 1, 1862, 5th Regt., Co. G; disch. Dec. 1, 1861.

Abram Vrooman, enl. Dec. 29, 1863, 16th Art., Co. I.

George W. Vinson, sergt.; enl. Dec. 11, 1861, 20th Regt., Co. I; disch. Nov. 7, 1865.

Benjamin Van Norman, enl. 123d Regt., Co. A.

Henry J. Van Wie, enl. 77th Regt.

Wm. Wyatt, enl. Sept. 6, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. K; disch. Dec. 29, 1861.

Ehbn Gifford Wicks, enl. Aug. 11, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. I; disch. June 25, 1863; died Oct. 14, 1863.

James Pierce Wicks, enl. Sept. 6, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. I; wounded May 1, 1865; disch. March, 1864.

Erastus Wade, enl. Sept. 19, 1862, 77th Regt., Co. C; died at Washington, D. C., Feb. 24, 1865.

Andrew J. Walker, enl. Sept. 5, 1862, 77th Regt., Co. C; in several battles; disch. June 1, 1865.

John F. White, corp.; enl. Aug. 22, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. I; wounded at Chancellorsville; disch. June 22, 1865.

Sherman H. Warner, enl. 1862, 77th Regt.; died at Fort Wood, N. Y.

John Wright, enl. Sept. 1862, 77th Regt.; died soon after discharge.

Patrick Warren, enl. Dec. 30, 1863, 16th Art., Co. I.

James Wylie, enl. Dec. 30, 1863, 16th Art., Co. K.

Charles Wade, enl. 77th Regt.

Charles Wilbur.

David Whipple, enl. 123d Regt.

Albert Wilcox.

Clark Whitaker, enl. 123d Regt.

## BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.



*Adam Cottrell*

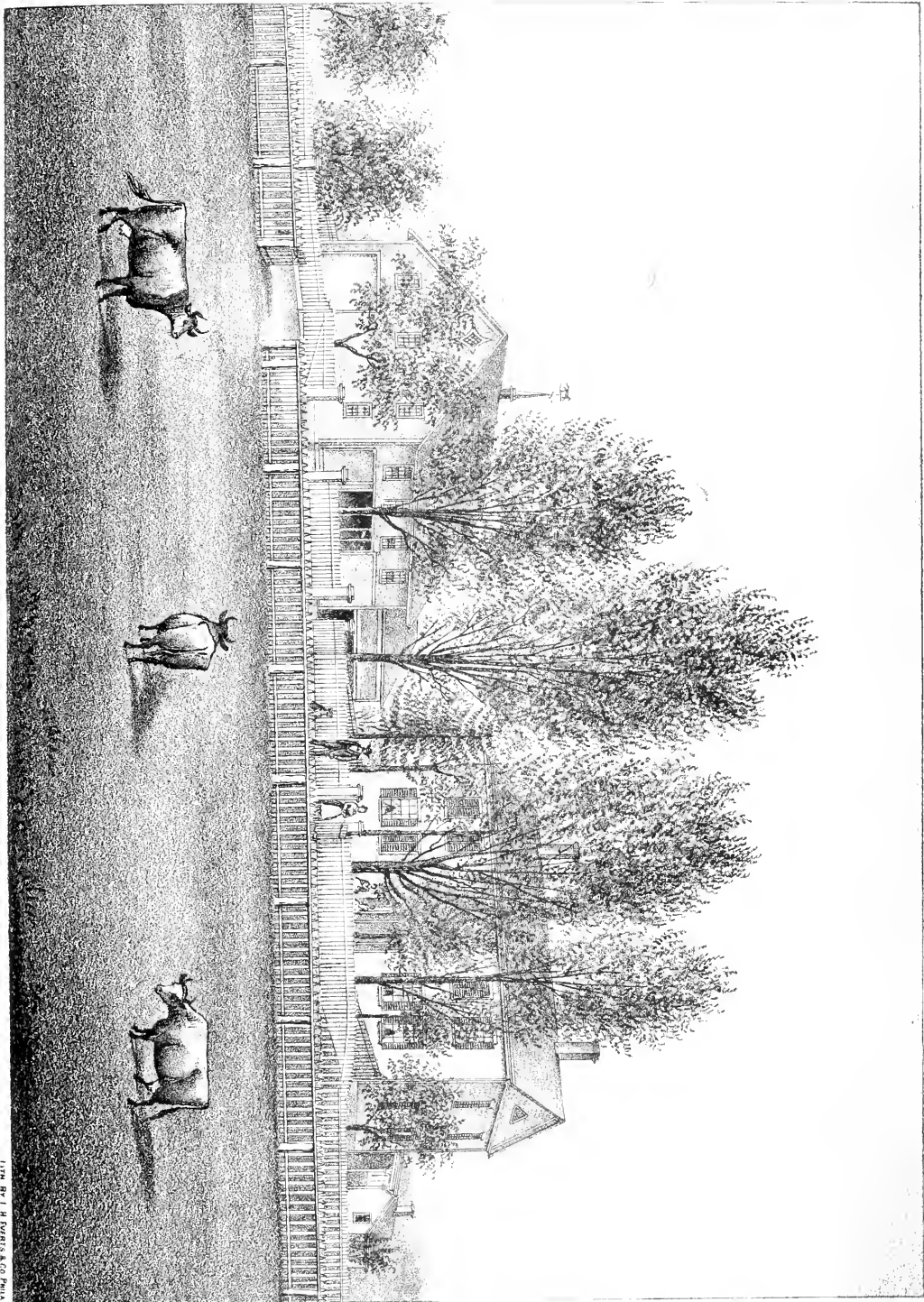
ADAM COTTRELL,

the subject of this sketch, was born in the town of Greenwich, Washington Co., April 30, 1798. He was the son of Nathan Cottrell and Mary Tefft. The elder Cottrell was a substantial farmer, and Adam's boyhood days were spent upon his father's farm. He acquired as good an education as the common schools of that day afforded. At the age of twenty his father came to Easton, and purchased the farm owned and occupied by him after his father's decease, which took place in 1842. After the death of his father he succeeded to his business and the homestead, upon which he resided until his death, which occurred Nov. 25, 1877. In 1842, Mr. Cottrell was married to Miss Susan C. Gardiner. She was born July 24, 1794, on Nantucket island, Mass., and came to Washington county about 1836. She was educated in Massachusetts, and for many years succeeding her emigration to Washington county was engaged in teaching. She is a lady of much cultivation and refinement, and all, in fact, that is embodied in the term amiable and intelligent. Adam Cottrell was emphatically a business man, and in his chosen calling—that of a farmer—was eminently successful. He was possessed of more than an ordinary amount



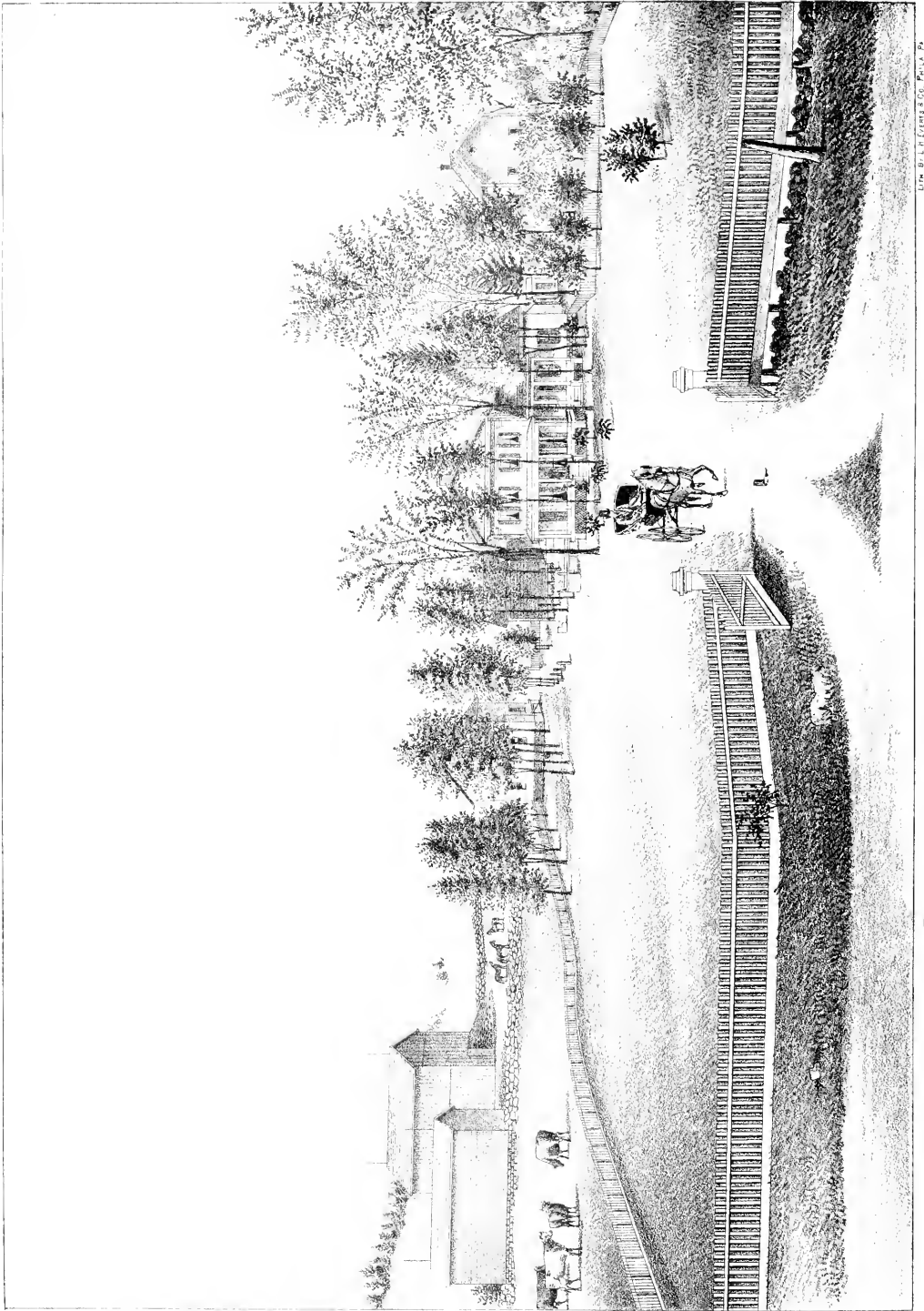
MRS. SUSAN COTTRELL.

of energy and perseverance; in fact, energy and perseverance were his predominant characteristics. He was a very genial man, and possessed of high social qualities, winning and retaining the esteem and regard of all with whom he came in contact. In all matters pertaining to the interests of his town and county he took a prominent and active part. As a farmer he was very progressive in his ideas, and was always foremost in all matters which had for their object the advancement of the interests of his fellow-farmers. He introduced the first mowing-machine, and also the first seeder, and his beautiful farm of four hundred acres attested his skill and enterprise. He took an active interest in political matters, and for a number of terms represented his town on the board of supervisors, which position he filled with much credit. During the war he took a decided stand for the right. Incapacitated by age for military duty, he contributed liberally from his well-won means to the cause of his country. Of sound judgment, high character and integrity, and uncompromising morality, Adam Cottrell was one of the most substantial men of Washington county, and a powerful aid in developing the resources of his town, building up and advancing the best interests of society,—a man of broad charity, generous liberality, and manly honor.









RESIDENCE OF JOHN WILBUR JR., EASTON, WASHINGTON COUNTY N. Y.

Drawn by L. H. Everett & Co., New York, N. Y.



*John Wilbur, Jr.*

#### JOHN WILBUR, JR.

The ancestors of the Wilbur family were English, and emigrated at an early time to New England. Jonathan, the grandfather of John Wilbur, Jr., was born in Little Compton, R. I., in which State the Wilburs became numerous and influential, one of them being lieutenant-governor.

Benjamin Wilbur was for many years a member of the Legislature of Rhode Island.

John Wilbur, the father of John Wilbur, Jr., was born in Rhode Island, in 1766, and was a farmer by occupation.

About 1780 he removed to Washington county with his father's family, consisting of seven sons and two daughters, and settled in the town of Easton. Here his father purchased one hundred and twenty acres of land, which is at present part of the farm owned by the heirs of Jacob Pratt. When about twenty years of age, he sold his interest in his father's estate and purchased one hundred acres, which constitute a part of the present farm of John Wilbur, Jr. He was a man of great decision of character, industrious, energetic, and in his day one of the most prominent and successful farmers of the town. Of a social and genial turn of mind, and characterized by rare liberality, he held a leading place in the Society of Friends, in which he was both an elder and an overseer. He married, in 1803, Sarah Bragg, of Easton, and had a large family of children, eight of whom grew up to maturity.



*Sarah B. Wilbur*

John Wilbur, Jr., was the oldest of the family, and was born on the farm where he now resides, in 1804. Nicholas was born in 1805; Fones, in 1807; Job, in 1809; Polly, in 1811; Anna, now Mrs. Charles G. Haviland, in 1813; Mary, Mrs. Eluathian Thomas, in 1815; Samuel, in 1817. The early life of John Wilbur, Jr., was spent upon his father's farm, and was like that of farmers' boys generally in the country. During the season of suspension of farm labor he went to school. Thus he lived with his father during his boyhood, and continued to remain with him, except about three years, till the death of the latter. In 1839, he married Sarah, daughter of Waterman and Sarah Beard, who was born in Hartford, Washington county, in 1809. Shortly after their marriage, Mr. Wilbur purchased a farm, which he occupied about three years, when he returned to his father's place, where he has since resided. His father's death occurred in 1859; his mother died in 1838.

Mr. Wilbur has not only been a successful farmer, but his whole life, measured by the unobtrusive Christian virtues which have adorned his character, has been a success in the highest and best sense of the word. Few men have lived a more upright, honorable, and exemplary life, and few have secured in a larger measure the confidence and esteem of their contemporaries. He is a member of the Society of Friends, in which he has long held a leading position.

## E. W. HOLLISTER.

Mr. E. W. Hollister, the subject of this brief sketch, was born in the town of Chatham, Columbia county, N. Y., on the 7th day of July, 1827. His father, Sylvester Hollister, now deceased, was a native also of Chatham, having been born there in the year 1797, from which place he removed while E. W. Hollister was still a child, to Easton, in this county.



E. W. HOLLISTER.

In the common schools and academies of the locality where he passed his youthful days, Mr. Hollister was educated. Like many other young men, in early manhood he resorted to teaching, alternating summer and winter between the duties of the school-room and the farm.

In 1849, Mr. Hollister made an engagement with R. W. Lowber, as superintendent of the Bald Mountain Lime-Works, a position which he filled acceptably for ten years; since which time he has followed the avocation of a farmer, devoting much of his time to the buying and selling of country produce.

In politics, Mr. Hollister has always been a Republican, and has not only taken a deep interest in party movements, but has for many years been known as one of the active workers of the party. He has also been called upon to fill responsible stations, as the representative of his fellow-townsmen. In 1868 he was elected supervisor of the town of Easton, and served two years with credit to himself and constituency. In 1871 he was elected to the Assembly by

the large majority of fourteen hundred and twenty-two votes. He served upon important committees of the Assembly,—those on canals and on charitable and religious societies,—and the ensuing fall was re-elected by an increased majority,—his opponent being R. W. Lowber, a popular and well-known Democrat. Again, at the State capital, we find him officiating on the committees on canals and roads and bridges, and making for himself an excellent record as a legislator.

Mr. Hollister was married February 27, 1873, to Miss Julia F. McMullen.

## ANDREW THOMPSON

was born in Jackson township on March 22, 1808. He was the son of Andrew Thompson and Hannah Stevens, who had ten children, of whom eight grew to years of maturity, and of whom Andrew was the fifth child. The elder Thompson was also a native of Jackson, and one of the foremost farmers of the place. The family were of Scotch extraction, and emigrated from the north of Ireland previous to the Revolutionary war. Two of Andrew Thompson's uncles were Revolutionary soldiers. After the war they settled in Washington county.

The early life of our subject was passed on his father's farm. He received a common school education. He remained on his father's farm until 1840, when he married Eliza A. Stevens, daughter of Judge Stevens, of Greenwich, where she was born in November, 1816. Her father was prominently identified with the county, was a member of the Legislature, sheriff of the county, and filled other prominent positions. In 1841 he removed to the town of Easton, and purchased the farm where he now resides, a view of which may be seen in another part of the work, in connection with the portraits of Mr. and Mrs. Thompson.

Mr. Thompson has been prominently identified with the material growth and improvement of his town, and has filled many prominent positions. In 1859 he was elected to represent his district in the Legislature, where he served as chairman on engrossed bills and printing. He served his constituents faithfully. He also served a term as supervisor in 1869. He has also been prominent in military matters. When twenty-two years of age he received a commission as colonel of the One Hundred and Fourteenth New York State Militia, a position that he held eight years.

He is a member of the Reformed Presbyterian church. Has had five children, all boys, viz.: Simon A., James H., Leroy, William A., and Frank D. Simon is farming at Cambridge, N. Y.; Leroy is in business in New York city; William is a civil engineer, and Frank is with his father.





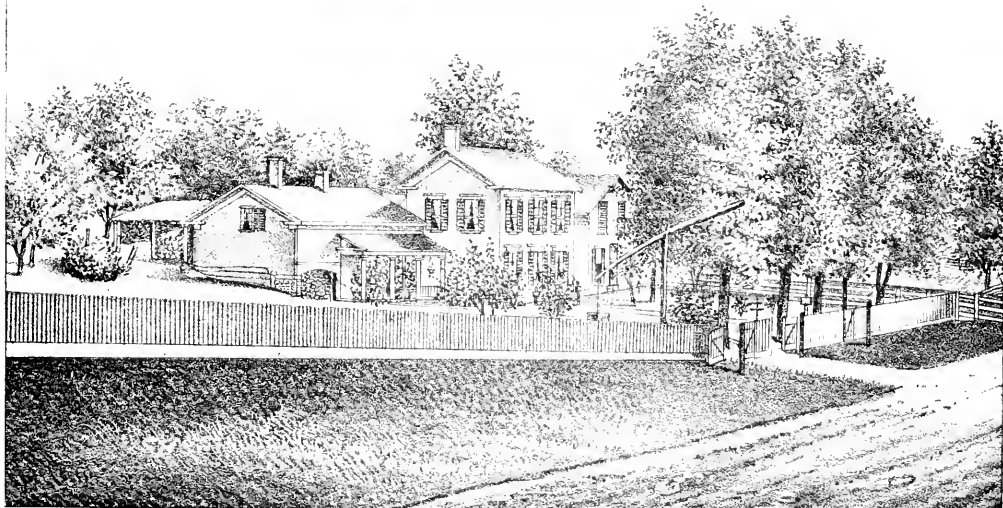
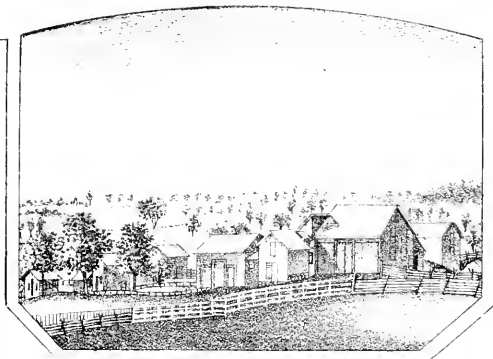


ISRAEL THOMPSON



MRS. ISRAEL THOMPSON

PHOTO BY W. H. VINTAGE, 1880



RESIDENCE OF ISRAEL THOMPSON, FORT ANN, N. Y.

LITH. BY L. W. EVERTS & CO. PHILA. PA.

## F O R T   A N N .

FORT ANN lies on the west side of Washington county, and in the northern part. It is the largest town in the county, having an area of 56,386 acres. It is bounded north by Dresden, Whitehall, and Lake George; east by Dresden, Whitehall, and Granville; south by Hartford and Kingsbury; west by Queensbury (Warren Co.) and Lake George. Its greatest length and breadth are each thirteen miles. The extreme southern part is level or rolling land, and the rest of the town is divided by three mountain ranges, between which are two fertile valleys. On the east line of the town lies the range known as the Fort Ann mountains. This rises near the Wood Creek valley and runs in a northerly direction to the head of South bay, then along the southeast shore of the bay to its junction with Lake Champlain. The principal peaks of this range are Battle Hill, Pinnacle, Ore Bed, and Saddle mountains. They are very rocky and precipitous. On this range, about six miles from Fort Ann village, is quite a large pond that must be a thousand feet or more above the level of the sea. The central part is occupied by the Putnam mountains, a ridge rising a little east of West Fort Ann, and running northerly with a little inclination eastwardly to the head of South bay; then towards the north and enters the town of Dresden. The most prominent peaks of this range are Peaked Mountain, Mount Nebo, Mount Hope, and High Knob. Between this range and Fort Ann range lies the beautiful valley known as Welch Hollow. In the early days it was known as Tuttle's Hollow. It received its present name in honor of Josiah Welch, who was one of the earliest settlers. This valley is wide at the south and narrow at the north, where it becomes a mere gully between the two ranges. At the head of South bay it widens to a level of some extent. The western part of the town is occupied by the Palmertown mountains, which extend along the shore of Lake George into Dresden. Sugar-loaf mountain at the south, on the Queensbury line, and Buck mountain on the north, or Dresden line, are the principal peaks. Between this and the Putnam range lies the valley known as Furnace Hollow, which name it derived from the Mount Hope furnace, which was formerly located in it. On the north shore of South bay rises Diameter Precipice, a rocky, almost perpendicular cliff, which attains an elevation of thirteen hundred feet. Buck mountain is the highest peak in the town, its altitude being two thousand five hundred feet.

In the western valley there are numerous ponds varying in area from a few rods to a mile or more. Their names are Ore Bed, Sly, Hadlock, Copeland, Trout, Forge, Lake, Bacon, Round, Crosseys, Thurber, Little, and Three Ponds. All of these, except Crosseys, Thurber, and Lake, discharge their waters through Half-way creek and Wood creek into

Lake Champlain. Those three flow through Furnace Hollow creek into South bay.

The principal streams are Furnace Hollow creek, rising in the west centre of the town and flowing northeast to South bay; Podunk brook, the outlet of the ponds, flowing in a generally southeast course and emptying into Half-way creek; Half-way creek,—known in old times as Secon creek and Clear river,—which, rising in Queensbury, flows eastwardly, enters this town near its southwestern corner, and empties into Wood creek, at Fort Ann; and Wood creek, which enters the town from the south, where the Hartford and Kingsbury town lines join, and flows in a northeasterly course to Whitehall. It forms a feeder to the Champlain canal, which runs in its channel for some distance below Fort Ann. The principal falls are in Half-way creek, a mile north of Fort Ann, and known as Kane's falls, so called because the power was occupied by Charles Kane in the latter part of the last century as a site for mills and forges. The creek falls nearly seventy feet in a distance of twenty or thirty rods. Under the dam is a cave of considerable extent.

The soil of the town is somewhat varied in its character, being of a sandy nature in the southwest, and clayey in the eastern part. Some gravelly and clayey loam is scattered through the tillable portion. In the mountains the soil is sterile, scarcely strong enough to support the natural growth of forest trees.

Iron ore is found to some extent in the mountains, and a large bed lies at the foot of Mount Nebo, on the west side of the Putnam mountains. This mine had been worked from 1825 until about March, 1877, when it was abandoned. The depth of the shaft was about one hundred and fifty feet.

The town embraces the whole of the "Artillery patent" (granted to Joseph Walton and twenty-three other officers of the British army, Oct. 24, 1764, and containing twenty-four hundred acres. This patent forms the southern part of the town); a part of the Lake George tract lying in the western part, a part of the Saddle mountain tract in the northeast; and the Westfield, Fort Ann, and Ore Bed tract in the central part.

The earliest history of Fort Ann, lying as it did in the very track of nearly all the great military expeditions which were set on foot in this part of the country, is necessarily treated of at full length in the general history. There will be found a full account of the first military movements in this vicinity; of the building of Fort Schuyler and the subsequent erection of Fort Ann on the same site; of the marching and countermarching of armies in the later French wars; of the desperate conflict between Majors Putnam and Rogers and the French leader Marin or

Molang; of the great invasion by Burgoyne; of the victory gained by the Americans on the 8th of July, 1777, and of the surrender of the fort by Captain Sherwood in 1780. This town-history will deal mostly, though not entirely, with the details of more peaceful times.

Among the minor events of the "Old French war" was one which occurred at the head of South bay. Here Putnam surprised a party of French and Indians, and after stealthily setting their boats adrift attacked and routed them. The scene of this engagement is known as the "Old Pickets," probably because a stockade was built there either at this time or at a later period. It ran from the southeast bank of Furnace Hollow creek to the foot of Saddle mountain, and inclosed a tract of several acres. The later fortification known as Fort Ann was erected in 1757 at the junction of Half-way creek with Wood creek. It was a stockade, formed by planting heavy posts in a double row deeply in the ground, and stood on the edge of the high ground a few rods back from the banks of the streams. Around the inside of this wall of timber two platforms were built for the accommodation of sentries or the soldiers during an engagement. One of these was built within a foot or two of the top, and afforded the guard a wide view of the surrounding country. The other was built at a height just sufficient to allow the head of an average-sized man to project above the stockade. The battle of July 8, 1777, was about a mile northeast of the village or fort. Here Wood creek breaks through the Fort Ann mountains in a narrow rocky pass. This range, commencing at Whitehall, gradually converges to the creek, and at this point terminates in a rocky knoll. To the northeast the valley widens a little, presenting a narrow tract of comparatively level ground. As one goes north from Fort Ann and enters this narrow defile, Battle hill rises precipitously on the left, and a rocky bluff a little back from the creek on the right. The ravine in which the slain of that battle are said to have been buried skirts the southeastern face of the mountain for some distance towards Whitehall. Upon the retreat of the Americans this fort was burned. The fort erected in 1769 was generally known as the "Mud fort," and was a mere earth-work, abandoned soon after its erection. Mr. John Hall, of Fort Ann, has in his possession what is supposed to be a portion of the windlass with which the garrison used to draw water from the well in the fort. The Champlain canal crosses the site of this old fort.

Besides the great military thoroughfare from Fort Edward to the head of Lake Champlain, another road was constructed from Queensburg to Fort Ann during the later French wars, and a well-defined trail led from the latter post to the head of South bay.

Previous to the Revolution, Major Philip Skene, of Skenesborough (now Whitehall), had erected mills at Kane's falls in this town, which were under the charge of an agent, by whose name they were known. Until after the close of Burgoyne's campaign, however, and probably until after the Tory raid of 1780, no permanent settlement was made in the town, except the Harrisons and Braytons, who came in 1773. In the winter of 1781, Joseph Heene-gan, Isaiah Bennett, Hope Washburn, Ozias Coleman,

John Ward, Joseph Bacon, George Scranton, Caleb Noble, Josiah Welch, Samuel Ward, and Samuel Hurlburt were residents on the Artillery patent. In 1784 the following were added to this list, viz.: Silas Tracy, Elijah Backus, Andrew Stevenson, Joseph Kellogg, and James Sloan. In 1785, Medad Harvey, Nathaniel Osgood, and Zephaniah Kingsley were added; and in 1786, Silas Child, Alpheus Spencer, Samuel Wilson, Elijah Bills, Israel Brown, and Samuel Chapin. Of the facts connected with the struggles that attended pioneer-life in this country no record appears, and only a meagre sketch can be given.

Ephraim Griswold came probably from Dutchess county about the year 1791, and followed the military road from Fort Edward to Fort Ann. He was in search of a water-power for a grist-mill. Commencing at Kane's falls, he followed the stream to a fall near the southwest corner of the town, which he at once took possession of. He bought a large tract of land, and commenced clearing it. Meantime, amid burning log-heaps and the light of pine-knot torches, the timbers for the proposed mill were framed. In 1791 or 1792 the mill was erected. The fall, however, was insufficient, and in a few years the mill was removed further down the stream. In a few years a forge for the manufacture of chains and anchors was erected by Griswold, and operated by his son-in-law, Elisha M. Forbes.

A settlement sprung up at this point and was christened "Griswold's Mills," by which name it is still known. There have been at different times a pottery, a furnace, a woolen-mill, and some similar establishments at this point. Now there is a grist-mill, a blacksmith and machine shop. There are about a dozen houses. The post-office was established in 1833, with Elisha M. Forbes as postmaster. The settlement is sometimes called "Tripoli," but for what reason is unknown. Ephraim Griswold had ten children,—Ephraim, Sylvester, Samuel, Elin, Mercy, Miranda, Maria, Caroline, Eunice, and one daughter, name not obtained. Of these, Ephraim is still living in Burlington, Vermont, and Hiram Griswold, a grandson, son of Samuel, resides in Fort Ann.

Jacob Van Wormer was a Revolutionary soldier, and came to Kingsbury from Schaghticoke, at the close of the war, when there were but seven families in that town. In a few years he removed to the site of the present village of West Fort Ann, and built the first saw-mill on the Podunk brook. He had eight children, four boys and four girls.

Most of these, together with their parents, went to the Black river country and died there. Jacob, Jr., married a daughter of Ephraim Griswold, and lived in West Fort Ann. Two of his sons still reside there, Fletcher and William.

After this saw-mill a grist-mill was built by Stephen Palmer, about 1815. This was burned, and in 1827, Mix, Haskins & Spalding erected a forge and anchor shop, which was run for many years. A tannery was built by Warren Kingsley in 1843, near the same place, and is still standing. A village sprung up at this place and was called "Van Wormer's village," now "West Fort Ann."

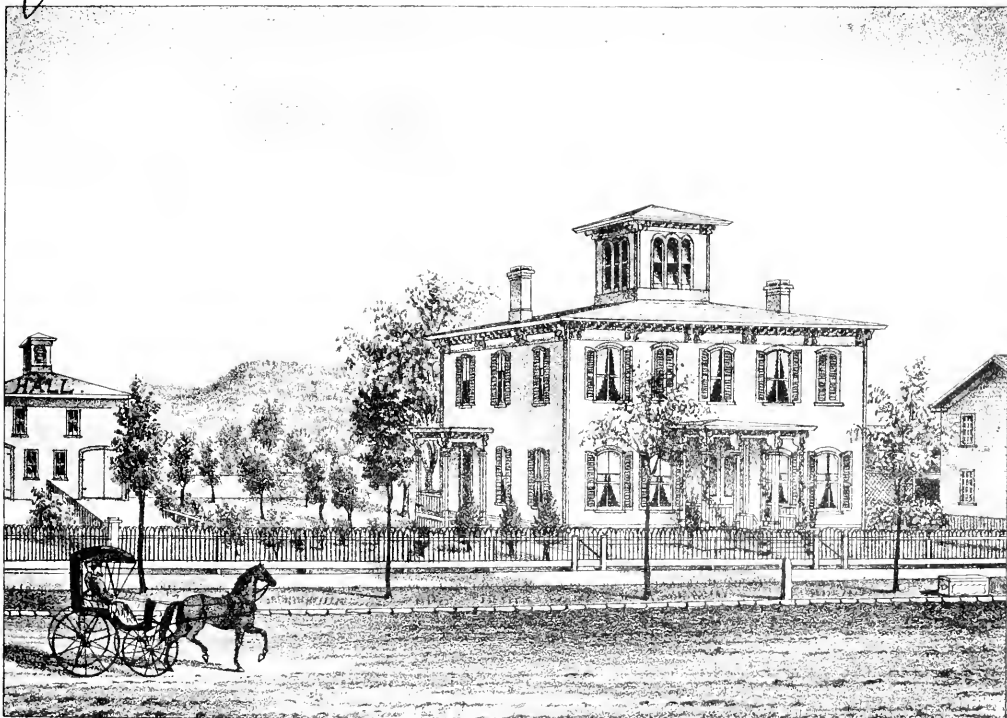
"Johnny-eake Corners" is an old name said to have arisen from the fact that the first mill ground little but corn. The post-office was established in 1850, with Hiram Everest as postmaster. The village now contains about twenty



*John Hall*

*Fannie E. Hall*

PHOTO BY AM. MAG. CO. EDWARD K. F.



RESIDENCE OF JOHN HALL, FORT ANN, N. Y.

LITH. BY J. N. EVERTS & CO. PHILA. PA.



dwellings, widely scattered, a store, a Union church, a school-house, blacksmith-shop, wagon-shop, and tannery. The entire western part of the town was called "Hogtown." The early settlers turned their swine into the woods to grow fat on acorns, beech-nuts, and chestnuts. This was particularly the case in the cold season of 1816. The southern part of Furnace Hollow was formerly called "Podunk," from a tribe of eastern Indians of that name, who came here in search of a secure retreat, and were induced to settle by the ponds and streams abounding with fish, the plentiful supply of game, and the safety given by the surrounding mountains. They named the Paluertown range, and designated one of the principal peaks Mount Hope, both in memory of the eastern home from which they had come a mere remnant. Benjamin Copeland was a man of note in this town. He came from near Boston some years before 1800, and settled near the pond that bears his name. He built a saw-mill, and engaged largely in lumbering and farming. He accumulated property rapidly, and eventually became one of the most extensive land-owners of the town. He married Hannah Pettengill. Of their children, Cuyler lives in Canada, Horatio at Glen's Falls, Benjamin C. at West Fort Ann, Mrs. Relief Ketchum in Illinois, Mrs. Hannah R. Clements in Fort Ann, and Mrs. Corada Seely in Queensbury. Judah Thompson, a native of Dutchess county, came to this town from Schoharie, in 1795, and settled on the farm now occupied by his two sons, Israel and Leonard. Another son, John H. Thompson, lives in Welch Hollow.

Anthony Haskins came from Shaftesbury, Vermont, to Fort Ann in 1788. Settled near Thompson's. Of his children, Seth was murdered in Saratoga county; John was a Methodist minister, and with Isaac went to western New York; William and David settled in Chautauqua; Ira went to Clinton county, and afterwards to Chautauqua; Franklin lived on the homestead; Martha became Mrs. Samuel Winegar, of Fort Ann; and Sarah died on the day she was to have been married. Franklin had a family of ten children; one died in childhood; the other nine are still living, the youngest being sixty years old. Anthony, Samuel, Ensign, and Martha Thompson, of this town, are four of these children.

Samuel Winegar came to this town about 1790, and married Martha Haskins. They had a family of eleven children. The only son removed to Chautauqua county about 1853. Two of the girls, Mrs. Weller and Mrs. Farr, died in Fort Ann. The rest married and moved away.

Thaddens Dewey, born in Westfield, Mass., in 1752, came from Lee to this town in 1788. He leased lot 62 of the Artillery patent of Joseph Walton, for the term of forty years, at a rental of one shilling per acre per annum. It was stipulated in the lease that within seven years he must plant at least fifty apple-trees in rows two rods apart each way, and keep the same properly pruned. He built his house in the northwest corner of the two hundred and fifty acres. He built a bridge across Wood creek, which was called "Dewey's bridge," and the settlement that grew up there around the limestone quarries still has that name. Of Thaddens Dewey's children, Olive married Erastus Day and went to western New York; Sarah, Matthias Whit-

ney, of Fort Ann; Electa, Henry Mason of Fort Ann, Chester, settled on the homestead; one son of Chester, Thaddens N. Dewey, lives in Welch Hollow.

Ephraim, Robert, and John Washburn emigrated from Holland to this country in 1748, and lived in Hoboken. John went to Maine. Robert came to Saratoga, and his son, Ephraim, settled in Fort Ann in 1807. Luther Washburn, of Welch Hollow, is a son.

George Wray was a prominent man. He owned a grist-mill at Kane's Falls in 1787, and also a large proportion of the best farming lands in the town. His two sons-in-law, Charles Kane, from whom the falls derive their name, and John Williams, a resident of Salem, were also large land-owners. Kane removed to Schenectady about 1800. Wray was one of the few residents of this town who owned slaves, and his name appears several times on the records in connection with this obsolete institution. He lived on the Farr place, two miles west of Fort Ann village.

Daniel Comstock settled in town previous to 1790. The little village of Comstock Landing no doubt owes its name to him. It is composed of a dozen dwellings, a hotel, a store, a Baptist church, and some other buildings. The residence of Isaac V. Baker, superintendent of the Rensselaer and Saratoga railroad, is here, and it is one of the finest buildings in the county. The post-office, called "Comstock," was established in 1832, with Peter Comstock as postmaster.

Prentiss Brown was an early pioneer in the town on the Alvin Rice place. His sons were John, Prentiss, Josiah, James, William, and Jonathan. His daughters were Mrs. Nathan Eldridge, Mrs. Tyler, and two who died unmarried. John settled in Warren county, Prentiss and Josiah in western New York, William in Hartford, Jonathan in Illinois, James in Granville. A son of the latter is Edward J. Brown, proprietor of the Central Hotel, Granville village.

#### CIVIL HISTORY.

This town was formed as Westfield from a portion of the territory of Washington county, March 23, 1786. It had not previously been under any town government. Its name was from Westfield, Mass., from which place some of the early settlers came. At this time it comprised the towns of Putnam, Dresden, and Hartford, in addition to its present area. Hartford, comprising the Provincial patent, was set off in 1793, and Putnam, including Dresden, in 1806. In the year 1808 the name was changed to Fort Ann, to prevent a confusion of names in the State and in memory of the old fort at the village.

The first records of the town show that, Jan. 22, 1784, the inhabitants of the Artillery and Provincial patents, agreeable to the advice of the "principal town officers of Kingsbury," met at the house of John Ward, in the Artillery patent, and elected the following officers, viz.: Joseph Honegan, moderator; Isiah Bennett, supervisor and town-clerk; Hope Washburn, Ozias Coleman, John Ward, assessors; Joseph Bacon, collector; George Seranton, constable; Caleb Noble, Josiah Welch, *committees of roads*; Joseph Honegan, Thomas Harris, poormasters; Samuel Ward, Nicholas Serier, fence-viewers; John Ward, pound

keeper, Benjamin Blake, Silas Tracy, Samuel Hurlburt, Joseph Henegan, pathmasters.

Again, in 1781, a meeting was held April 6, and Silas Tracy, moderator, Ozias Coleman, supervisor, Isaiah Bennett, town-clerk, Elijah Backus, collector, together with the usual other town officers, were elected.

April 5, 1785, another meeting was held at the house of Medad Harvey, Esq., a little over a mile south of the present village of Fort Ann, and William Carter was chosen moderator. The following were elected to the principal offices, viz.: Medad Harvey, supervisor; Isaiah Bennett, town-clerk; William Carter, collector.

The following is a copy of the record of the first regular town-meeting:

" April 4, A. D. 1786, at an annual meeting in The Town of Westfeld, Chosen by a Plurality of voices the following town officers: Joseph Kellogg, moderator; Isaiah Bennett, clerk; Alpheus Spencer, Silas Child, supervisors; Joseph Kellogg, Silas Tracy, Joseph Bacon, James Sloan, Bethuel Bond, assessors; Joseph Kellogg, Medad Harvey, Caleb Noble, Isaiah Bennett, Joseph Bacon, commissioners of roads; George Scranton, collector; George Scranton, Wm. Potter, constables; Medad Harvey, Joseph Kellogg, Ozias Coleman, poor-masters; Alexander Brown, Elijah Backus, Hope Washburn, damage-prisoners; Israel Brown, Elijah Backus, Alexander Brown, fence-viewers; John Ward, pound-keeper; Elijah Backus, Winthrop Bacon, Samuel Willson, Medad Harvey, Andrew Stevenson, Hope Washburn, Samuel Chapin, overseers of the highway.

LIST OF TOWN OFFICERS.

Supervisor	Town-Clerk	Collector
1786, Stephen Spencer,	Isaiah Bennett,	George Scranton,
Silas Child,		
1787, George Wray,	George Wray,	Samuel Wilson,
1788, " " "	" " "	" " "
1789, " " "	Nathaniel Bull,	Ezekiel Goodale,
		William Sloan,
1790, " " "		Paul Austin,*
1791, " " "	George Wray,	William Sloan,
1792, " " "	" " "	" " "
1793, Daniel Mason,	Asabel Hodge,	" " "
1794, George Wray,	Charles Kane,	Solomon Brown,
		William Potter,
1795, " " "	" " "	Thomas Dewey,
1796, Ralph Coffin,	" " "	William Potter,
		John Kingsley, Jr.,
1797, Charles Kane,	" " "	William Potter,
		John Kingsley, Jr.,
1798, George Wray,	Isaac Sargent,	Thomas Dewey,
		William Potter,
1799, Charles Kane,	Leonard Gibbs,	Aaron Colton,
		William Potter,
1800, George Wray,	Leuel Hastings,	Aaron Colton,
		William Potter,
1801, Isaac Sargent,	" " "	Aaron Colton,
1802, " " "	" " "	" " "
1803, " " "	" " "	Abraham Boyce, Jr.,
1804, " " "	" " "	George Wiley,
		Aaron Colton,
1805, " " "	" " "	Wright Adams,
1806, Zephaniah Kingsley,	" " "	William Potter,
1807, " " "	" " "	Periam Thompson,
1808, " " "	" " "	Wright Adams,
1809, " " "	" " "	" " "
1810, " " "	" " "	Thomas Bennett,
1811, Reuben Baker,	" " "	" " "
1812, Zephaniah Kingsley, Henry Thorn,		Abraham Boyce,
1813, " " "	" " "	" " "
1814, " " "	" " "	" " "
1815, " " "	" " "	" " "

\* In what is now Hartford.

Supervisor.	Town-Clerk.	Collector.
1816, Zephaniah Kingsley, Henry Thorn,		Abraham Boyce,
1817, " " "	Leuel Hastings,	" " "
1818, Leuel Hastings,	Joseph M. Bull,	" " "
1819, " " "	" " "	" " "
1820, " " "	" " "	" " "
1821, " " "	" " "	William C. Brown,
1822, " " "	" " "	Benjamin Cutter,
1823, " " "	" " "	Abraham Boyce,
1824, " " "	" " "	Orin Barker,
1825, William A. Moore,	" " "	Reuben Baker,
1826, " " "	" " "	Moses Miller,
1827, Henry Thorn,	" " "	" " "
1828, " " "	" " "	" " "
1829, " " "	" " "	Abraham Boyce,
1830, Benjamin Copeland, Erastus D. Culyer,		Hiram B. Gilbert,
1831, " " "	" " "	Saml. R. Henderson,
1832, Salmon Axtell,	" " "	Abad W. Howard,
1833, " " "	John Sargent,	Commer Mason,
1834, " " "	" " "	Stillman D. Orentt,
1835, " " "	" " "	Abiam W. Howard,
1836, " " "	John Sargent, Jr.,	Gerald Potter,
1837, " " "	" " "	Jefferson Branch,
1838, William Baker,	" " "	" " "
1839, Eben. Broughton,	Albert L. Baker,	" " "
1840, " " "	Isaac Clements,	Leonard Farr,
1841, James Rice,	Leander N. Burnell,	Stillman D. Orentt,
1842, " " "	John T. Cox,	Abiam W. Howard,
1843, James Farr,	" " "	Jefferson Branch,
1844, George Clements,	Horatio G. Shumway,	Isaac Sargent,
1845, Eben. Broughton,	" " "	Porter Nims,
1846, John Hillsbert,	" " "	Warren H. Nims,
1847, Robert Hopkins,	Reuben Baker,	John C. Pattison,
1848, Salmon Axtell,	Pelataiah Jakway,	Anthony Haskins,
1849, Samuel Corning,	" " "	Russell Winegar,
1850, Israel Thompson,	" " "	L. F. Baker,
1851, John H. Thompson,	" " "	James Briggs,
1852, " " "	" " "	Porter Nims,
1853, William Weller,	Geo. S. Broughton,	Henry S. Root,
1854, John M. Barnett,	Elijah Stevens,	Anthony Haskins,
1855, Isaac Clements,	George W. Miller,	Porter Nims,
1856, Hosea B. Farr,	" " "	David O. Briggs,
1857, William S. Gardner,	Henry Thorn,	Stillman D. Orentt,
1858, Hosea B. Farr,	Lyman U. Davis,	Anthony Haskins,
1859, Abanson B. Axtell,	Leonard Corning,	Jehiel Stevens,
1860, " " "	William E. Brown,	Phipps H. Lamb,
1861, Artemas H. Wheeler, Leonard Corning,		Francis D. Wray,
Willis Swift, †		
1862, Abanson B. Axtell,	James F. Thompson,	David O. Briggs,
1863, " " "	William E. Brown,	" " "
1864, " " "	" " "	John H. Skinner,
1865, " " "	" " "	David O. Briggs,
1866, William E. Brown,	Orson W. Sheldon,	" " "
1867, " " "	Wm. H. Piersons,	" " "
1868, Abanson B. Axtell,	Low Washburne,	" " "
1869, " " "	Horatio W. Brown,	" " "
1870, Lyman Hall,	" " "	" " "
1871, " " "	" " "	" " "
1872, Orson W. Sheldon,	Edward Corning,	John Main,
1873, " " "	" " "	" " "
1874, John C. Patterson,	James E. Skinner,	Patrick Gill,
1875, " " "	Edward Corning,	Nathan Sheldon,
1876, H. G. Sargent,	Patrick Gill,	Horace A. Stevens,
1877, Orson W. Sheldon,	A. H. Farrington,	" " "
1878, " " "	" " "	" " "

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

1789, Medad Harvey,	1795, Charles Kane,
1792, Medad Harvey	Medad Harvey,
Seth Sherwood,	1798, Charles Kane,
1794, Ozias Coleman,	Ozias Coleman,
1795, Ozias Coleman,	1801, Zephaniah Kingsley,

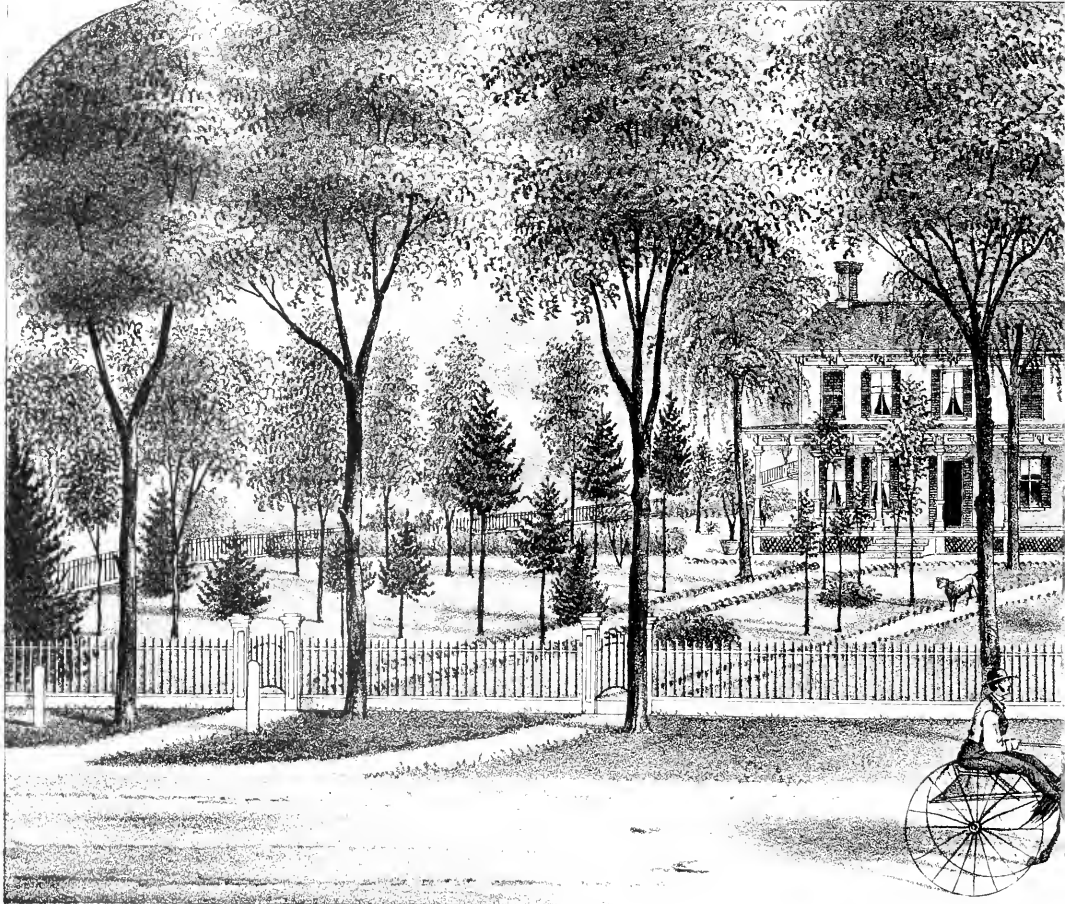
† Appointed October 21.



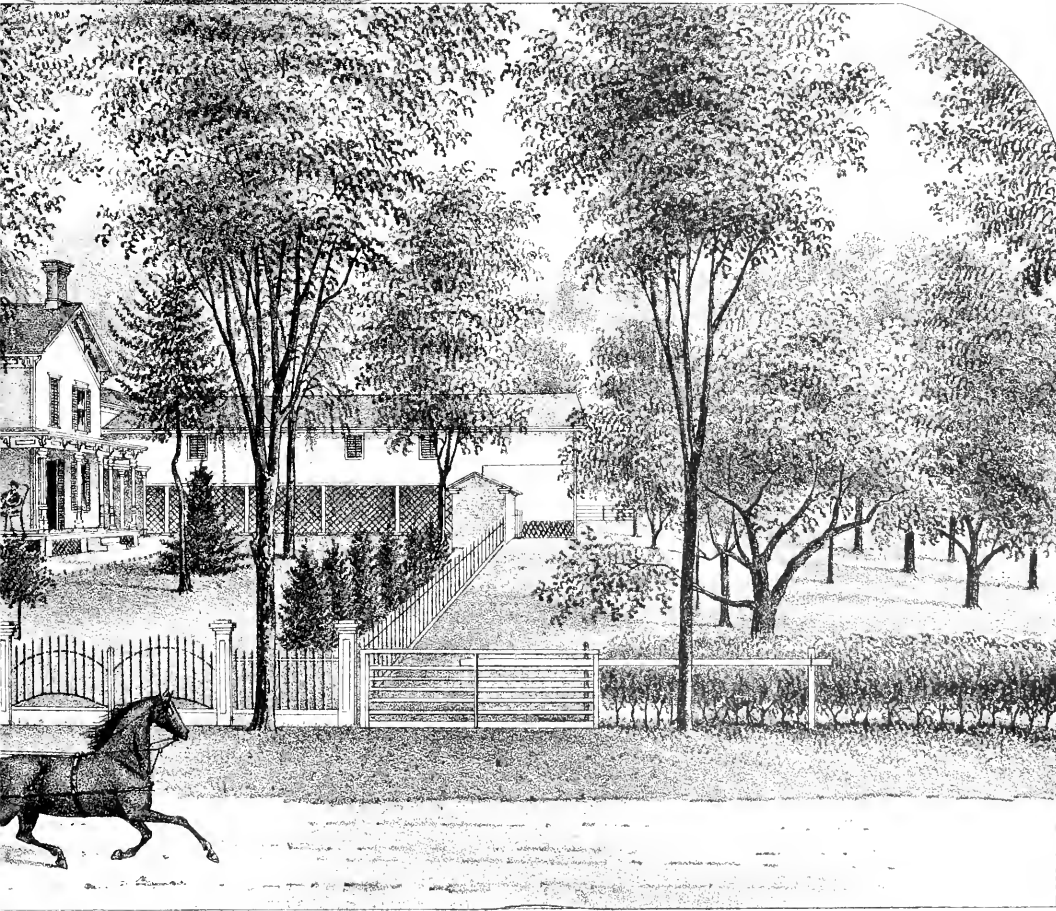
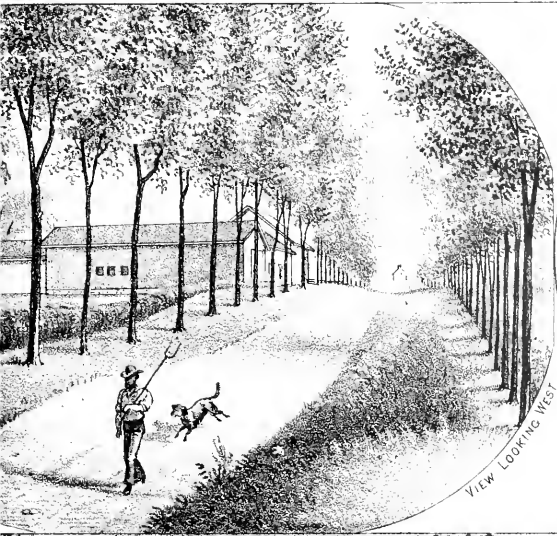




*H. Lawrence*



RESIDENCE OF B. J. LAWRENCE





- 1801, Leonard Gibbs.
- 1804, Isaac Sargent.  
Zephaniah Kingsley.  
Leonard Gibbs.  
John Thompson.
- 1805, Judah Thompson.  
David Woods.
- 1806, George Clark.
- 1808, George Clark.  
Zephaniah Kingsley.  
John Crosby.  
Reuben Baker.  
Lemuel Hastings.  
Liberty Branch.
- 1810, Lemuel T. Bush.
- 1811, Zephaniah Kingsley.  
Reuben Baker.  
Lemuel Hastings.  
John Crosby.  
Liberty Branch.
- 1812, Iyman Hall.  
Gardner McCracken.  
David Woods.  
Benjamin Copeland.
- 1815, George Clark.  
Zephaniah Kingsley.  
Gardner McCracken.  
John Crosby.  
Benjamin Copeland.  
James Sloan.  
Throop Barney.  
Reuben Farr.  
Hiram Lawrence.
- 1818, George Clark.  
Hiram Lawrence.  
Benjamin Copeland.  
James Sloan.
- 1819, Lemuel Hastings.
- 1821, George Clark.  
Benjamin Copeland.  
Hiram Lawrence.  
Elisha M. Forbes.
- 1822, Lemuel Hastings.
- 1827, Lemuel Hastings.  
Amos T. Bush.  
Benjamin Copeland.  
John Root.
- 1828, Kingsley Martin.
- 1829, Amos T. Bush.  
Lemuel Hastings.
- 1830, Benjamin Copeland.
- 1831, Benjamin Copeland.  
Erastus D. Culver.
- 1832, Kingsley Martin.
- 1833, Hiram Shipman.
- 1834, Benjamin Copeland.
- 1835, Henry Thorn.
- 1836, Reuben Baker.
- 1837, John Hilbert.
- 1838, John H. Thompson.
- 1839, Leander S. Barnett.
- 1840, Henry Thorn.  
Albert L. Baker.
- 1841, John Hilbert.
- 1842, Orestes Garrison.
- 1843, Albert L. Baker.  
Reuben Baker.
- 1844, Henry Thorn.  
John H. Thompson.  
Matthew A. Pike.
- 1845, Charles W. Kellogg.  
James P. Sloan.
- 1846, John H. Thompson.
- 1847, James P. Sloan.
- 1848, Abiel W. Howard.
- 1849, George W. Thorn.  
Isaac C. Mix.  
Reuben Baker.
- 1850, Reuben Baker.
- 1851, James P. Sloan.
- 1852, Silas P. Pike.
- 1853, George W. Thorn.
- 1854, Isaac C. Mix.
- 1855, James P. Sloan.
- 1856, John T. Cox.  
Henry S. Root.
- 1857, Henry S. Root.
- 1858, John H. Thompson.  
Andrew Clark.
- 1859, James P. Sloan.
- 1860, Eli Skinner, Jr.
- 1861, John T. Cox.  
Simon Heald.
- 1862, Omer W. Owen.  
Nathan Smith.
- 1863, James P. Sloan.
- 1864, Polatiah Jakway.  
Warren H. Root.
- 1865, Warren H. Root.
- 1866, Omer W. Owen.  
Andrew Clark.
- 1867, James P. Sloan.
- 1868, Henry S. Root.  
Abiel West.
- 1869, John C. Pattison.
- 1870, Rufus Farrington.  
Edward Hatrigan.  
Eli Skinner.
- 1871, John G. Adams.
- 1872, Horatio W. Brown.
- 1873, Polatiah Jakway.
- 1874, Omer W. Owen.  
Nathan Smith.
- 1875, Martin H. Adams.
- 1876, Willis Swift.
- 1877, Frederick I. Baker.
- 1878, William Huyek.  
Ira S. Brown.

In 1797 there were twelve licensed retailers of spirituous liquors in the town, and they paid twenty-six pounds twelve shillings into the town treasury, equivalent to one hundred and twenty-nine dollars and eighty-one cents, or an average of ten dollars and eighty-one cents each. In 1877 there were granted thirteen licenses in the same territory, and the fees received amounted to three hundred and fifty-five dollars, or an average of twenty-seven dollars and thirty cents each.

In 1797 the town offered a bounty of three pence per head for killing squirrels, "except flying squirrels." The time was limited from the fourth of April to the fifteenth of June, and so vigorous was the war against them, that two thousand nine hundred and thirty-one were killed and paid for in the time specified,—of which number Samuel Wingar killed ninety, Jonathan Lee ninety-three, David Dailey ninety-four, David Ward ninety-seven, and Samuel Hubbard, the mightiest Nimrod of them all, one hundred and one.

In 1795, Ozias Coleman, Esq., and James Sloan, took a census to ascertain the number of electors in town, and to classify them as directed by law. The following is a list from their returns:

Electors qualified to vote for senators by reason of possessing a freehold to the value of one hundred pounds: James Rich, John Nichols, Jr., Kingsley Martin, John Griswold, Thomas Dewey, Dennison Kenny, Reuben Baker, Samson Mason, Jr., Thaddeus Dewey, Stephen Bradley, Alexander Harper, Robert Harper, Jeremiah Conklin, Medad Harvey, Charles Kane, Ralph Coffin, David Harvey, George Wray, Samuel Welsh, Jr., Benjamin Eastman, Josiah Welsh, Oliver Smith, James Sloan, David Welsh, Samuel Welsh, Jonathan Draper, Peter Boyce, Ephraim Cowan, Hope Washbout, Winthrop Graham, John Sykes, George A. Lyndey, Jonathan Lee, David Griswold, James Shadlock, John Phetteplace, Levi Holcomb, Henry Lewis, Peter Holmes, John Simmons, Daniel Stone, Elisha Walton, Silas Robbins, Asa Goodell, Ozias Coleman, Sr., Ozias Coleman, Jr., Samuel Haskins, John Wray, Zephaniah Kingsley, Ebenezer Northam, Isaac Sargent, Samuel Brown, Samuel McCracken, Josiah Farnsworth, Ebenezer Farnsworth, Thomas Gilbert, Benjamin Webster, John Kingsley, Jr., Abda Dolph, Joseph Dolph, Andrew Stevenson. Total, sixty-one.

Electors qualified to vote for assemblymen by virtue of possessing a freehold of the value of twenty pounds, but less than one hundred pounds: Elisha Doubleday, David Dailey, John Wallace, Oliver Smith, Jr., Asahel Gihet, John Boyce, Amasa Smith, David Ward, James Carter, Daniel Franklin, Ephraim Morrison. Total, eleven.

Electors not possessed of freeholds, but renting tenements of the yearly value of forty shillings, and thereby qualified to vote for assemblymen: Benjamin Ward, Jr., Zephaniah Mason, Nathan Mason, Bethuel Bond, Wm. Norton, Aaron Osgood, Benjamin Cornwell, Daniel Hill, Jenkins White, Shubal Mason, Samson Mason, James Mitchell, Joseph Mitchell, Amos Hiscock, Elijah Chapin, Joseph Congdon, David Parhus, Jeremiah Sunderland, Aaron Crawford, Matthew Van Gelder, Ebenezer Smith, Ezekiel Smith, Moses Smith, Israel Brown, Tarble Wetherbee, Caleb Jones,

Early town-meetings were held in the western part of the town, and also in the eastern part, at private houses or inns. Among these we mention a few of the most frequent places of meeting.—Medad Harvey's, Nathaniel Bull's, Thaddeus Dewey's, and Samuel Wingar's. After about 1805 they were held almost invariably at Fort Ann village. At present the town is divided into four election districts, and the polling places are at South Bay, Comstock Landing, West Fort Ann, and Fort Ann.

The town line (and also the county line) was run between Queensbury and Fort Ann in Oct., 1798, by Aaron Haight, surveyor, and George Wray and Asa Stower, supervisors.

Daniel Welsh, Abram Van Strander, Henry Boyce, Gideon Pitts, Benjamin Whitney, Jesse Jakway, John Ward, Jr., Winthrop Bacon, Lemuel Bacon, Benjamin Babeock, David Babeock, Comfort Goss, Anthony Haskins, Abram Van Allen, Wm. Sweet, John Holmes, John Stockholm, Hugh Paul, Gilbert Snow, Phillip Reynolds, William Robinson, Timothy Chase, William Hamilton, Lemuel T. Bush, John Crosby, Lemuel Hastings, Asahel Root, John Bell, Leonard Chambers, John Taylor, Aaron Lloyd, David Griffin, James Griffin, Joseph Henegan, John Henegan, David Henegan, John De Gollier, Benjamin Pelton, Ezekiel Sweet, William Potter, Adam Slighter, James Mitchell, Abram Boyce, Sr., Abram Boyce, Jr., Freeman Perry, Robert Cowan, William Pattison, James Pattison, Thomas Stevens, Joseph Wilkins, Israel Ward, Benjamin Cutter, Silas Childs, Amos Stowe, David Vosburgh, Daniel Witherell, Mason Otis, Richard Otis, John Nichols, Elijah Bills, Abel Simmons, Gideon Hitchcock, John Maxwell, Sylvanus Cone, Eleazer Cone, Aaron Colton, Obadiah Archer, David Abel, Oliver Staey, Joseph Backus, David McCracken, Abijah Webster, Nathan Kingsley, John Kingsley, Benjamin Webster, Allen Webster, Asibel Webster, Samuel Thornton, James Kingsley, Patrick Welsh, James Houghton, Hezekiah Wetherbee, Benjamin Burgess, Caleb Chase, James Perkins, Jacob Van Wormer, Joseph Brayton, Jacob Snyder, Elijah Johnston, Charles Kelly. Total, one hundred and sixteen. Making the total vote of the town on assemblymen amount to one hundred and eighty-eight.

To show the rapid increase of population, and the growth in material prosperity, we append a list of the number of votes cast at the election for senators and assemblymen, held in Westfield, on April 30 and May 1 and 2, 1799. Two tickets were in the field, each bearing the names of three candidates for senator and six for assemblymen. The vote was, for senators: Timothy Leonard, 101; Robert Yates, 100; Ebenezer Russell, 89; Beriah Palmer, 43; Moses Vail, 33; Zina Hitchcock, 32. For assemblymen: David Thomas, 175; Edward Savage, 173; John Thurman, 173; Benjamin Colvin, 170; Isaac Sargent, 169; Micajah Pettit, 163; David Hopkins, 59; John White, 56; Phillip Smith, 56; Zebulon R. Sheppard, 56; Daniel Mason, 54; John Williams, 54. Showing that there were cast for assemblymen at least 227 ballots,—an increase of 39,—and for senators at least 133 ballots,—an increase of 72. In the election of 1876 the town cast a vote of 870.

In 1847 the town voted on the question of licensing the sale of intoxicating liquors. The vote stood, for license, 310; against license, 188. Since the passage of the law of 1874, the town has elected commissioners favoring the granting of licenses at each election. The vote in 1877 stood, 381 to 227 on one commissioner, and 497 to 109 on the other.

In 1813, Zephaniah Kingsley, William A. Moore, Benjamin Copeland, commissioners, and Liberty Branch, James Shon, Lemuel T. Bush, Joseph A. Turner, Solomon Northern, Jeremiah Spalding, inspectors of schools, divided the town into twenty-four school districts, and filed a description of their several boundaries in the office of the town-clerk.

The first assessment-roll now in existence was made

about the year 1807. It contains the names of two hundred and ninety-three tax-payers, of whom two hundred and seventy-five were assessed for less than one thousand dollars, fifteen for from one to five thousand dollars, and but three for more than five thousand. Among the highest tax-payers at that time were the following, with their assessments following their names: John Williams, \$18,559; George Wray, \$11,965; Charles Kane, \$5920; Ephraim Griswold, \$2500; Thankful Lawrence, \$2250; Jacob Campbell, \$1866; Ozias Coleman, \$1686; Benjamin Collins, \$1650; Edward Patten, \$1252; David Parkhurst, \$1250; Ebenezer Farnsworth, \$1235; James Sloan, \$1205; Richard Stevens, \$1200; Andrew Stevenson, \$1150; James Rich, \$1112; David Griswold, \$1100; Joshua Harris, \$1073; Isaac Sargent, \$1010; Joseph Congdon, \$1000; Polly Lee, \$1000; Winthrop Graham, \$955; Samuel Winegar, \$925; Samson Mason, \$910; Matson Otis, \$905; Dennison Kinney, \$900; Jacob Van Wormer, \$900; Shubal Mason, \$890; Thaddeus Dewey, \$890. The total assessment was \$163,738. The assessment-roll for 1877 bears the names of five hundred and eighty-two tax-payers, and the total assessment was \$561,741, \$36,875 of which was personal property.

The following is the account of school moneys apportioned in the town of Westfield in the year 1797, by Charles Kane, supervisor:

Dist.	Trustees.	£ s. d.
No. 1.	Jonathan Polley, Abner Hubbard.....	1 17 9
" 2.	Matthew Hubbard, John Sly.....	4 7 7
" 3.	Joseph Bacon, Comfort Goss.....	0 11 1
" 4.	John Stockham, Samuel Winegar.....	10 10 1
" 5.	James Perkins, Anthony Haskins.....	3 13 5
" 6.	John Chadick, Gardner Bacon.....	6 5 2
" 7.	Daniel Welsh, Abraham Van Strander.....	9 17 5
" 8.	Oliver Smith, John Sykes.....	13 12 7
" 9.	Joseph Gillet, Winthrop Graham.....	7 4 7
" 10.	John Henegan, Stephen Curtis.....	7 12 9
" 11.	Israel Brown.....	2 8 7
" 12.	Thaddeus Dewey, Moses Baxter.....	6 3 11
" 13.	Zephaniah Kingsley, Eleazer Cone.....	10 2 7
" 14.	Ebenezer Farnsworth, Samuel Clark.....	8 12 10
" 15.	Daniel Mason, Shubal Pearson.....	6 6 5
" 16.	Nathan Mason, Zephaniah Mason.....	14 18 3
" 17.	John Maxwell, Aaron Colton.....	11 1 7
		125 6 7

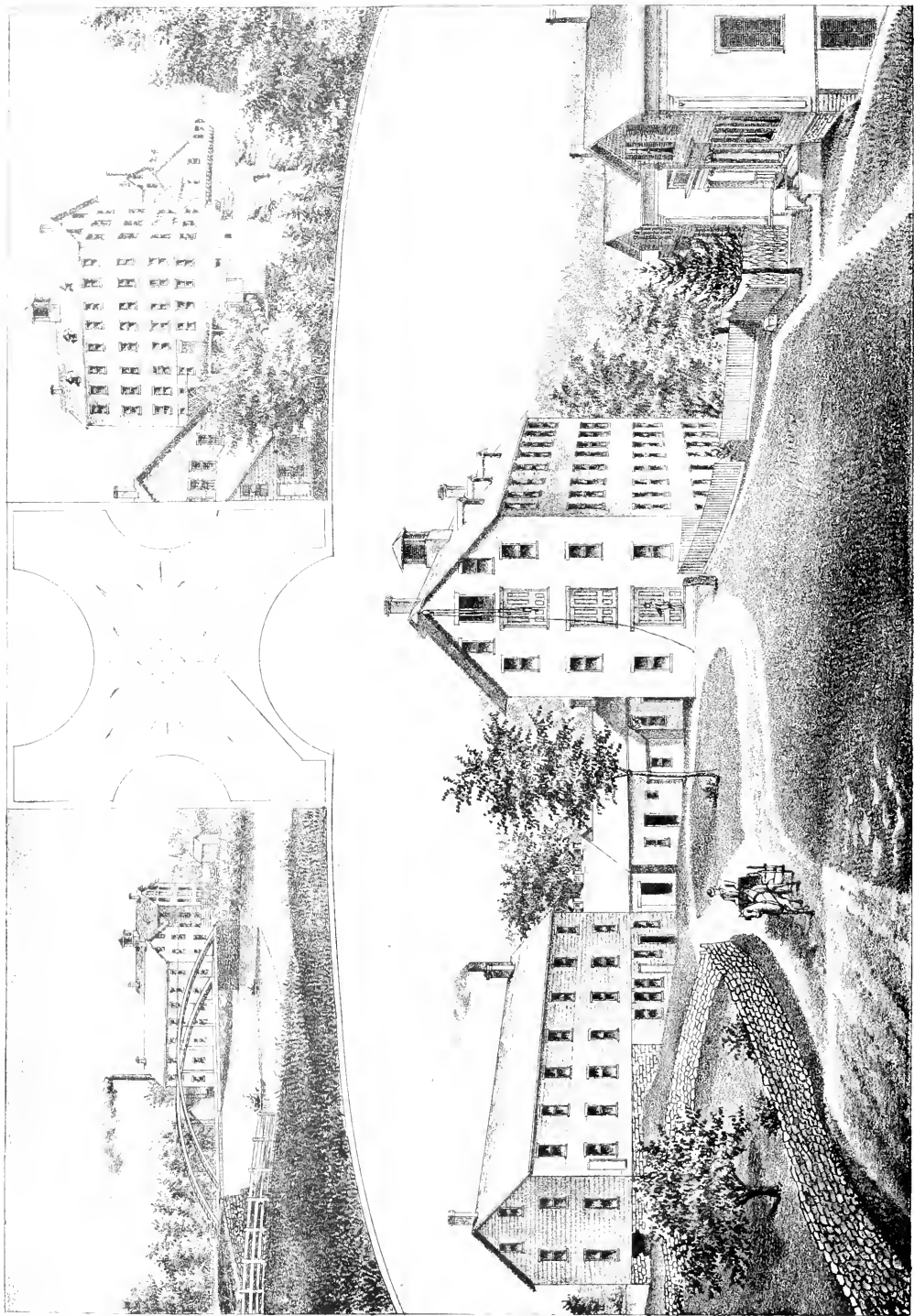
Or an equivalent of six hundred and eleven dollars and sixty-one cents. In 1877 the amount apportioned in a little over one-half the same territory was fifty-four hundred and twelve dollars and thirty-six cents.

PORT ANN VILLAGE.

This village was incorporated by an act of the Legislature, passed March 7, 1820, and its boundaries have been twice enlarged, and now inclose a tract about one-quarter of a mile square. Wood creek, Half way brook, and Mud brook form parts of its boundary line. The first village or charter election was held at the school-house May 9, 1820. Lemuel Hastings was chairman, and Joseph M. Bull was secretary of the meeting. The following officers were elected, viz.: William A. Moore, president; William A. Moore, Lemuel Hastings, Henry Thorn, George Clark, and John Root, trustees; Amos T. Bush, treasurer; Charles McCracken, collector.

The meeting selected Henry Thorn, Joseph M. Bull, and William Bell to ascertain and fix the boundaries of the sev-

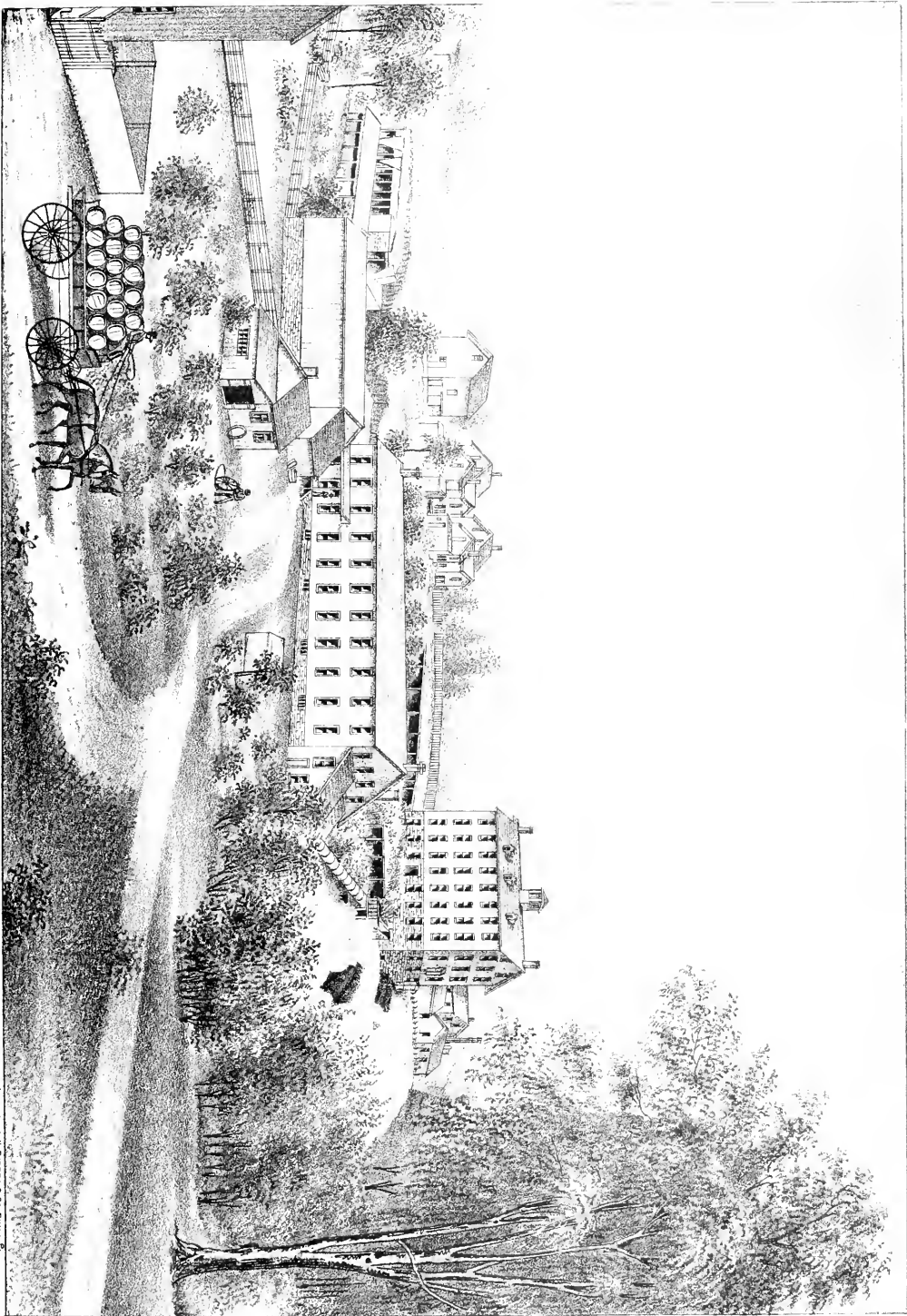




KANES FALLS WOOLEN MILLS, FORT ANN, N. Y.

LITTE & LARKIN, B.O. PAULA, PA.





BRIDGEPORT WOOD FINISHING CO.'S WORKS, FORT ANN, N. Y.

THE ST. L. BENTON & CO. PRINTERS



eral lots and streets included in the corporation. In 1867 the corporation was made a separate road district. The seal was adopted Aug. 11, 1823, and was described as "the shilling piece (sterling money), and set into a piece of cherry wood by me, Ozias Coleman, this day."

At a meeting held Sept. 11, 1873, the charter was rescinded, and the village incorporated under the general law passed April 20, 1873.

The presidents, in their order, have been as follows:

Year.	President.	Year.	President.
1820.	William A. Moore.	1849.	Abiel W. Howard.
1821.	" "	1850.	" "
1822.	" "	1851.	" "
1823.	Ethan A. Fay.	1852.	" "
1824.	" "	1853.	" "
1825.	Joseph M. Bull.	1854.	" "
1826.	" "	1855.	F. L. Brayton.
1827.	Lemuel Hastings.	1856.	" "
1828.	" "	1857.	" "
1829.	William A. Moore.	1858.	" "
1830.	George Clark.	1859.	" "
1831.	Matthias A. Pike.	1860.	" "
1832.	" "	1861.	Willis Swift.
1833.	Moses Miller.	1862.	" "
1834.	Matthias A. Pike.	1863.	Charles H. Adams.
1835.	George Clark.	1864.	Willis Swift.
1836.	" "	1865.	F. L. Brayton.
1837.	Moses Miller.	1866.	" "
1838.	George Clements.	1867.	G. W. Hull.
1839.	George Clark.	1868.	George P. Moore.
1840.	John T. Cox.	1869.	" "
1841.	" "	1870.	" "
1842.	Abiel W. Howard.	1871.	John Hall.
1843.	William A. Moore.	1872.	Willis Swift.
1844.	Abiel W. Howard.	1873.	Periam Sheldon.
1845.	" "	1874.	Pelatah Jakway.
1846.	" "	1875.	David Rice.
1847.	" "	1876.	Pelatah Jakway.
1848.	" "	1877.	Orville W. Sheldon.

The present officers are Orville W. Sheldon, president; James Nelson, David N. Empey, Periam Sheldon, trustees; Willis Swift, Jr., treasurer; Charles Hastings, collector.

The village is a station on the Rensselaer and Saratoga railroad, and the Champlain canal passes through it. There are three locks in the canal here. It contains about seven hundred inhabitants. The post-office was first established in 1800, and George Clark was the first postmaster.

The business of the place consists principally of mercantile trade. There are seven or eight stores, a bank, a tannery, hotel, livery, and a number of shops. A cheese-factory, owned by a stock company, was started about 1865, and is still in existence, though doing a limited amount of business. Several of the farmers in this town ship large quantities of milk to Albany, Troy, Cohoes, and New York. The shipments from the town last year were eight thousand nine hundred and forty-five cans from Comstock's Landing, and twelve thousand five hundred and eighty-four cans from Fort Ann, an aggregate of eight hundred and sixty-one thousand one hundred and sixty quarts.

Kane's Falls is a village of one hundred and fifty inhabitants, about a mile north of Fort Ann. It is a manufacturing village, and owes its existence to the fine water-privilege afforded by the Half-way brook. The first mills built here before the Revolution were owned by Major Philip Skene. After the close of the war they passed into

the hands of Colonel George Wray, who sold them to Charles Kane. He erected other buildings, and engaged in the manufacture of iron and forging cables and anchors. He also built a carding mill, and embarked largely in business. From Kane the property passed into the hands of John Hanna, and he sold to Sylvanus Cone. Subsequently John Bullis owned it, and a Mr. Walker also owned it at a later day. Samuel and James Lamb were the next owners, and they erected a brick building, and fitted it up for the manufacture of fine cassimeres. In 1872 it was bought by A. H. Griswold, W. M. Keith, John M. Barnett, and David Rice, who put in new and improved machinery, so that the mill now ranks first-class in the quality of its manufactures. The mill is known as the Kane's Falls Woolen-mill, run by the Fort Ann Woolen Company. The buildings cover a superficial area of about eight thousand five hundred and twenty feet, and afford an aggregate of nearly twenty-three thousand square feet of space on the several floors. The machinery employed consists of over a thousand spindles, fourteen broad looms, four sets of forty-eight-inch cards, and the other usual accompanying machinery. The buildings are heated by steam, and furnished with admirable facilities for quenching fires. A fire-escape also extends to every floor. The mill annually consumes upward of two hundred thousand pounds of wool, brought wholly from California, and turns out about sixty thousand yards of fine cassimeres in the same time. It furnishes employment to over fifty hands. Mr. E. Wall is the superintendent.

The works of the Bridgeport Wood Finishing Company are also located here. The office of the company is in New York. S. J. Gordon, of New York, is president; William H. Perry, of Bridgeport, Conn., is secretary; and Myron Perry, of New York, is treasurer. R. G. Fairbanks is the agent in charge.

The capital is fixed at fifty thousand dollars. The mill is one hundred and ten by one hundred and twenty-four feet, two stories and a basement, and built of wood. The business carried on is that of preparing quartz-rock for use in the manufacture of paints, porcelain, pottery, soap, polish, and sand-paper. The process is performed by first calcining the rock, and then grinding it to a fine powder beneath massive stones. The application of this material to producing a smooth surface to wood without hiding or obscuring the grain, is covered by letters-patent issued in 1876.

The mill furnishes employment for twenty men and two teams, uses two hundred tons of quartz per month, which is obtained from the mountains near by. It turns out from seven thousand to fourteen thousand casks yearly, containing from three hundred and fifty to six hundred and fifty pounds each.

SOUTH BAY.

a small hamlet in the north part of the town, contains about one hundred inhabitants. There is a church and a store. It is a sort of headquarters for the lumbermen of the region, to which fact it owes its existence.

Along the shore of Lake George, and on "Fourteen Mile Island," there are several boarding-houses for the accommodation of summer boarders.

Mount Hope Furnace was started about 1825, for the purpose of manufacturing pig-iron. Doctor Smith Sayres, of Salem, was the proprietor. After passing through several hands, it at last was abandoned, in 1858, while owned by Mr. Woodruff.

*Brethren's Lodge of F. and A. M.* was organized early in the present century, and flourished till the Morgan times, when it was swept out of existence by the tide of anti-Masonry. In 1852, on the 14th of June, another lodge was organized, under the name of Mount Hope Lodge, No. 260. The first officers were John T. Cox, M.; Joseph Bacon, S. W.; J. W. B. Murray, J. W. The present officers are H. A. Stevens, M.; John Hall, S. W.; David N. Empey, J. W.; L. R. Bailey, Sec.; D. S. Babcock, Treas. The Masters, in their order, have been John T. Cox, Phipps H. Lamb, H. A. Stevens, H. W. Brown, H. A. Stevens, G. W. Hull, H. A. Stevens. In December, 1876, they moved into their new hall, over Finch, Babcock & Co.'s store, which they furnished at a cost of about two hundred and seventy dollars. The present membership is seventy-eight.

*Fort Ann Lodge, No. 31, I. O. O. F.*, was instituted Dec. 9, 1845. The officers were A. Barlow, N. G.; H. B. Farr, V. G.; Alanson B. Axtell, R. S.; A. F. Briggs, T. At one time this lodge had upwards of one hundred members, but it began to lose and was disbanded about 1858.

#### FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH OF FORT ANN.

This church was organized in 1789, and the first church meeting was held July 13. Rev. Sherman Babcock was the first pastor, and began his labor Feb. 12, 1790. The church has several times been for years without a pastor; but the pulpit has generally been filled by supplies. The pastors, in the order of their services, are Revs. Daniel Harburt, James Rogers, Harris Griswold, Amos Stearns, Barney Allen, George Withlerell, Elder Norris, Levi Scofield, Elder Stearns, Enos Plue, Caleb C. Gurr, Nelsen Combs, Amos B. Wells, William Dickens, Amos Stearns, Joseph Earl, and Levi S. Smith, the present pastor, whose services began in 1866.

The first deacons were Reuben Baker, Shubal Mason, Truman Mason, and Coomer Mason. John Turner, George Johnson, and Asa F. Church have also acted in that capacity. The present deacons are E. S. Storrs, Reuben Martin. In 1828 the church was much agitated on the question of Freemasonry, and a division was feared, but wiser counsels prevailed, and the danger was averted.

The first house of worship was erected in 1807 in the eastern part of the town, about three miles east of the present site. A few years after, about 1810, a building was erected in the north part of the town at "Polley's Landing" and partly finished. In 1844 it was completed in modern style, and continued to be used for church purposes till the present church at Comstock's Landing was erected in 1858, at a cost of about two thousand five hundred dollars.

The church was quite small in the beginning, and in 1810 some thirty of its members were granted letters to form the second or South Bay church. The present membership is about seventy.

The Sunday-school connected with the church was first organized about 1826, and has been continued. It numbers one hundred and twenty-three members, and is under the efficient management of E. J. Smith, who also has a Sunday-school at Dewey's Bridge.

#### SECOND BAPTIST CHURCH OF FORT ANN.

During the spring and summer of 1809, under the ministrations of Rev. C. H. Swain, there appears to have been a religious awakening in Welch Hollow, and many were converted. The only Baptist church in town was then located at Comstock's Landing, and the people of South Bay had to travel some ten or twelve miles for meeting. As soon as it became apparent that there would be enough members in that part of the town to warrant the organization of a separate church the subject was agitated, and at a meeting held at the house of Captain Stephen Porter (now the residence of Benjamin Brewster), Dec. 2, 1809, it was resolved to petition the first church for permission to call a council and organize a church. This petition contained the names of fifty-one persons. The request was granted, and in pursuance of a call the churches of Whitehall, Granville, Hartford, Kingsbury, and Fort Ann met in council at Captain Porter's residence, Jan. 10, 1810, and constituted the new church. Silas Spalding, Joseph Osborne, Joel Peets, William Hambleton, Abijah Barker, Ebenezer Brainard, John Simmons, Benjamin Eastman, Silas Spalding, Jr., Nathaniel Brainard, Jacob Cook, William Lighthall, James Barker, Oliver Wetherbee were the male members at the organization. Thirty-seven sisters also joined at that time.

The history of the church has been uneventful, and a fair degree of prosperity has attended it. At present it numbers seventy-four members.

The deacons of the church have been Benjamin Eastman, Benjamin Wing, Elijah Garrison, William Stevens, Whitman Vaughan, James P. Sloan, William Stevens, Jr., Leonard Vaughan, John G. Adams, and Walter Fish, the last three being at present in that office.

The pastors of the church have been Revs. Calvin H. Swain, Sylvanus Holley, Sherman Babcock, Ebenezer Harrington, Horace Griswold, Bradbury Clay, Phineas Colver, Amos Stearns, Enos Plue, S. C. Dillway, William Dickens, C. R. Green, M. P. Forbes, William Bogart, Levi S. Smith, and Robert W. Vaughan, who is now supplying the pulpit.

The first and present trustees are Leonard Vaughan, John G. Adams, and Adolphus Washburn. The first clerk was Joseph Osborne, and the present one is John G. Adams.

The early meetings were held at the houses of the members, and afterwards in the school-house at South Bay until 1868, when the first and present church was erected, under the supervision of Lyman Bailey, at a cost of two thousand five hundred dollars. It is a neat rural church, and furnishes comfortable sittings for about two hundred persons. It was dedicated December 22, 1868, and Rev. A. J. Frost, of Hamilton College, preached the sermon.

The first Sabbath-school was organized in 1842, with a membership of about thirty. William Stevens was the

superintendent. At present the average attendance is from thirty to forty. John G. Adams is the superintendent, and J. Melvin Adams the secretary at present.

#### BAPTIST CHURCH OF FORT ANN VILLAGE.

This society was organized June 12, 1822, with twenty-seven members, and united with the Saratoga association the same month.

For two years the church was without a pastor, and received assistance from the pastors of neighboring churches. Among those thus officiating were Revs. Horace Griswold, Ebenezer Harrington, and Calvin H. Swain.

The first settled pastor was Rev. Bradbury Clay, who began his ministry here May 1, 1824. He was succeeded by the following, in order: Revs. Phineas Colver, Nathaniel Colver, Phineas Colver, Barney Allen, Samuel Marshall, Amos Stearns, Daniel Harrington, William Grant, Stephen Wilkins, William Arthur, J. O. Mason, William Smith, Gardner C. Tripp, George Fisher, James L. Douglass, J. W. Grant, Volney Church, Horace G. Mason, Joseph Earl, and Edward Tozer, who began his pastorate here in 1865. And this relationship was only terminated when death severed the ties that bound people and pastor in close and loving union. He died about the close of the year 1877. Since that time the pulpit has been supplied by Rev. Levi S. Smith.

During the first four years of its existence the church worshipped in the village school-house, and then, in connection with two other denominations, built the brick church, which was jointly occupied by them till, in 1836, they purchased and assumed full possession of that building. In September, 1873, the present commodious and attractive church was commenced, and the work was carried on through the fall and winter to completion. July 1, 1874, the house was dedicated. The church is built of brick, with a corner tower surmounted by a handsome spire. The inside of the walls are beautifully frescoed, and the pews are of chestnut and black-walnut. The entire cost was a little over seventeen thousand dollars.

In the fifty-six years of its existence the church has received into fellowship by baptism nearly six hundred members. In 1842 the membership was the largest, being then two hundred and fifty. It is now about two hundred.

The parsonage was a bequest to the church from Mrs. Sarah D. Baker. Its net value was then about eleven hundred dollars. Thirteen hundred dollars were afterwards expended upon it. The total church property is now valued at twenty thousand dollars. The following are the present officers of the church, viz.: Trustees, Edward Nicholson, Charles Hastings, Sylvester Woodruff; Deacons, Russell Wmeger, Jason Corning, Charles Wright, L. L. Barnard, John C. Pattison; Clerk, O. G. Barucham, Treasurer, Jason Corning. The following persons have also served in the office of deacon, viz.: Daniel Cook, Elijah Garrison, John Simmons, Samuel Cook, Morrel Baker, William Brayton, and Whitman Vaughan.

#### METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF FORT ANN.

This society was organized some time previous to the year 1826, the exact date not known. It was small in

numbers. Still they worked with a will, and, under the blessing of God, succeeded in building up a prosperous church. In 1826 they united with the Baptists and Universalists in the building of a brick church, which stood a little south of the present Baptist church, and which was used by each in proportion to their share in the expense of building it.

In 1836 the Baptist society purchased the exclusive use of this church, and the Methodists held their meetings from that time until the spring of 1838, part of the time in the old Presbyterian church and part in the ball-room of the hotel.

The new and present church was commenced in May, 1837, and finished in the following winter. The dedication was March 8, 1838, and was a time of peculiar interest to the people. Rev. James B. Houghtaling, the pastor of the church, preached the dedicatory sermon.

The land on which this church stands was purchased of John Hillebert, and the site, church bell, and fixtures altogether, cost four thousand dollars.

The present valuation of the entire church property is about five thousand dollars.

Among the most prominent of the earlier members of this church were Mr. and Mrs. William Baker, Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Barnett, Mr. and Mrs. John Hillebert, Mr. and Mrs. John Hanna, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Thorn, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Empey, Mr. and Mrs. John T. Cox, and Mr. and Mrs. John C. Pattison.

The history of this society has been unmarked by anything more than the usual ebb and flow of events, and it has steadily moved on in its mission of mercy. The present membership is one hundred and fifty-two.

A Sabbath-school was established at the time they occupied their new house of worship, which has continued to the present, and now numbers one hundred members. John Hillebert was the first superintendent. The present one is Carmi C. Farr, and Miss Mary Gardner is secretary. The library is small. Under the State law passed in 1843, the church, August 13, 1836, was incorporated under the name of the "First Methodist Episcopal Church of Fort Ann." F. N. Empey, Benjamin Barnett, Moses Miller, John T. Cox, and Henry Thorn were elected trustees.

The present officers of the church are as follows, viz.:

Stewards, George P. Moore, Alexander C. Brown, James Nelson, John Howard, and W. R. Norris. Class-leaders, Martin V. B. Washburn, Lemuel Andrews.

The pastors of the church, in the order of their service, have been Revs. Samuel Howe, Daniel Brayton, Sherman Minor, Julius Fields, Elisha Andrews, Jacob Beeman, Joseph Ayers, J. B. Houghtaling, James Covell, Abiathar Osborne, Charles P. Clark, E. B. Hubbard, Seymour Coleman, C. D. De Vol, Coles R. Wilkins, Christopher Morris, Hiram Meeker, C. C. Gilbert, E. O. Spicer, J. D. White, R. Wescott, G. H. Townsend, D. C. Hall, W. N. Frazier, G. H. Townsend, Joel Hall, James T. Slawson, W. W. Foster, J. C. W. Cox, John M. Webster, H. H. Smith, A. Robbins, William H. Miller, J. E. Metcalf, William C. Butcher, E. Morgan, and Alfred J. Day, the present pastor, who began his pastorate here in the summer of 1877.

## METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF WEST FORT ANN.

Previous to the erection of any church building in this town regular meetings were held every Sunday at the stone school-house west of West Fort Ann. It was an appointment on the Glen's Falls, Fort Edward, and Fort Ann circuit. It is believed that these meetings extended back as far as 1820. Among the early preachers who officiated at these meetings were Revs. Elisha Andrews, Joseph Ayers, Hitchcock, and Jacob Beeman.

The class, at first small, has increased from time to time, and at present numbers about forty-five, part of whom have services in a school-house further north.

In 1833 the people, needing a more commodious house of worship, and not able to build alone, united with the Baptist, Presbyterian, and Universalist societies in erecting a union house. In the fall of that year a committee, consisting of Messrs. Benjamin Copeland, Franklin Haskins, Periam Thompson, Moses Taylor, and Elisha M. Forbes, was appointed to select a site and report an estimate of the size and cost. In the following May the church was begun; finished and dedicated in the fall. Its total cost was about one thousand eight hundred and ninety dollars. The building is thirty by sixty feet, with a vestibule and galleries, surmounted by a square bell-tower. The money was raised by subscription, and each subscriber was entitled to place as much, or the whole, of his subscription to the credit of whichever denomination he chose, and the fifty-two Sabbaths of each year were then distributed pro-rata among the four denominations. The first of these distributions occurred in 1835, and gave to the Universalists twenty-two Sabbaths, to the Methodists eighteen, to the Baptists ten, and to the Presbyterians two. In 1837 a second distribution occurred, and the Methodists received the use of the church for twenty-two Sabbaths, the Universalists for nineteen, the Baptists for six, and the Presbyterians for five. The last time a distribution was made was in 1843, since which time the Methodists have had almost the sole use of the church. The other denominations became merged in neighboring churches or dissolved.

The Methodist society was incorporated in 1870, under the title of the "Evangelical Union Church of West Fort Ann." During the years from 1834 to 1858 the pulpit was supplied by the minister of Fort Ann, but since that time it has been under the charge of the minister at Sandford's Ridge, in Kingsbury.

The names of the pastors, as near as can be ascertained, in the order of their time of service, are: Revs. Elisha Andrews, Jacob Beeman, Joseph Ayers, J. B. Houghtaling, James Covell, Abiathar Osborne, Charles P. Clark, E. B. Hubbard, Seymour Coleman, C. D. De Vol, Coles R. Wilkins, Christopher Morris, Hiram Meeker, R. Wesscott, G. H. Townsend, D. C. Hall.

The present officers of the church are as follows, viz.: Trustees, Horace Campbell, Jerome Lighthall, George Bailey; Class-leaders, Horace Campbell, Darius Groat; Stewards, Nathan Spicer, Sidney De Golia; Clerk, Rodney Van Wormer. The estimated value of the church property is two thousand four hundred dollars, one-half of which is owned by the Methodists, the rest being held by outsiders or members of other denominations. At an early day in

the history of the church a Sabbath-school was organized by the Methodists. The Universalists also organized one, but in a short time they were both merged into a union school, and as such continued almost uninterruptedly to the present time. Sidney De Golia is now and has been for many years the superintendent of the school, and has kept it in a prosperous condition. At present the average attendance is from forty to fifty, and the school has a library of about one hundred and twenty-five volumes.

The Universalists had pretty regular services for a few years after 1834, but not since. Among their ministers were Revs. Mr. Hollister and Mr. Aspinwall.

## PROTESTANT METHODIST CHURCH OF WEST FORT ANN.

During the times when anti-Masonry was at its height, a difference of opinion arose in the Methodist church, and, partially, at least, out of this grew a society of Protestant Methodists, who organized a church, and built a house of worship a little southwest of the present residence of Benjamin Brown. It was a plain wooden structure, thirty by fifty feet, and cost from eight hundred to nine hundred dollars. Meetings were held quite regularly till about 1858, when they ceased. In 1872 the building was torn down.

Among those who ministered to this church we find the names of Revs. German, Isman, Munger, George Smith, Levi Smith, and Peleg Weaver.

## PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF FORT ANN.

This society was organized about 1823, and erected a house of worship. The society, always weak, at last became extinct, and the house was taken down and removed to Kingsbury.

## MILITARY.

Among the soldiers of the War of 1812-15 who went from this town we are able to name the following, viz.: In Captain Duty Shumway's company; Calvin Mason, Joseph Farnsworth, Chester Dewey, Levi Jenkins, Bernice Babcock, Supply Kingsley, Solomon Northem, Samuel Jenkins, Alexander Hopkins, Ebenezer Farnsworth, Jr., James Riley, John Aldrich, Zephaniah Baker, John Griswold, Jr., Darius Martin, Robert Riley, Preserved Mason, Garret Wray, Oliver Plumb.

In Captain Franklin Haskins' company; Stephen Groat, William Chase, Ellison Chase, Levi Osgood, Joel Harvey, Joseph Burgess, William Harvey, Nathan Curtis, Leonard Winegar, Chester Winegar, John Haskins, Caleb Thompson, Lieutenant Periam Thompson, James Farr, Caleb Vaughan, William De Golia, Adjutant John De Golia, Luther Spalding, Viah Shedd, Nathan Brown, — Brown, Joel Holmes, Ensign — Holmes, Orderly David Haskins, John Congdon, Sylvester Griswold, Justin Keats.

In other companies: Lieutenant Benjamin Eastman, Captain Brewster Coleman, Colonel Benjamin Copeland, John Palmer, Rufus Perry, Henry Bacon, John Bacon, Lawson Fenton.

In 1840 the following pensioners were living in the town: Moses Harvey, seventy-five; Sally Root, seventy-eight; David Butler, fifty; George Clark, eighty-one; Lucinda Weller, seventy-eight; Israel Lamb, seventy-eight; John Parish, eighty-nine; Samuel Fenton, eighty-three; Ben-

jamin Cutter, seventy-eight; John Granger, seventy-nine; Jenkins White, seventy-nine; Michael Mason, eighty; Jonathan Kingsley, eighty; John Simmons, seventy-nine; Doreas Goss, eighty-seven; William Parrison, eighty; Amos Allen, eighty-eight; John Baker, eighty-four.

The following is the list of men who served in the war of 1861-65, as far as they can be obtained from the records of the town-clerk, and the printed muster-in rolls of the State:

David Anderson, enl. Aug. 9, 1862, 160th Regt., Co. F; dish. for disability, 1863.  
 Andrew J. Aldrich, enl. Dec. 21, 1861, 16th Art., Co. I; dish. Aug. 1865.  
 R. C. Bull, corp., enl. Aug. 14, 1862, 125th Regt., Co. D; pro. corp.; wounded at Chambersville; prisoner; dish. June, 1865.  
 Charles Blanchard, enl. July 29, 1862, 125th Regt., Co. D; dish. June, 1865.  
 Edward Blanchard, enl. Aug. 22, 1862, 125th Regt., Co. D; dish. June, 1865.  
 Orson Beman, enl. Aug. 13, 1862, 125th Regt., Co. D; wounded at Dallas; Ga.; dish. June, 1865.  
 Orrin Beldon, enl. Aug. 5, 1862, 125th Regt., Co. D; dish. June, 1865.  
 Orestes G. Bateholder, enl. Aug. 22, 1862, 125th Regt., Co. D; detailed as hospital steward; dish. June, 8, 1865.  
 Julius B. Brown, enl. Dec. 25, 1861, 16th Art., Co. F; dish. Aug. 1865.  
 Edward Bull, enl. Dec. 16, 1861, 16th Art., Co. I; dish. Aug. 1865.  
 Joseph Barber, enl. Dec. 29, 1861, 16th Art., Co. F; dish. Aug. 1865.  
 Charles Bull, enl. Sept. 25, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. G.  
 Samuel O. Bouton, sergt.; enl. Aug. 23, 1862, 160th Regt., Co. F; died from wounds, March, 1865.  
 Alexander P. Bowers, enl. Aug. 20, 1862, 160th Regt., Co. F; killed at Fort Fisher, 1865.  
 John W. Bunge, enl. Aug. 27, 1862, 160th Regt., Co. F; dish. June, 1865.  
 John Bacon, capt. 1st. enl. Aug. 1862, 125th Regt., Co. D; dismissed for absence without leave, Feb. 22, 1865.  
 Norman Bailey, enl. 1862; dish. for disability.  
 Amos Blanchard, enl. Sept. 1865, 2d Vet. Cav., Co. K; dish. Nov. 1865.  
 Newell Blanchard, enl. Sept. 1865, 2d Vet. Cav., Co. K; dish. Nov. 1865.  
 Fayette Bush, enl. Dec. 14, 1861, 93d Regt.; re-enl. 1865, same regiment; dish. at close of war.  
 Duane Baker, enl. 2d N. Y. Cav.; dish. for disability; 1st. Lieut. Co. E, 21st Cav.; 1864, continued.   
 Eugene M. Baker, graduated from West Point, enl. 24th Regt. Cav.; pro. to maj. and brevet lieut.-enl.; served through the war, and is still in service.  
 Henry Bowley, enl. 1864, 194th Regt.; dish. with regiment, 1865.  
 O. G. Bailey, 2d sergt.; enl. Sept. 1862, 160th Regt., Co. F; wounded in battle of Cold Harbor; dish. 1865.  
 Ouyllie G. Brighton, enl. 1862, 160th Regt.; died in hospital, Dec. 1862.  
 LeRoy L. Brumard, enl. Dec. 11, 1861, 93d Regt., Co. I; trans. to Signal Corps in 1863; dish. Dec. 14, 1864.  
 James Cunningham, enl. Aug. 5, 1862, 125th Regt., Co. D; dish. June 8, 1865.  
 Marion Chase, enl. July 23, 1862, 125th Regt., Co. D; dish. June 8, 1865.  
 Daniel Connor, enl. July 28, 1862, 125th Regt., Co. D; dish. July 8, 1865.  
 Timothy Crowley, enl. July 28, 1862, 125th Regt., Co. D; dish. June 8, 1865.  
 Horace Chase, enl. July 29, 1862, 125th Regt., Co. D; dish. for disability, 1865.  
 George W. Chase, enl. Aug. 11, 1862, 125th Regt., Co. D; dish. June 8, 1865.  
 Wm. O. Clark, enl. Aug. 4, 1862, 125th Regt., Co. D; dish. for disability, 1865.  
 Leonard Cutting, enl. Aug. 21, 1862, 125th Regt., Co. D; pro. hosp. aid steward, regiment, brigade, and division; dish. June 8, 1865.  
 Wm. Clements, enl. Nov. 19, 1863, 2d Vet. Cav., Co. L; dish. with the regiment, Nov. 1865.  
 Dennis Carroll, enl. Nov. 17, 1863, 2d Vet. Cav., Co. L; dish. Nov. 1865.  
 Charles Colmer, enl. Nov. 16, 1863, 2d Vet. Cav., Co. L; dish. Nov. 1865.  
 Horner B. Coleman, corp.; enl. Dec. 28, 1861, 16th Art., Co. I; pro. to sergt.; dish. Aug. 1865.  
 Hiram L. Cook, enl. Dec. 20, 1861, 16th Art., Co. I; trans. to 2d N. Y. Mounted Rifles.  
 Thomas J. Congdon, enl. Aug. 27, 1862, 160th Regt., Co. F; dish. June, 1865.  
 Horace Chamberlain, sergt.; enl. Aug. 29, 1862, 160th Regt., Co. F; killed in front of Petersburg, Va. 1864.  
 Ira Chamberlain, enl. Aug. 21, 1862, 160th Regt., Co. F; wounded at Cold Harbor; dish. June, 1865.  
 Wm. H. Chase, enl. Aug. 20, 1862, 160th Regt., Co. F; died of disease, while on furlough at home.  
 James Curvo, enl. Jan. 2, 1864, 16th Art., Co. I; dish. Aug. 1865.  
 David Cunningham, enl. 1862, 90th Regt., Co. E; killed at second Bull Run.  
 James Craig, enl. 1861, 50th Regt.; dish. for disability, 1862.  
 Wm. Craig, enl. 1864, 125th Regt., Co. H; dish. June, 1865.  
 James W. Chase, enl. May 7, 1861, 22d Regt., Co. H; dish. with regiment, March, 1864; re-enl. Sept. 22, 1865, 2d Vet. Cav., Co. K; dish. Nov. 1865.  
 Joseph Child, enl. May, 1861, 22d Regt., Co. H; dish. June, 1865.  
 Thomas Dona, enl. Aug. 21, 1862, 125th Regt., Co. D; dish. for disability, 1864.  
 Willard W. Deane, enl. Dec. 24, 1861, 16th Art., Co. I; dish. Aug. 1865.  
 Edward Derby, enl. March, 1864, 2d Vet. Cav., Co. D; dish. Nov. 1865.  
 Levi Eaton, enl. Aug. 21, 1862, 125th Regt., Co. D; dish. June 8, 1865.

Jeremiah Finch, enl. Aug. 22, 1862, 125th Regt., Co. D; killed at Chambersville, May 3, 1863.  
 Andrew J. Fisher, enl. July 21, 1862, 125th Regt., Co. D; dish. June 8, 1865.  
 John Fuller, enl. Aug. 22, 1862, 125th Regt., Co. D; dish. for disability, 1865.  
 Ransom O. Fisher, corp., enl. Aug. 22, 1862, 125th Regt., Co. D; accidentally killed with revolver, Dec. 1863; at Bridgeport, Ala.  
 Leonard Fish, enl. Aug. 29, 1862, 160th Regt., Co. F; killed in front of Fort Pulaski, Va.  
 Donk Foss, enl. Dec. 29, 1861, 16th Art., Co. I; dish. Aug. 16, 1865.  
 George Fisher, enl. 1864, 16th Art., Co. I; dish. Aug. 1865.  
 John Gibson, enl. Aug. 5, 1862, 125th Regt., Co. D; dish. for disability, 1865.  
 Charles Grant, enl. Aug. 6, 1862, 125th Regt., Co. D; died of disease, June, 1863, in Chattanooga.  
 Amos Green, enl. Aug. 29, 1862, 160th Regt., Co. F; died in hospital in South Carolina.  
 James Gosson, enl. 1863, 16th Art., Co. I; dish. Aug. 1865.  
 Wm. B. Hubbard, enl. Aug. 22, 1862, 125th Regt., Co. D; dish. June 8, 1865.  
 Peter L. Haskins, enl. Aug. 22, 1862, 125th Regt., Co. D; detailed to hospital service; dish. June 8, 1865.  
 Wm. Henderson, enl. July 29, 1862, 125th Regt., Co. D; dish. for disability, 1865.  
 Oscar F. Hopkins, enl. Aug. 11, 1862, 125th Regt., Co. D; dish. June 8, 1865.  
 Joel Harvey, enl. Aug. 9, 1862, 125th Regt., Co. D; wounded severely at Peach Tree Creek, July 20, 1863; dish. June, 1865.  
 John Hall, enl. Aug. 6, 1862, 125th Regt., Co. D; wounded severely at Chambersville, Va., May 3, 1863; dish. June 8, 1865.  
 Abiel Howard, enl. 2d Vermont Cav.; wounded at Bull Run.  
 James Jenkins, enl. Dec. 21, 1861, 16th Art., Co. I; dish. Aug. 1865.  
 Virgil D. Jackson, enl. Aug. 20, 1862, 160th Regt., Co. F; wounded in front of Petersburg; dish. June, 1865.  
 Abner Jackson, enl. 1862, 31st U. S. Colored Regt., Co. E; killed in front of Petersburg, July 30, 1864.  
 Damon Jackson, enl. 1862, 31st U. S. Colored Regt., Co. E; dish. Oct. 1865.  
 Geo. F. J. Kingsley, corp., enl. Aug. 11, 1862, 125th Regt., Co. D; dish. for disability, 1865.  
 Albert Keech, enl. Aug. 21, 1862, 160th Regt., Co. F; died in hospital in 1862.  
 Stephen B. Keech, enl. Aug. 25, 1862, 160th Regt., Co. F; wounded in front of Fort Bull Run, dish. Aug. 1865.  
 Hiram Keech, enl. Sept. 24, 1864, 2d Vet. Cav., Co. K; dish. with regt., 1865.  
 Wm. Keech, enl. 1861, 2d N. Y. Cav.; died in hospital, 1862.  
 Wm. Keech, Jr., enl. Aug. 1862, 160th Regt., Co. F; dish. Aug. 1865.  
 Augustus Keech, enl. 1863, 160th Regt., Co. F; dish. Aug. 1865.  
 Wm. H. Leavins, enl. Aug. 2, 1862, 125th Regt., Co. D; dish. June 8, 1865.  
 John Lesson, enl. July 7, 1862, 125th Regt., Co. D; dish. June 8, 1865.  
 James H. Leavins, enl. Aug. 13, 1862, 125th Regt., Co. D; died of disease, 1865, at Harper's Ferry, Va.  
 Duncan Laprairie, corp.; enl. Aug. 20, 1862, 160th Regt., Co. F; dish. for disability.  
 John Laprairie, enl. Aug. 20, 1862, 160th Regt., Co. F; taken prisoner and died at Andersonville prison.  
 Francis Laprairie, enl. Aug. 20, 1862, 160th Regt., Co. F; dish. Aug. 1, 1865.  
 Levi La Due, enl. 1862, 118th Regt.; dish. at close of war.  
 Louis La Due, enl. May, 1861, 22d Regt., killed in the Shenandoah valley.  
 Morris Lynch, enl. Aug. 1862, 160th Regt., Co. D; taken prisoner in front of Petersburg; dish. 1865.  
 Isaac Mc Nutt, enl. July 29, 1862, 125th Regt., Co. D; wounded at Chambersville, May 3, 1863; died of wounds, May 15, 1863, at Alpha Creek, Va.  
 James M. Mattson, enl. Aug. 11, 1862, 125th Regt., Co. D; died of disease, 1863.  
 Albert Mattson, enl. Aug. 11, 1862, 125th Regt., Co. D; dish. for disability, 1865.  
 George Mattson, enl. July 29, 1862, 125th Regt., Co. D; died of disease, 1862.  
 Eli Mattson, enl. July 29, 1862, 125th Regt., Co. D; detailed as battery; dish. June 8, 1865.  
 Ruden W. Martin, enl. Aug. 21, 1862, 125th Regt., Co. D; died of disease, 1862.  
 Walter F. Martin, enl. Aug. 2, 1862, 125th Regt., Co. D; pro. to sergt. maj., 3d Lieut.; detailed for stud. duty; taken prisoner at Cold Harbor, 1863; dish. June 8, 1865.  
 Wm. Mansfield, enl. Aug. 11, 1863, 2d Vet. Cav., Co. E; dish. 1865.  
 James D. Maransville, corp.; enl. Aug. 22, 1862, 160th Regt., Co. F; detailed for hospital duty; dish. Aug. 1, 1865.  
 John R. Mattson, enl. Aug. 20, 1862, 160th Regt., Co. F; dish. Aug. 1, 1865.  
 Charles Mix, 30th Regiment; dish. 1864.  
 Horace Mix, 30th Regiment; detailed as hospital steward; dish. 1864.  
 James A. Mix, 2d Vet. Cav.; taken prisoner, held until close of the war at Andersonville.  
 Robert M. Vear, 2d N. Y. Cav.  
 John M. Vear, 2d N. Y. Cav.  
 Barney McGee, 160th Regt.; pro. to 2d lieut.; dish. Aug. 1, 1865.  
 George McWhorter, enl. July 12, 1862, 30th Regt., Co. B; dish. 1864; re-enl. 2d N. Y. Cav., Co. B; dish. July, 1865; taken prisoner at Antietam, Bull's Run, and second Bull Run.  
 Albert Nicholson, corp., enl. Aug. 11, 1862, 125th Regt., Co. D; wounded at Chambersville, May 3, 1863; taken prisoner in Georgia, and remained a prisoner till after the close of the war.  
 Charles Nicholson, enl. Aug. 11, 1862, 125th Regt., Co. D; dish. for disability, 1865.  
 Marcus Nelson, wounded at Cold Harbor.  
 Peter V. Orloff, enl. Aug. 20, 1862, 160th Regt., Co. F; dish. for disability.

George Peterson, corp.; enl. Aug. 2, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. D; dish. June 8, 1865.

Allan Pike, enl. Aug. 14, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. D; trans. for one year to Battery T, 4th Art.; dish. June 8, 1865.

James L. Poiry, enl. Sept. 24, 1862, 2d Art. Cav., Co. I; died in hospital, March, 1864.

Thomas Plam, enl. Dec. 26, 1863, 16th Art., Co. F; dish. Aug. 1865.

Thomas Paster, enl. Dec. 21, 1863, 16th Art., Co. F; dish. Aug. 1865.

Isaac Post, 2d Regt., killed at second Bull Run.

Robert Porter, 2d N. Y. Cav.; wounded in cavalry charge; dish. 1865.

Adison Palmer, enl. Sept. 24, 1862, 2d Art. Cav., Co. K; dish. Nov. 1865.

Luorenzo Palmer, enl. Sept. 1863, 2d Art. Cav., Co. K; wounded on Red River expedition; died in transportation.

Edward P. Quinn, enl. Aug. 1862, 123d Regt., Co. D; wounded at Culpe's Farm, June 22, 1863; dish. June, 1865.

R. P. Rice, corp.; enl. Aug. 11, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. D; dish. for disability, 1863.

Edward Rice, enl. Aug. 22, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. D; died of disease, at Alexandria, Va., 1862.

Page Rowell, enl. Aug. 8, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. D; dish. for disability, 1863.

Nathaniel S. Row, 1st, enl. Aug. 10, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. D, pro. to corp.; served one year as scout; dish. June 8, 1865.

Seymour R. Rich, enl. Aug. 2, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. D; dish. June 8, 1865.

Elgah Rathbone, enl. Aug. 21, 1862, 16th Regt., Co. F; dish. for disability, 1864.

James Ramsey, enl. Dec. 31, 1863, 10th Regt., Co. I; dish. Aug. 1865.

Edward Raymo, enl. April, 1864, 123d Regt., Co. D, trans. at close of war to 60th N. Y. and dish. re-enl. in U. S. Regt.; wounded at New Orleans; pro. to com. sergt.; died in Hartford, Jan. 1875.

George Rice, 5th Cav.

Willis Swift, Jr. corp. sergt., enl. Aug. 5, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. D, pro. 2d lieutenant, Feb. 22, 1863; detailed to command of pioneer and ambulance corps; dish. June 8, 1865.

Henry Sartwell, sergt. enl. July 29, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. D; wounded at Chancellorsville, May 3, 1863, and about June 25, 1863, at Culpe's Farm, Va.; dish. June 8, 1865.

Julius Swift, enl. Aug. 22, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. D; detailed to ambulance corps; dish. June 8, 1865.

Barney Shandley, enl. July 30, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. D; wounded at Peach Tree creek July 20, 1863; died of pneumonia after George Sheldon, enl. Aug. 11, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. D; dish. June 8, 1865.

Phineas M. Spencer, enl. Aug. 11, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. D; dish. for disability, 1863.

Oliver H. Smith, enl. Aug. 6, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. D; taken prisoner at Culpe's Farm, Va.; dish. June 8, 1865.

Levi South, enl. Nov. 27, 1863, 2d Art. Cav., Co. I; died in hospital at New Orleans.

John H. Smith, enl. Nov. 17, 1863, 2d Art. Cav., Co. I; died in hospital at New Orleans.

Robert E. Sutherland, enl. Dec. 22, 1863, 16th Art., Co. I; dish. Aug. 1865.

George Stevens, enl. Aug. 28, 1862, 16th Regt., Co. F; dish. for disability.

Gilbert Stevens, enl. Aug. 31, 1862, 16th Regt., Co. F; dish. Aug. 1, 1865.

Smith Swain, enl. Aug. 28, 1862, 16th Regt., Co. F; dish. Aug. 1865.

Merill Sweet, enl. 1863, 2d Art. Cav., Co. D; dish. with regiment, 1865.

David Swift, enl. Feb. 1861, 3d U. S. Cav., Co. G; served three years; re-enl. March, 1862, 2d Art. Cav., Co. D; dish. 1865.

Leith Swift, enl. March, 1864, 2d Art. Cav., Co. D; dish. with regiment, 1865.

Darius Sieding, enl. 1st Regt., Art.; died in Washington in hospital.

Stephen M. Sutherland, enl. 1861, 22d Regt., Co. H; dish. 1863.

Jas. B. Smith, enl. Dec. 1863, 16th Art., Co. F; dish. 1865.

Byron Tombridge, enl. Aug. 9, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. D.

Wm. Thompson, 2d lieutenant, enl. 1863, 2d Mich. Cav.

Ganahel Thompson, quartermaster's department, enl. 1863.

James Thompson, sergt., enl. Aug. 1862, 16th Regt. pro. to capt.; dish. 1864, court martial.

James Taylor, enl. Aug. 1862, 123d Regt., Co. D; wounded in battle.

Job Vaughan, enl. Aug. 22, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. D, pro. to sergt.; detailed to color guard; dish. June 8, 1865.

Frank Van Womere, drummer, enl. Aug. 11, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. D; dish. June 8, 1865.

Arthur Vaughan, enl. Jan. 1, 1864, 16th Art., Co. I; dish. Aug. 1865.

Achiel S. Vaughan, enl. Jan. 1, 1864, 16th Art., Co. I; dish. Aug. 1865.

Elyotte Van Jan, enl. 1863, 16th Art., Co. I; dish. Aug. 1865.

Albert Vanhook, corp. enl. Aug. 6, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. D; wounded at Cassville, Ga.; admt. May 18, 1863; dish. June 8, 1865.

Charles Webb, enl. Aug. 22, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. D; detailed to ambulance corps; dish. June 8, 1865.

David Wagner, enl. Aug. 6, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. D; dish. June 8, 1865.

Jas. F. Walker, enl. July 26, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. D; dish. June 8, 1865.

Theodore Williams, enl. Aug. 1, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. D; dish. June 8, 1865.

Philip M. Wheeler, enl. Aug. 1, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. D; dish. for disability, 1863.

Levin Walker, enl. Aug. 29, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. D; dish. for disability, 1863.

Edwin Wilson, enl. Dec. 25, 1863, 10th Art., Co. E; was lost in 34th Inf.

Amos Wheeler, enl. Oct. 16, 1864, 77th Regt., Co. K.

Wesley F. Warner, enl. Aug. 22, 1862, 16th Regt., Co. F, pro. to corl. sergt.; dish. Aug. 1, 1865.

Elgah Webster, enl. Aug. 20, 1862, 16th Regt., Co. F; dish. Aug. 1, 1865.

James Whittle, enl. Dec. 25, 1863, 16th Regt., Co. F; dish. Aug. 1865.

Rollin Wyman, 22d Regt., Co. H; killed at second Bull Run.

Wm. Walters, enl. 1862, 33d U. S. Colored Regt., Co. E; dish. Oct. 1865.

Low Washburn, enl. Dec. 1863, 16th Art.; pro. lieutenant, Co. I.

## BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

### JOHN HALL.

John Hall and Bethiah, his wife, came from near London, England, in the early settlement of this country. They settled in (and were among the founders of the church in) Charlestown, which afterwards became the first church in Boston, Mass. They left Benjamin, he Capt. Wm. Hall, who died in Mansfield, Conn., in 1727. His son, Theophilus, married, in 1717, Ruth, daughter of James and Mary Sergeant, and left Nathaniel, who married, in 1745, Martha Storrs, daughter of Captain Samuel Storrs, of Mansfield, Conn. They left Nathaniel, Jr., who married, in 1768, Mehetabel, daughter of Cornelius Storrs. They left Mansfield and settled in Lebanon, N. H., where Dr. Ira Hall, of Granville, Washington Co., N. Y., was born, December 10, 1773. After graduating at Dartmouth College in 1793, he, at twenty-one years of age, left his home in Lebanon, came on horseback to Granville, N. Y.; there taught school at ten dollars per month, studied medicine, and married, in 1795, Rebecca, daughter of Peter and Esther Parker (the Parker family came from Farmington, Conn.). He died in 1816; was buried in the cemetery given by him to the Masonic fraternity from the farm then owned by him, now known as the Temple farm. Rebecca, his wife, was born in 1777; died in Granville in 1847. He left seven sons, viz.: Ira, born in 1798, died in Fort Ann, N. Y., in 1873; Silas, born in 1800, died in Granville in 1872; Edwin, born in 1802, died in Auburn, N. Y., 1877; Horace, born in 1804, died in Granville in 1825; Lyman, born in 1806, died in Granville in 1828; Sidney, born in 1812, living; Storrs, born in 1814, living.

Ira removed to Fort Ann, N. Y., and married, in 1819, Rachel, daughter of Judah and Mary (Polly) Thompson. Judah was a son of Caleb Thompson, of Stamford, Dutchess Co., N. Y.; Mary, the daughter of John Harris, of North East, Dutchess Co., N. Y. Rachel was born in 1798; died in 1873. They had children, viz.: Edward, born in 1823, died 1848; Horace, born in 1825, died while on his way to California\* in 1849; Silas, born in 1827, living; Lyman, born in 1829, living; John, born in 1833, living; Abigail, born in 1838, died in 1847.

John married, in 1858, Nancy, daughter of Robert and Ann Hopkins, of Fort Ann; is now cashier of the banking-house of John Hall & Co., Fort Ann, N. Y.

Robert Hopkins, grandfather of Mrs. John Hall, was a soldier; was taken prisoner at the surrender of the fort at Fort Ann, taken to Canada, and there held three years. After the war he came back to Fort Ann, and settled on the farm where he died and where Mrs. Hall was born.

John Harris, before mentioned, came in an early day



with his family, and settled in this county near what is now Kingsbury street. Was driven off by the Indians when his daughter Mary was about three years old, her mother taking her on horseback. The family thus escaped, going to Dutchess Co., N. Y. None returned until Mary married Judah Thompson, when, receiving from her father a deed for a part of what was known as the Harris tract, they came to Fort Ann and settled thereon, where their sons, Israel and Leonard Thompson, now reside. Harris, after going to Dutchess county, manufactured what was widely known as the Harris scythe.

In all the long list of this Hall family we find none extremely poor, nor one not prompt in all payments or who failed to pay every debt in full. This conservatism in financial matters has come to be a family trait of which they are justly proud.

### ISRAEL THOMPSON.

Caleb Thompson, grandfather of Israel, moved from Connecticut, and settled at an early day in Dutchess Co., N. Y. His father, Judah Thompson, was born there, March 25, 1767. At the age of twenty-one he went to Schoharie county, where he remained one or two years. Returning to Dutchess, he married Mary Harris, daughter of John Harris, of Pine Plains, Dutchess Co. After marriage he returned to Schoharie, where he remained one year. He then moved to Washington county, and settled on the farm still owned and occupied by his sons, Israel and Leonard Thompson. Their children were as follows: Caleb, Rachel, John H., Israel, Rhoda, Leonard, Joel, Mary Ann, and Betsey. Caleb, Rachel, Joel, and Mary Ann are deceased. John H. is a farmer, living in Fort Ann. Leonard is joint owner with Israel of the homestead farm in West Fort Ann. Rhoda, wife of John Hanna, lives at Herndon, Fairfax Co., Va. Betsey, wife of Abner Baker, also lives near Herndon. The father died Feb. 28, 1829; the mother, March 23, 1850. Both are buried in the West Fort Ann burying-ground.

Israel Thompson was born at the homestead, West Fort Ann, Sept. 28, 1803. Received his education in the district schools of the neighborhood, and in the Granville and Fort Ann academies. In 1830, in company with Franklin Haskins, John Spalding, and Isaac Mix, he engaged in the manufacture of iron into anchors at West Fort Ann. Remained in connection with the enterprise four years. Three years thereafter he traveled in the southern and western States. Returning to Fort Ann, in connection with his brother Leonard he bought out the other heirs in the home farm, which comprised three hundred and thirty acres, since which they have carried on the farm.

Mr. Thompson married, Oct. 25, 1837, Martha Ann Baker, daughter of William and Sarah Baker, who were natives of Massachusetts,—the father of Fall River, the mother of Rehoboth. Their children were Martha Ann; Royal W., farmer in Fort Ann; William, deceased; Gamaliel Ingham, graduated from Union College, studied law with Daniel Law, of New York city, and, after one year of practice, died there; Sarah, wife of Norman S. Field, de-

ceased; and Mary Eliza, second wife of Norman S. Field. Mrs. Thompson was born Jan. 30, 1815, in Fort Ann.

Mr. and Mrs. Thompson's children are as follows: William B., born Aug. 27, 1838; superintendent of the postal service office in Cleveland, Ohio. Gamaliel Ingham, born April 11, 1843; banker in Hudson, Michigan. Royal Wheeler, born Oct. 8, 1844; postal clerk on railroad from Syracuse, N. Y., to Cleveland, Ohio. Norman Field, born Nov. 10, 1847; died Dec. 7, 1848. Sarah Baker, born Jan. 20, 1850; living at home. George Whitfield, born April 21, 1853; died Aug. 23, 1855. Leonard Judson, born Sept. 23, 1859; died Nov. 13, 1862.

Mr. Thompson has filled the offices of highway commissioner and town-ship supervisor. In politics he was a Jackson Democrat, but has been identified with the Republican party since its organization. He, with his brother Leonard, are counted among the most substantial farmers in Fort Ann township.

### B. J. LAWRENCE

was born in Fort Ann, March 21, 1823, the second child of Hiram and Mary Lawrence. He descended from Uriah Lawrence, son of Sir John Lawrence, who married the daughter of the Earl of Ellingham, and settled on Long Island. His grandfather, Jonathan Lawrence, was born March 31, 1751, and married Eunice Lawrence in 1772. They had children as follows: Uriah, born Dec. 30, 1776, a physician; Pamela, born Dec. 21, 1779, wife of David Wood, deceased; Fanny, born Oct. 25, 1781, wife of Reuben Skinner; Hiram, born Jan. 22, 1786; Allotha, born March 2, 1788, wife of Samuel Todd; Phebe, born Nov. 25, 1790, wife of Jonathan Todd, brother of Samuel. All are deceased. Hiram Lawrence, father of B. J., was born in Saratoga Co., N. Y., where he lived until eleven years of age, when his father (in 1797) moved to Fort Ann, and settled near the present residence of B. J. Lawrence. After his father's death (which occurred in 1802), at the age of sixteen, he came into the management of the farm, and so continued till his death, which occurred Jan. 23, 1854. He was twice married; first to Unity Thomas, Jan. 22, 1817, by whom he had one child, William Thomas, born Nov. 19, 1817, died March 18, 1818. His wife died Jan. 16, 1818. He married Mary Butler Griffin for his second wife, by whom he had three children, viz., Mary B., born Oct. 21, 1820, died April 27, 1853; B. J., subject of this sketch; Pamela Woods, born June 20, 1825, married, Jan. 7, 1847, to A. S. Turner, living in Elmira, N. Y.

Mr. B. J. Lawrence inherited from his father the home-farm of five hundred acres, one of the finest in Washington county, and has followed farming all his days. He was educated at the Granville Academy, under the instructions of Eli Mack, a prominent educator in that section. Upright in all his dealings, liberal towards all public and benevolent enterprises, of a genial disposition, Mr. Lawrence enjoys the esteem and good-will of all who know him. He was never married. A representation of his fine farmhouse, with portraits of himself and father, appear on another page of this work.

## F O R T   E D W A R D .

THE town of Fort Edward lies on the west border of Washington county, south of its longitudinal centre. It is joined by Kingsbury on the north, Argyle on the east, and Greenwich on the south, while its entire western boundary, against the county of Saratoga, is formed by the Hudson river.

In the east are ridgy highlands, broken with abrupt declivities. Passing west from these, we find less elevated lands, with undulating surface; and on the western side of the town, along the river, is a broad extent of level land. Of streams, the next in size to the Hudson is the Moses Kill, which enters the southeast part of the town from Argyle, and, passing in an exceedingly tortuous course for a distance of about seven miles, and receiving a small tributary from the northeast, flows into the great river. Fort Edward creek, a small stream which enters the river at the village, comes into this town from Kingsbury, where it is known as Moss brook. In that portion of the river which borders the town are five islands, viz., Munroe's island, containing 42 acres; Bell's island (opposite Black House), 3 acres; Taylor's, 70 acres; Galusha's, 30 acres; and Payne's, 3 acres. The Champlain canal traverses the entire length of the town, running parallel to the river for the greater part of the distance, and is joined by the Glen's Falls feeder near the Kingsbury line. The route of the Rensselaer and Saratoga railroad lies diagonally across the northwestern corner, and passes over the river from the village into the county of Saratoga.

The locality of the present village of Fort Edward, being at the southerly terminus of the portage, between the Hudson and the waters of the lake, was universally known as "the great carrying place," and became a most important strategic point and base of military operations from the latter part of the seventeenth century until near the close of the Revolution. The first passage of organized English or colonial forces through this wilderness of pine forests was that of a thousand New York and Connecticut troops, under General Fitz-John Winthrop, who marched from Albany in the summer of 1690, with the object of invading Canada and capturing Montreal in retaliation for the then recent destruction of the settlement of Schenectady.

This expedition, with the minor ones of the two Schuylers and those of General Nicholson in "Queen Anne's War," are fully described in the general history which begins this book. Their principal connection with Fort Edward lies in the fact that they passed through it. The troops of General Nicholson, however, built a fort there in 1819, which was called Fort Nicholson. It was destroyed on the retreat of the army in the autumn of that year, and does not appear to have been rebuilt during the second ex-

pedition of Nicholson, in 1811. The locality, however, was called Fort Nicholson for a long time afterwards.\*

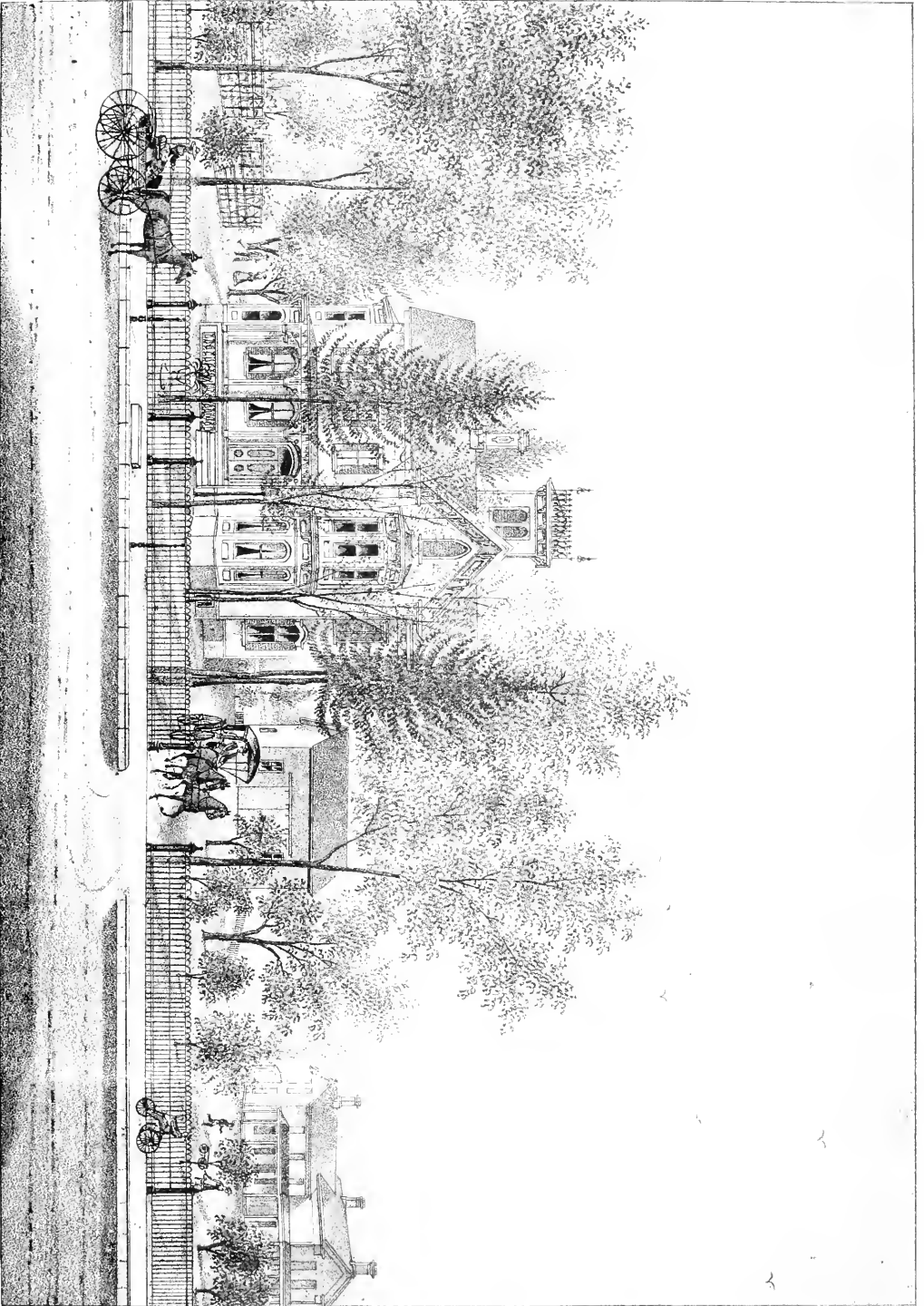
The territory which now forms the town of Fort Edward was covered by that remarkable grant to the Rev. God-fredius Dellius, the granting and nullification of which are also set forth at length in the general history.

The "Schuyler patent," granted July 18, 1740, and the triangular patent of thirteen hundred acres, granted to Stephen Bayard, July 1, 1743, covered four-fifths of the present town, the last named extending north to about the centre of the present village, and both being laid upon the nullified Dellius patent. But in the mean time, Colonel John Henry Lydius, son of Rev. John Lydius, to whom Mr. Dellius is supposed to have transferred his title, being in nowise inclined to yield up his claims as his father's heir, but disposed rather to fortify them by the nine points of possession, entered upon the lands, built a house, and located with his family at old Fort Nicholson; this being, so far as is positively known, the first settlement made within the limits of Washington county, and his daughter Catharine being the first white child born within those limits.†

Colonel Lydius here opened a trade with the Indians, which it may be reasonably inferred was a profitable one. It has also been said that he engaged in lumbering, and

\* Forty years after the construction of this fortification, the Swedish naturalist Kalm, passing this way on a scientific tour from the lower settlements to Canada by way of Lake Champlain, made a halt of several hours for rest at Fort Nicholson. He also traced the old military road, though it was overgrown, and in many places nearly obliterated. In his narrative of that journey, he says, "Above the fall (near Fort Saratoga) the river is very deep again; the water glides along silently, and increases suddenly near the shores. After rowing several miles we passed another waterfall (at Fort Miller), which is longer and more dangerous than the preceding one. . . . We intended to have gone quite up to Fort Nicholson in the canoe, which would have been a great convenience to us, but we found it impossible to get over this upper fall, the canoe being heavy, and scarce any water in the river, except in one place, where it flowed over the rock, and where it was impossible to get up on account of the steepness of the fall. We were accordingly obliged to leave our canoe here, and to carry our baggage through unfrequented woods to Fort Anne, on the river Woodcreek. . . . All the land passed over this afternoon was almost level, and entirely covered with tall and thick forest, in which we continually met with trees which were fallen down, because no one made the least use of the woods. We passed the night in the midst of the forest, plagued with mosquitoes, gnats, and wood lice, and in fear of all kinds of snakes." The level and heavily-timbered lands alluded to were those on the east side of the river, between Fort Miller and Fort Edward village.

† Catharine Lydius, born where Fort Edward village now is, married Henry Cuyler, of Greenbush, and became the mother of four sons and three daughters. Her two eldest sons entered the British service, one becoming a captain in the navy, and the other a colonel in the army. The third son, an officer in the American service, was killed in the War of 1812, and the youngest probably remained a private citizen. Their mother died in Greenbush, about 1818.



RESIDENCE OF A. C. HODGMAN, FORT EDWARD, NEW YORK

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that he built a saw-mill, with a wing-dam running from the east shore to the island; but this is doubtless an error. If he had built a mill at all, he would not have been likely to select so ineligible a site in preference to the excellent ones which offered themselves a little farther up the river. It is probable that his lumbering operations (if any) were confined to the cutting of a few logs along the river and floating them to points below. Through this traffic, and his connection with the Dellins grant, the colonel became quite widely known, and his trading-post often received the designation of "Fort Lydius." The settlement, however, was destined to be short lived; for in November, 1715, the year succeeding the opening of the first French war, it was attacked and burned by French and Indians, under Marin, and the son of Colonel Lydius was carried away a prisoner to Canada. From this time, for a period of ten years, the place remained uninhabited and desolate.\*

In the summer of 1755, the second year of what is distinctively known as the "old French war," a new expedition having been planned against Crown Point, under General William Johnson, this locality again became the scene of martial enterprise. The expedition itself is sufficiently described in the general history. Suffice it to say here, that in July the advance-guard, under General Phineas Lyman, erected a new fortification upon the old site of Fort Nicholson, in the northern angle formed by the river and the creek at their confluence. Its construction was of earth and timber, with ramparts twenty-two feet thick and sixteen feet high, and with a deep moat protecting the front stream to stream. Its form was quadrangular, with three bastions, the fourth angle being covered by the river. The work mounted six guns, and within its inclosure were erected barracks, hospital, storehouse, and magazine. A postern gate at the rear angle opened on the river, and a bridge was thrown across the creek near its mouth. Barracks and storehouses were also erected on the island in the river opposite. The fortification was named for the general who superintended its construction, Fort Lyman, but General Johnson, the commander of the army, afterwards rechristened it Fort Edward, in honor of Edward, Duke of York, grandson of the then reigning sovereign, and brother of George III., thus naming not only the fortress and military post, but also the future town and village.

This was a more formidable defensive work than any which had previously been erected in this part of the province, and it became a point of leading importance in the military movements which crowd the annals of this section for the ensuing quarter of a century. Few traces of the old rampart and fosse can now be seen, but a venerable cottonwood-tree still stands like an unrelieved sentinel over the place, and yearly sheds its balsamic fleece upon the neighboring dwellings, just as of old it was scattered over Nicholson, Johnson, Putnam, and Webb,—an eagle and chicken heart alike.

A substantial military road was constructed from Fort Lyman, or Edward, to the head of Lake George, and south-

ward to Fort Miller and the lower posts; this latter section being on the Saratoga side of the river, and not over the route of the old road of 1709. It should also be borne in mind that the defensive work erected by Colonel Miller, about the same time, was on the west side of the Hudson, opposite to the village, which now bears its name.

In the general history are also detailed at length the operations of Winslow's army in 1756, the humiliating scenes enacted at Fort Edward under the eye of the wretched Webb at the time of the capture of Fort William Henry in 1757, and the subsequent operations of Abercrombie and Amherst. We give place, however, to two minor incidents, occurring at Fort Edward, in both of which that gallant Connecticut soldier and farmer, Israel Putnam, was the chief actor.

After the disbanding of Webb's army, in the autumn of 1757, the command of the fort was given to General Lyman, who set about repairing and strengthening the defenses. In prosecuting this work, about a hundred and fifty laborers had been detailed to cut timber upon the low ground to the eastward of the fort, and a force of one hundred men, under Captain Little, posted as a guard to protect them at their work. One morning, in August, the sentinel upon an advanced post thought he saw a number of birds sailing swiftly along near the ground and directly towards him, nor was he unperceived until an Indian arrow struck in the trunk of a tree at his side. The truth was then apparent! A party of savages had crept up under cover, with the intention of silently murdering the sentinel, and then taking the guard and the laborers by surprise. The man discharged his piece, and fell back on the main body. The laborers fled and gained the shelter of the fort; but Captain Little and his men were not equally fortunate, as General Lyman—fearing a stratagem and an attack on foot—had closed the gates against them; their situation was becoming exceedingly critical, when Major Putnam, who had been stationed on the island, waded ashore with his men on hearing the musketry, and hurried to their assistance. As Putnam passed the fort, the general called from the parapet, ordering him to stop; but he remembered Webb and William Henry, and General Lyman might as well have shouted his command to the rushing waters of the Hudson. The savages recoiled and fled before the determined assault of the rangers, Captain Little was extricated from his peril, and Putnam returned to the island without so much as a reprimand for his disobedience of orders. The locality of this fight was upon the low ground south and southwest of the present Millman house.

Another incident, which occurred at Fort Edward during the following winter, illustrates still more remarkably the dauntless courage of this unassuming Connecticut major. The barracks within the fort accidentally took fire near the northeast bastion. The building was highly combustible, and its opposite end stood only twelve feet from the magazine, in which were stored three hundred barrels of powder. The situation was one of extreme peril, and Colonel Haviland, then in command, ordered the guns of the fort to play on the barracks to demolish them and check the fire, but it was without avail. Putnam, still on the island, heard the cannonade and came to the rescue. He at once formed a

\*One account, however, has it that Colonel Lydius returned, built a stone house on the south side of Fort Edward creek, reopened his Indian trade, and realized great gains therefrom; but we have regarded this as of extremely doubtful authenticity.

bucket line to the river, and himself entered the infernal gap between the fire and the powder; and there he remained emptying the buckets as they came to him, regardless alike of the awful peril, the entreaties of the commanding officer, and the overpowering heat, until, at the end of an hour and a half, the barracks were consumed so that the flames subsided and the magazine was saved; though from the burns and injuries received in that fiery fight the hero was prostrated in the hospital for many days. It was an exploit at which we never cease to marvel, even while we mourn, believing that the actor was Israel Putnam.

After the defeat of Abercrombie at Ticonderoga, on the 5th of July, 1758, the soldiers of his army were brought back to Fort Edward. They began to arrive about the 10th of the month, and the melancholy procession continued until all who were able to bear removal from the lake were collected here, filling the hospital with ghastly, mutilated wrecks of humanity, who died by hundreds. Among the desperately wounded who were brought here from Ticonderoga was Major Duncan Campbell, of the Forty-second Highlanders, who languished in misery for a week until relieved by death. He was interred in the ground which afterwards became the village graveyard, and the spot was marked by a memorial stone; but the great mass of these unfortunates were given to mother earth unknelted, uncoffined, and unknown.\*

Years afterwards excavations for building and other purposes disclosed rows of skeletons whose presence had been unsuspected, and there is little doubt that others remain, perhaps in the very heart of the village, whose resting-places will never be disturbed or discovered.

#### SETTLEMENTS AND SETTLERS.

Very soon after the close of the last French war immigrants began to arrive, and permanent settlements were made within the territory which is now the town of Fort Edward. Nathaniel Gage was, perhaps, the earliest of these, he having settled on the site of the village of Fort Miller about 1762. Patrick Smyth and James Smyth were also among the earliest comers, and settled in 1764 at Fort Edward, where, in 1765, Patrick erected a dwelling of great solidity and of large size for that period. At the raising of the frame it became necessary to send even as far as Salem to procure sufficient help to perform the work. This house, which became successively the headquarters of Schuyler and of Burgoyne, having been since remodeled, is still standing in Fort Edward village, and is the oldest building in Washington county.

The Argyle patent was granted May 21, 1764, and of this grant ten lots laid in present Fort Edward. The number of these lots and the persons to whom set off were as follows: No. 128, Duncan Shaw; 129, Alex. McDougall; 134, John McArthur; 135, John McIntyre; 136, Catharine McHender; 137, Mary Hammel; 138, Duncan Gilchrist; 139, John McIntyre; 140, Mary McLeod; 141, David Torrey. These tracts varied in area from two hundred and fifty to five hundred acres; the only one of the largest size being that of Duncan Gilchrist. Most of these people occupied their lands immediately.

Noah Payne, afterwards a well-known citizen of Fort

Edward, came from Warren, Conn., and settled at Fort Miller in the spring of 1766, and Levi Crocker and Timothy Buel, also from Connecticut, settled in the same locality. Several of the settlers at Fort Miller and its vicinity came hither through the influence and under the patronage of Colonel Wm. Duer, son-in-law of Lord Sterling, and first judge of the county of Charlotte. It is said that he was the first to build saw- and grist-mills at Fort Miller, and that he afterwards built a snuff-mill and a powder-mill. (*Knickerbocker Magazine*, vol. xx, p. 95.) The Sanders and Bell families came about the same time, and James Durkee, from Woodbury, Conn., settled in the east part of the town. He had one daughter, Betsey, and five sons,—Solomon, Thomas, James, Nathan, and Lydius,—and was the ancestor of the numerous and substantial Durkee family in this section. The son, Lydius, was so named for the proprietor of the DeLius patent, from whom those settlers had taken their titles, but afterwards found themselves obliged to purchase again under the Schuyler patent.

That the settlement had grown somewhat in importance seems evident from the fact that it was selected as the place of meeting of the first court held in the county (then Charlotte), which was convened at the house of Patrick Smyth at Fort Edward, then in the town of Argyle, Oct. 19, 1773, under authority of the king of England. The last court under King George's authority was also held at the same place, June 20, 1775.

During the Revolution Fort Edward became again a central point of military operations. The fort had, however, by that time become dilapidated and nearly worthless as a defensive work, and General Schuyler gave this as his opinion of it, in a letter written to General Washington, in 1777; adding that he had often galloped his horse in at one side and out at the other, over the ramparts. To strengthen the position somewhat, several block-houses were erected, in a circular cordon, on the more elevated ground surrounding the fort; one or more being built on the heights on the west side of the river. The exciting events of 1777, the movements of Schuyler and Burgoyne, the irruption of savage hordes and their barbarous murder of the beautiful Jane McCrea, form the subject of the longest and most interesting chapter in the general history.\*

The war and the terrors of invasion not only wholly checked immigration, but caused many of the settlers already here to abandon their homes and flee in panic. Peace, however, caused these to return, and also brought new and large accessions to the population. Among the early settlers at Fort Miller and vicinity, besides those already mentioned, were Peleg Bragg, Thomas Lamb, John

\* The house from which the unfortunate young lady just named went forth to her shocking death is still standing in the village, and forms part of the present residence of Walter Rogers, Esq., at 111 Broadway. The spot where the fool died was done is shown, within a few yards of a noble spring which has been called by her name, on the land of George Bradley, Esq., in the north part of the village. Her remains were buried nearly three miles below the fort, in a spot which was afterwards a part of the farm of Truman Bell, about one quarter of a mile above the Black House. They were disinterred and removed to the old village burial-ground in 1822, but have since been again removed, and now rest in the Union cemetery.



RESIDENCE OF AMASA HOWLAND, FORT EDWARD, NEW YORK.

DESIGNED BY LEONARD S. COFFMAN, PA.





Beers, A. Meacham, Thomas Carpenter, Jesse and Archibald Patrick, Garret Viele, Simeon Taylor, Cyrus Adams, John McAdou, and Philip Viele. We have a list of original members of a Masonic lodge established at Fort Edward in 1787, and we give it here as including the names of many of the settlers in this vicinity at that time; though they were not all within the present town of Fort Edward, but were many of them residents of Kingsbury. The list is as follows: Adiel Sherwood, Hugh McAdam, R. Visgeer, Seth Sherwood,\* P. B. Tearse,† Duncan Shaw, William Bott, Gilbert Carswell, Samuel Harris, Stephen Cuyler, Manning Bull, Murphy McIntyre, Alexander Baldwin, Jr., Thomas Bradshaw, Moses Martin, Isaac B. Payn, Charles Robinson, John Williams, Nicholas McArthur, Eben Wales, Duncan McIntyre, Joseph Adams, Levi Stockwell, Benjamin Johnson, George Jakway, Adam Calderwood, Warren Ferris, Samuel Wilson, Nehemiah Seelye, John Hitchcock, John Perigo, Stephen Mead, Micajah Pettet, Asa Catling, John Watson, Jr., Zima Hitchcock, Benjamin Scott, Isaiah Mead, Stephen Allen, Daniel Barber, Edward S. Salisbury, Elijah Denham, Absalom Heller, Hardehigh Sage, Theodorus Doty, Jr., Peter Tallman, Simon De Ridder, Asa Way, John P. Baker, Samuel Faulkner, Simon Stevens, Henry Sherman, Jr., Philip Smith, Benjamin Bently, James Sheffield, Job Whipple, David Beard, Marmaduke Whipple, Ephraim Patten, Joseph Barry, Joseph B. Berry, Joseph W. Dunham, William Ashmun, Benjamin Haywood, Peter P. French, J. S. Mather, William Chase, Elisha Forbiss, William Hagarty, John Vernon, Matthias Ogden, James Wilson, Isaac Foster, John Hamilton, Abijah Jones, Alpheus Doty.

#### ERECTION OF THE TOWN.

By an act of Legislature, passed April 10, 1818, Fort Edward was detached from Argyle and erected a town, with its present limits. The first town-meeting was held, May 22, 1818, at the house of Solomon Emmons. Present: Timothy Eddy and Timothy Stoughton, Esqs., justices of the peace. Timothy Stoughton was made moderator, and the following town officers were elected, viz.: Supervisor, Moses Carey; town clerk, Walter Rogers; assessors, James Durkee, Daniel Payn; commissioners of highways, Abel Potter, Benjamin Hamlin, John Montgomery; overseers of the poor, Ephraim Crocker; constable and collector, Nicholas McIntyre; constables, Noah Payn, Jr., David Bristol; overseer of highways, Alexander Gilchrist. The officers elected at the last election in Argyle residing within the limits of the new town retained their offices in

\* Seth Sherwood was first a resident of Fort Edward, and afterwards of Kingsbury. He was a most ardent patriot, and suffered greatly by the persecutions of Pat Smyth, Henry Caylo, Munro, and other Tories, having been at one time dragged to Albany, in irons, through their influence. His losses by depreedation, and his contributions of supplies to the government during the Revolution, amounted to nearly two thousand five hundred pounds, of which he never recovered a penny.

† Major Peter B. Tearse was one of the early residents at Fort Edward, and is credited with having built and first occupied the Mc-Ned house (now Walter Rogers'), from which Jane Mc-Crea was taken by the savages. Major Tearse afterwards failed in business and removed to the "Malloy place." His name is found in the list of sheriffs of Washington county.

Fort Edward for the year. The sum of fifty dollars was raised "to defray expenses the current year."

Following is a list of the persons who have since held the office of supervisor in Fort Edward, with the years in which so elected: Timothy Eddy, 1819-20, inclusive, and 1833; James McIntyre, 1830-32; Platt C. Viele, 1834-36; Milton E. Shaw, 1837, 1840, 1844; Wm. S. Norton, 1838-39, 1849; James Stephenson, 1841, 1847; Charles Harris, 1842, 1846, 1850; Abraham I. Fort, 1843, 1848; Wm. Forbes, 1845; Isaac M. Gay, 1851-52; George H. Taylor, 1853, 1858; Caleb Wells, 1854-55; George Satterlee, 1856; Fletcher Coleman, 1857; James Cheeseman, 1859; George B. Musher, 1860; Solomon R. Durkee, 1861-62; Melvin A. Nash, 1863-71, inclusive; David Underwood, 1872; Michael Mory, 1873-75, inclusive; Edgar Hull, 1876-77.

The list of town clerks is as follows: Walter Rogers, 1818; John Crocker, 1819-21; Samuel T. Shepherd, 1822-26, inclusive; Timothy Stoughton, 1827, 1833, 1846, 1855; Daniel T. Payn, 1828-29, 1838; John C. Viele, 1830-32; Milton E. Shaw, 1834-36; Joseph Stewart, 1837; Samuel Bennett, 1839; Nicholas Rogers, 1840, 1842; Edward Washburn, 1841; Thomas McCollum, 1843; Morrill Sprague, 1844; Warren Sprague, 1845; George M. Sanders, 1847-49; A. D. Wait, 1850; John Parry, 1851; Bradley S. Bennett, 1852, 1858-60, 1863-65; James S. Bell, 1853-54; Fletcher Coleman, 1856; Lemuel C. Holmes, 1857; Russell W. Pratt, 1861-62; James H. Cheeseman, 1866-71, inclusive, and 1873-76, inclusive; David H. King, 1872; Aaron B. Cole, 1877.

Among those who held the office of justice of the peace in Fort Edward before 1827 were Timothy Stoughton, Timothy Eddy, Timothy N. Allen, Samuel T. Shepherd, S. L. Viele, Warren Bell. The list of those elected in and since that year is as follows: David Matthews, 1827; Ebenezer Kimball, 1827; Samuel T. Shepherd, 1830, 1850, 1854, 1859; Samuel Bennett, 1831, 1838, 1846, 1862; Edward Fullerton, 1832; Milton E. Shaw, 1832, 1834, 1864; David Sanders, 1833, 1839, 1843; Marcus Button, 1835, 1843; John F. Gandall, 1836; Warren Bell, 1837; Walter Rogers, 1840; Nathan Payn, 1840; Nicholas McIntyre, 1841, 1845, 1852, 1858; Benjamin Rowell, 1842; Timothy Stoughton, 1844, 1849; Reuben Durkee, 1846; Jacob Bitely, 1847, 1851; Elias Durkee, 1848; Warren S. Fox, 1849; James McIntyre, 1850, 1863-64, 1868-69; Edwin Crane, 1853, 1857, 1872; Elisha H. Ferris, 1855; James L. Reynolds, 1856, 1860, 1865, 1868; George Gay, 1858; John W. Bassett, 1863; Leonard Vanderwerker, 1864; Sidney Bell, 1865; David Lane, 1866; William Robinson, 1866; Wm. H. Matthews, 1867, 1871; Edgar Hull, 1867; William R. De Garne, 1869, 1872; Charles Ackerman, 1870; John Clark, 1872; Linus W. Bishop, 1873; Sidney Betts, 1874; Walter M. Lane, 1875; Daniel W. Taylor, 1876; D. D. Winn, 1877; George Scott, 1877.

The office of collector has been held by the following persons: Nicholas McIntyre, 1818-19; James Baldwin, 1820-21; John Crocker, 1822; Francis Gleason, 1823; Edward Fullerton, 1824-28, inclusive; Alexander Tifford, 1829; George Button, 1830; David Taylor, 1831, 1855;

William Bristol, 1832, 1835; Charles Payn, 1833; Christopher Van Dusen, 1834-38, inclusive; Stephen Scovill, 1839-40, 1847; Stephen Bitely, 1811, 1848-49, 1854; Alexander Gilchrist, 1842-43; Edward Washburn, 1844; Solomon Durkee, 1845; Absalom Livermore, 1846; Leonard Vanderwerker, 1850; Gideon Carswell, 1851; Bushrod M. Sherwood, 1852; Ansel C. Durkee, 1853; Thomas Bristol, 1856, 1860; Jonathan S. Hubbard, 1857-58; Charles Harris, 1859; Albert J. Robinson, 1861-62; George M. Sanders, 1863; James Bennett, 1867; John Somers, 1864; George B. Mosher, 1865; Walter M. Lane, 1866; P. O'Brien, 1868; Robert Taylor, 1869; Halsey W. Stoughton, 1870-71; H. S. Wells, 1873; E. P. Morgan, 1874; James Downey, 1875; James M. Russell, 1876; James Mickel, 1877.

Other officers for 1877 are: Assessor, William Doig; commissioner of highways, E. Flanagan; overseers of the poor, Seth Parish, L. Vanderwerker; auditors, Edwin Crane, D. Brislin, A. C. Hodgeman; board of excise, B. M. Tasker, Michael Mory, J. H. Viele.

#### FORT EDWARD VILLAGE.

The principal land-owner at Fort Edward in the early days was Mr. John Eddy, who held a tract of seven hundred acres, comprising the whole northern portion of the present village. William Finn was also a large owner in the south part, in the vicinity of the old fort. His house stood where now is the residence of Morrill Grace, Esq., and there also was his store, he being one of the early merchants of the place. Another, and perhaps an earlier merchant, was James Rogers, whose store was on the present site of the Somers block. This was before 1800, and at the same time Peter Hilton was keeping a store where now is the engine-house on Broadway. Ebenezer Kimball had a small store in the lower corner of the lot where Timothy Stoughton's house now is, and this he afterwards removed to a small building, which is still standing, on the east side of Broadway, below Notre Dame street. Colonel John Kane had his residence and a store in a long frame house, still standing, across the canal from the Milliman House, and owned by James Baldwin. This was considered a fine establishment in those early times, and was probably the first opened in the village. Dr. John Lawrence, who had been a surgeon in Burgoyne's army, married Colonel Kane's daughter Abigail, Aug. 11, 1775, and afterwards became himself one of the merchants of Fort Edward. A very early store was also kept in the house which had been built by Patrick Smyth. Livy Stoughton came here in 1811, and opened a store on the west side of Broadway, above where Mr. Walter Rogers now lives. Daniel W. Wing came from Sandy Hill to Fort Edward in 1820, probably on account of the prospective opening of the canal, and establishing himself where Davis' drug-store now is, became, and for many years continued to be, the principal merchant of the village.

It may be said that Dr. Willoughby, who lived where the Milliman House now stands, was the first physician, for although Dr. Lawrence was before him, the latter practiced little, being more inclined to merchandising. Dr. Mouton was the next, and not much later. The first and the only

lawyer for many years was Matthias Ogden, whose office stood on or near the present site of the St. James Hotel. The first tavern was kept by Russell Rossiter, in the Yellow House,<sup>8</sup> and this was afterwards kept for a long time by Robert Anderson.

Another was the Baldwin Tavern, near the old fort. A public-house was kept by John Eddy, and afterwards by Asa Eddy, at the corner of Broadway and Eddy street, and one by Jasper Deuel, where the Eldridge House now is. The Mansion House, also kept by Deuel, was a well-known tavern in Fort Edward for many years, and is the same which, having been removed a short distance southwest from its ancient site, and remodeled, is now known as the Milliman House.

The Champlain canal was opened hence to Whitehall in 1822. Here was then the summit level, fed from the Hudson by means of a dam nine hundred feet long, twenty-eight feet high, with feeder-canal about one-half mile long. In the fall of 1822, this dam was partially carried away, causing damage and interrupting navigation. The cost of construction of dam and the repairs was ninety-two thousand dollars. At that time there was no canal between Fort Edward and Fort Miller, but boats passed between these points on the slack-water of the Hudson, entering and leaving the canal at Fort Edward by the passage of three locks. In 1828 this arrangement was abandoned, and the canal opened along the east bank of the river to Fort Miller. In 1828 (April 14) the Fort Edward Bridge company was incorporated, and in the following year the first bridge was built across the Hudson, connecting Fort Edward with the Saratoga side.

In 1845 the State sold the old feeder and dam to certain citizens of Fort Edward; the completion of the Glen's Falls feeder having long before rendered them unnecessary for the use of the canal. In the fall of 1848 the Saratoga and Washington railroad was opened to this place, and the station established at the Broadway crossing; but afterwards, upon the opening of the Glen's Falls road, the station was removed to East street to give room for the tracks necessary to connect the two roads.

The opening of railway facilities, and the establishment of manufactories upon the water-power then recently purchased from the State, gave a sudden impetus to the prosperity and growth of the village, and caused it soon after to assume a new municipal dignity and importance.

#### VILLAGE INCORPORATION.

The village of Fort Edward was incorporated by order of the court of sessions Aug. 28, 1849, and at a meeting of the electors, called in pursuance of the court's order, and held at the house of Gideon Carswell on the 28th of September following, the said incorporation was ratified by a vote of eighty-one to sixty-seven. The area of territory comprehended in the described boundaries was one thousand acres, embracing the greater part of the island in the river now known as Freeman's island. The officers elected at

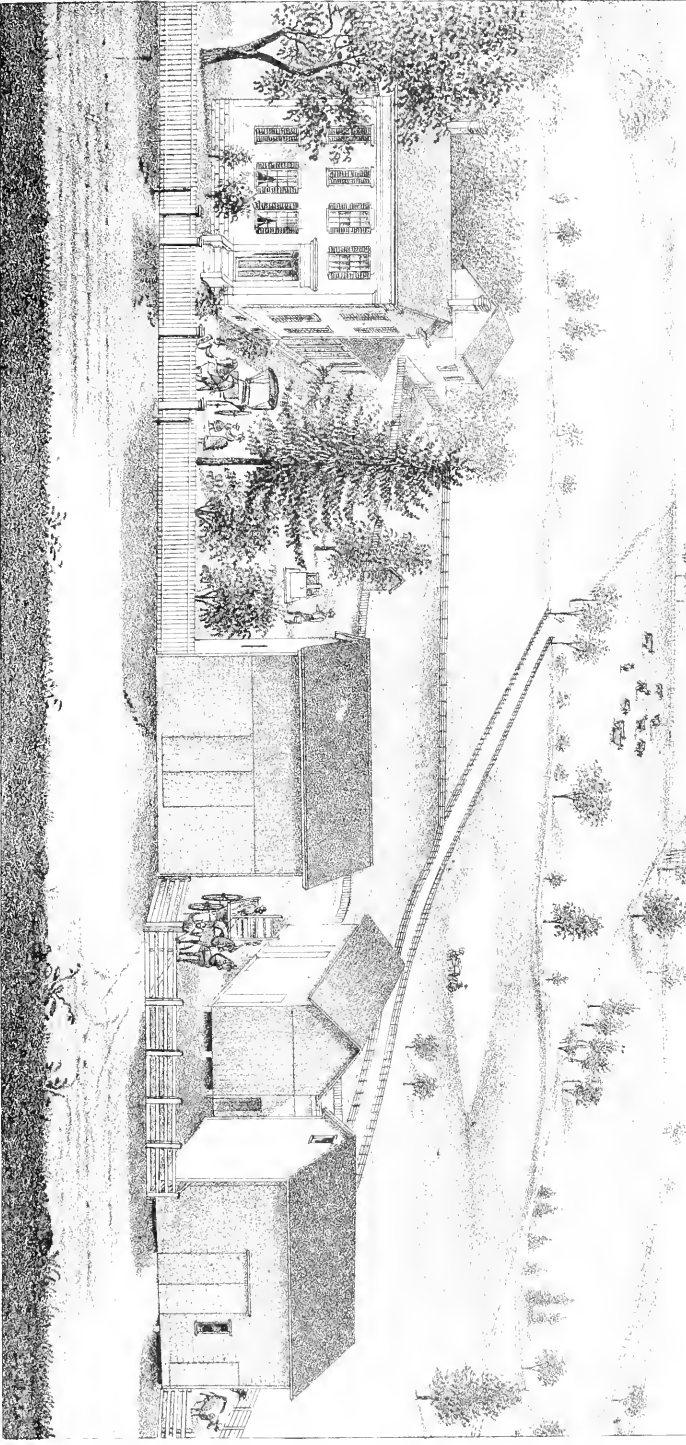
<sup>8</sup>The same before mentioned as erected by Patrick Smyth. Originally it was gambrel-roofed, but was changed to its present form by Colonel Abraham I. Fort, since which it has been known as "the old Fort House."



Alex. Carswell



MRS. ALEXANDER CARSWELL



RESIDENCE OF ALEXANDER CARSWELL, Fort Miller Washington Co. N.Y.



the first charter election were as follows: Trustees, F. D. Hodgeman, Charles Harris, James R. Gandall, Daniel S. Carswell, John Williams; assessors, Edward Washburn, H. W. Bennett, George H. Taylor; collector, Edwin Crane; treasurer, E. B. Nash; clerk, William Wright.

There appears no record of elections or other proceedings in the years 1854-56, and, on Feb. 26, 1857, an act was passed by the Legislature "to revive, amend, and continue the charter of the village of Fort Edward;" of which the effect was to restore to the village the corporate powers and privileges which had lapsed through the omissions above mentioned. At the first election held under this act, May 1, 1857, A. Dallas Wait, George H. Taylor, Caleb Welis, George W. Tilford, and John E. McIntyre were elected trustees.

On the 30th of March, 1859, an act was passed "to enlarge the bounds of the village of Fort Edward, to make the same a separate road district, and confer additional powers on the trustees and taxable inhabitants of the said village," the immediate object of this act being to facilitate the construction of the bridge across the Hudson to the town of Moreau.

An act amendatory of the village charter was passed by the Legislature April 14, 1866; and on the 25th of February, 1873, the electors voted "to adopt the act of April 20, 1870, for the incorporation of villages."

Following is given a list of the gentlemen who have filled the office of president of the village, with the years of their election or appointment: Frederick D. Hodgeman, 1849; A. Dallas Wait, 1850, 1857-58; Russell Hiecock, 1851; Daniel Carswell, 1852; Edwin Crane, 1853; James L. Reynolds, 1859-60, 1873; Edwin B. Nash, 1861-62, 1865-66, 1869-70; George Satterlee, 1863-64, 1875, 1877; Peter Rozell, 1867; Caleb Welis, 1868; Edgar De Forest, 1871; H. W. Stoughton, 1872; John A. Russell, 1874; David Underwood, 1876.

#### MILLS AND MANUFACTORIES.

The first utilization of water-power in Fort Edward village was by Timothy Eddy, Esq., who erected a clothing-mill, nearly on the site of the present foundry and machine-shop of J. Osgood & Son, before the building of the canal. Its motive power was furnished by a small stream, which came from the northeast and entered the river near that point. On the construction of the old feeder it absorbed this stream, but the mill was entitled to, and continued to receive, an equal amount of water from the feeder. The proprietors following Mr. Eddy cannot all be named; but the mill was run by — Waldron, in 1827, — Williams, in 1832, and afterwards by Enos and Gardner Howland as a manufactory of coarse papers, this being the first manufactory of paper of any kind in Fort Edward or its vicinity. The mill remained in existence until the purchase of the old feeder from the State.

The first saw-mill was erected at the feeder-dam, about 1822, by McInethon Wheeler and Jarvis Martin. The later proprietors, if any, are not known. It stood on the present site of Teft & Russell's mill.

A grist-mill, in Fort Edward village, was built about 1824, by D. W. Wing, Samuel B. Cook, and John

McIntyre, using water from the old feeder at the waste weir. It was run by E. B. Nash, from 1832 to 1844, about which time it was abandoned, and was afterwards used in the building of the mill now owned by the grist mill company. The above mentioned were all the mills which had been put in operation in Fort Edward village prior to 1845.

In that year a number of gentlemen of Fort Edward purchased from the State the old feeder and feeder-dam at this place, and also purchased from Timothy Eddy, Esq., all his reversionary right in the said property, as well as ten acres of land contiguous to and below the dam, for the purpose of establishing mill-sites. The names of these purchasers were E. B. Nash, H. W. Bennett, D. W. Wing, James Cheesman, Morrill Grace, Lansing G. Taylor, E. Washburn, Abraham I. Fort, and John Doty. These afterwards associated with themselves Jonathan S. Beach, G. Kennedy, Harvey Chapman, Roseius Kennedy, and Frederick D. Hodgeman, and together became incorporated as the Fort Edward Manufacturing Company; the object of which was to promote the establishment of manufacturing industries in Fort Edward village, by furnishing sites and power to persons who might be desirous of engaging in such enterprise. In accordance with a condition of the purchase, they cut down the dam from twenty-eight feet to its present height of sixteen feet, and it is from this that all the water-power in the village is now furnished.

Hodgeman & Palsler's paper-manufactory is the successor of an establishment erected about 1850, by the Hudson River Iron and Machine Company for the Fort Edward Manufacturing Company, as a cotton-factory. It was never used as such, however, but remained unoccupied until September, 1853, when it was purchased by J. S. Beach & Co., who formed a stock company, "The Fort Edward Manufacturing Company," by whom it was run as a paper-mill for a number of years, then rented to Gardner Howland and J. B. Palsler, who admitted F. D. Hodgeman, forming Howland, Palsler & Co., under whom it was destroyed by fire in 1866. Hodgeman & Palsler then purchased the property from the company, rebuilt the works, and so continued until 1872, when they were again burned, and the proprietors erected the present mill. The mill manufactures printing paper amounting to about eight hundred tons annually, and employs about sixty hands.

The Fort Edward blast furnace was erected and put in operation in 1854, by George Harvey & Co. Its location is on Mill street, eight hundred feet below the dam, from which the water is brought in a flume. It is now owned by the Albany and Rensselaer Iron and Steel Company, and is running on Bessemer pig-iron, of which its capacity of production is twenty-five tons per day. The ores used are chiefly from Crown Point and Fort Ann. The works employ an average of about fifty men, and are under the general management of John F. Harris, Esq.

Bradley & Underwood's saw-mill was built in 1846, and went into operation with one gang and two English saws. It now runs five gangs, with a capacity of one hundred and twenty thousand feet per day. Runs about six months in the year, and employs sixty to seventy-five hands.

Teft & Russell's saw-mill has four gangs of saws, cuts

about one hundred thousand feet of lumber daily, runs about six months in the year, and employs about sixty hands. This is a consolidation of two mills, built in the years 1846 and 1847, the former by Beach & Hodgeman (one gang and one English), and the latter by Scott Sherwood (one gang and two English).

The records of the canal collector's office show that the total value of the forest products cleared at Fort Edward in 1877 was \$1,483,899, viz., lumber, 119,655,972 feet; timber, 256,298 cubic feet; staves, 4,636,000; wood, 10,532 cords.

The grist-mill of S. R. and W. E. Durkee, at the corner of Mill and Mechanic streets, is the same which was built by F. D. Hodgeman, in 1846, a portion of the old Wing & McIntyre mill being used in its construction. After Mr. Hodgeman, the ownership passed successively to Hodgeman & Valentine, J. Usher & Son, Haxstun & Ottmann, Russell & Cole, T. J. Potter & Co., and the present proprietors, whose style is "The Grist-Mill Company of Fort Edward." A plaster-mill is also connected with it.

The steam saw, grist-, and planing-mill, and sash, blind-, and door-factory of N. B. Milliman is located on South Broadway, at the southern end of the village. The first mill on this site was erected by the same owner, in 1861, and was similar to the present establishment, except that it included no grist-mill. It was destroyed by fire in July, 1877, and rebuilt in 1877-78. When running to full capacity it employs twenty-five hands.

The foundry and machine-shop of J. Osgood & Son was built by the Fort Edward Iron and Machine Company, in 1848. Messrs. Bradley & Underwood purchased and still own an interest in the works, which have been operated successively by Lyman Cox, Osgood Brothers, and the present firm. The same power also drives the broom-handle factory of — Burnham, started by Harvey Wells, and employing three to five men. Location, next above the grist-mill.

The stoneware manufactory of Ottman Brothers & Co. was first run as a sash- and blind factory by Thayer & Holton, then as a handle-factory, and, in the fall of 1865, was put to its present use by J. A. & C. W. Underwood. It was afterwards run by Haxstun, Ottman & Co., and since the fall of 1872 by the present proprietors. The works have three kilns, and manufacture jugs, pots, and Rockingham ware, employing about twenty men and consuming about six hundred tons of clay and fifteen hundred cords of wood annually.

The stoneware manufactory of Satterlee & Mory, located on Mill street, adjoining the foundry, was established by George Satterlee, in 1859. Michael Mory was admitted in 1861, and the firm became as at present. The works have two kilns, and employ about fifteen hands, manufacturing same ware as the Ottman Brothers.

The Fort Edward Stoneware Company (A. K. Haxstun & Co.) manufacture the same ware as the other potteries. Their works, located at the corner of Broadway and Argyle street, were erected and started by themselves in 1875. They use steam-power, have two kilns, and employ twelve to fifteen hands. The clay used in this and the other potteries is brought from Amboy, N. J.

The bridge-works of Melvin A. Nash, located in the north part of the village, were started, in 1875, by Cooper & Nash, for the manufacture of iron bridges. They do excellent work, which may be seen spanning many of the streams in this region. About fifteen hands are employed here.

The Hillside brick-kiln of C. H. Ransom is located about one mile north of the village, on the canal. This establishment manufactures pressed bricks by steam-power. Smith's brick-kiln, about one mile below the village on the canal, employs four or five men.

The malt-house of Geo. H. Taylor was put in operation by Geo. H. Taylor & Co., about 1852. Its yearly production is about twenty thousand bushels, and it employs three to five men.

The ale brewery of Durkee & Co. is a large brick establishment on the canal at the northeast part of the village, having a yearly capacity of ten thousand barrels, and employing about twelve men. This was started, in 1858, by S. R. Durkee and Geo. H. Taylor. A malt-house was added soon after, and is now carried on with the brewery. A brewery, carried on by John Mackinbill, formerly stood where George H. Taylor's block now is, and adjoining it was a distillery (the only one in Fort Edward), started probably as early as 1825, and afterwards carried on by Joshua Deuel.

The boat-yard of E. P. Heustis, on the canal above the brewery, and the dry-dock company (Northup & Vanderwerker), at the old lock, do something respectively in the way of building and repairing canal-boats. Brougham's match and broom factory, on South Broadway, has run a number of years, and employs three to five hands.

#### THE WATER SUPPLY.

Nearly or quite as early as the year 1800, an aqueduct was constructed for the purpose of supplying water to the few inhabitants of the locality which is now Fort Edward village. William Finn, Dr. John Lawrence, David Scovill, and others, were proprietors of this enterprise, and their supply was drawn from springs north of the village. The old aqueduct shares passed through various hands into those of Russell W. Pratt and other gentlemen, by whom the present water-works were constructed.

The Fort Edward Water-works Company was incorporated April 10, 1855. President, Russell W. Pratt; secretary, John Parry. The original stockholders were R. W. Pratt, John McIntyre, George H. Taylor, S. R. Durkee, John Parry, and William J. Whitehouse.

Their supply of water is drawn from two reservoirs, fed by perennial springs. The Case reservoir is upon lands of Sanford Case, and the McIntyre reservoir is so called because constructed on land of John McIntyre. Both these lie about one mile from the village, towards the northeast and north respectively. The company have laid about five miles of pipe, and furnish water to a large portion of the village, and to the tanks of the Rensselaer and Saratoga railroad. The present officers of the company are G. H. Taylor, president; David Underwood, vice-president; S. R. Durkee, treasurer; Zach. Taylor, secretary.

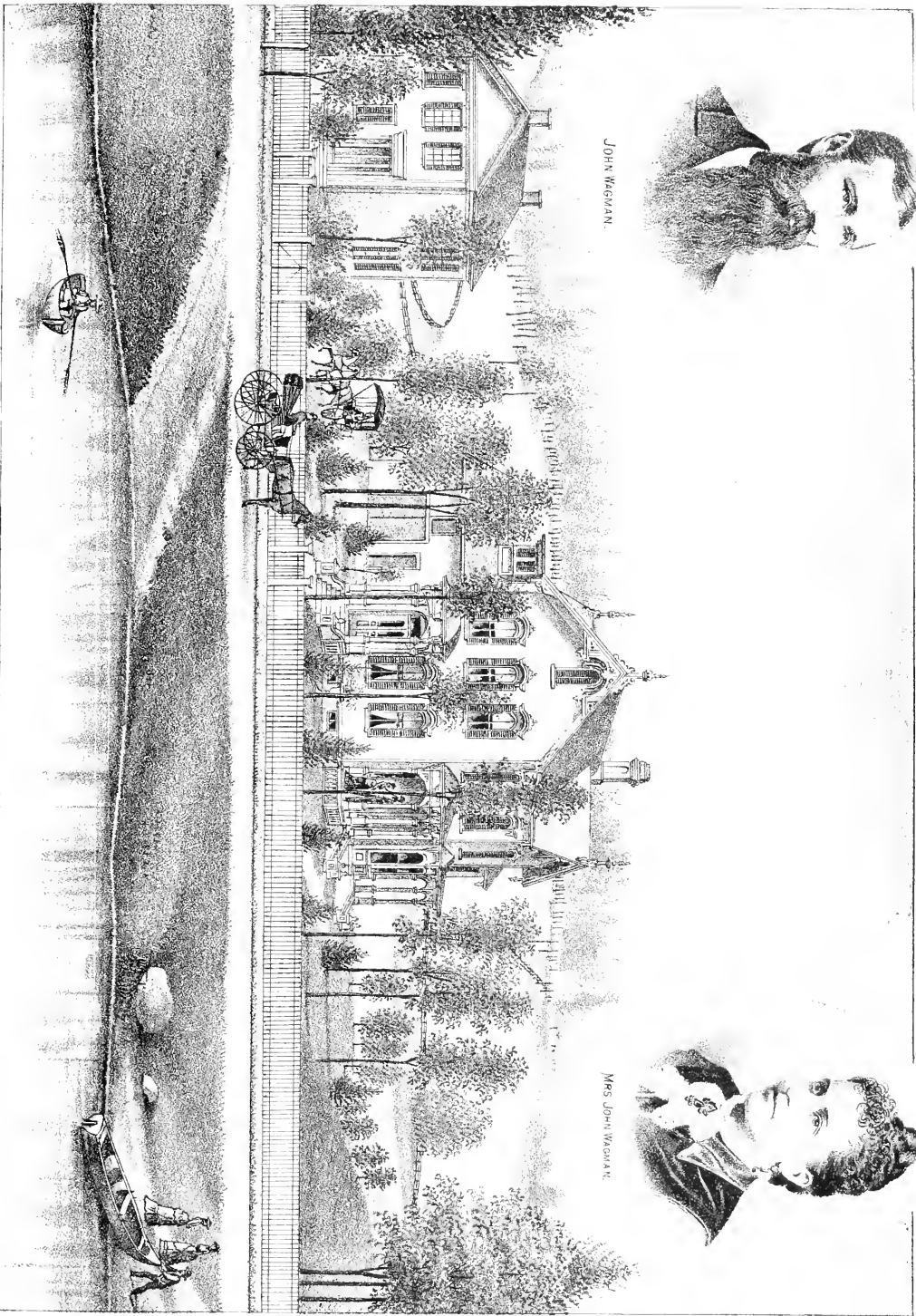
A portion of the north part of the village is supplied



JOHN WAGONER.



Mrs. JOHN WAGONER.



RESIDENCE OF JOHN WAGONER, FORT MILLER, WASHINGTON CO., N. Y.









Photos. by Wm. Nims, Fort Edward, N. Y.

*John McIntyre*

*Lucy Maria McIntyre*

The subject of this sketch was born in the year 1796, in the town of Fort Edward. His father, Duncan McIntyre, was a teamster in the Revolutionary war, settled in Washington county about the time of its close, and located on six hundred acres of land, a grant from the king of England to the McIntyre family, near the village of Fort Edward. This land was occupied in common with his brother, Murphy McIntyre.

His grandfather was an emigrant from Scotland, and came to this country prior to the war for independence, and is supposed to have settled in Columbia Co., N. Y. Of Duncan McIntyre's family there were seven sons and one daughter, of whom John was the second son, and spent his minority at work on the farm at home, receiving an ordinary common-school education. Upon coming of age he became a sub-contractor for building the Lake Champlain Canal, then in process of construction, and afterwards a contractor. In these operations he became very successful. The canal completed, he went to New York, where he engaged extensively in dock building and building breakwaters, which business he continued for some thirty years with varying success.

During these years he invested quite largely in real estate at home, and at one time owned some fine farms. He was an active business man, self-reliant, a man of strict integrity of purpose. In the year 1817 he married Miss Lucy Maria, daughter of Daniel Eaton and Nancy Charter. The former was a native of Connecticut, but moved to Vermont, where he was married, and became a farmer. He raised a family of ten children, two sons and eight daughters, of whom Mrs. McIntyre was the fourth. Her father died in Vermont, at the age of about eighty-five years. Her paternal grandfather was in the American-Franco-English war, and assisted in building the fort at Fort Edward. The latter was a native of Edinburgh, Scotland, and came to America with her father and mother and two brothers, James and Alex-

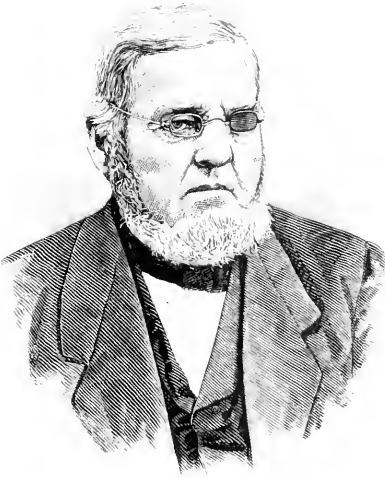
ander, in the year 1776. She lived to the advanced age of eighty-nine, and died at Castleton, Vermont, in November, 1857.

To Mr. and Mrs. McIntyre have been born five children,—Adelia Olivia, wife of the late Edwin Smith, of New York city; James Stewart, who married Miss Margaret Williams, of Stillwater, N. Y.; John Edwin (deceased); Elizabeth Isabella (deceased); and Lucy Maria (deceased).

Mrs. McIntyre is, at the time of the writing of this sketch, in her eighty-first year, having been born Sept. 29, 1797. Soon after her marriage she became a member of the Methodist Episcopal church at Fort Edward, and remained a devoted Christian and member of that church until about the year 1852, when she united with the Episcopal church, of which she is still a member, in 1878.

Mrs. McIntyre remembers Fort Edward without any churches, and limited opportunities for obtaining any education. She has seen and passed through the various changes of upwards of threescore years as a resident of the place, and seen the rude log cabin supplanted by elegant residences, school and church edifices established, and now remains as one of the pioneer women of the early days in Washington county. She retains, to a very remarkable degree, strength of body and a clear mind, and is able to give readily many of the facts for this sketch.

John McIntyre was first connected with the old Federalist party, afterwards with the Democratic party, and during the latter years of his life was a Republican. He was the Democratic nominee for Congress in Washington county in 1834, but the large Republican majority prevented his election. Mr. McIntyre was not a professional politician in any sense of the term, but principally devoted his life to active business. He was always very much interested in the establishment of good society, and made liberal contributions for the support of both church and school. He died in the year 1862.



Photos. by Wm. Sims, Fort Edward, N. Y.

*John MacGregor*

*Charlotte Cameron*

JOHN MAC GREGOR.

The family from which the subject of this sketch traces its descent is traced to Griogar, third son of Alpin Mac-Achà, king of Scotland, who commenced his reign in 787. Doungheal, the elder son, gave the patronymic MacGregor to his posterity, and his brother Guarai was founder of the clan since distinguished as MacQuarrie. The family has had representatives in the battle of Bannockburn, in the invasion of Ireland, and many of the important changes in Scottish history. The military power of the MacGregors in 1645 was one thousand, when they were persecuted by some of the most powerful clans of Scotland, notwithstanding which, there was a feeling of respect and sympathy for them throughout the Highlands, and to this day "Clann-na-Griogar" is frequently given as a spontaneous and cordially received toast.

The homestead of the family in Scotland was Thorn Hill, in Perthshire. William MacGregor emigrated to America in the year 1785, in company with his two brothers, James and John. The three brothers all had trades. William and James were tanners, curriers, and shoemakers. John became a very prominent merchant in New York city, in partnership with his brother Alexander, who subsequently came to this country. All these four young men had to commence with in a strange land was their hands, and hearts willing to do.

William worked at the shoe trade for a few years in New York, and came to Saratoga, where his main business was farming. After coming to Saratoga county he married Miss Charlotte Cameron, in the year 1793, who had come over the water on the same ship with himself, and was descended from one of the most influential and prominent Scottish families. He settled in the town of Northumberland, and hence became one of the early pioneers of that part of Saratoga county. He lived to be seventy-four years of age, and died in the year 1834. His wife died June 22, 1829, aged sixty-six years.

From this union were born eleven children, of which the

subject of this memoir was eldest son, being born May 8, 1797, and is, at the time of the writing of this sketch, nearly eighty-one years of age, and able to give the facts for this biography. He received while young the careful training of a very intelligent and cultured mother, and a judicious and careful father; but, aside from that, received little education from school. Mr. MacGregor remained at home until he was over thirty years of age, engaged in farming and rafting lumber down the Hudson, finding a market in Albany and New York.

In the year 1827 he married Miss Charlotte, daughter of John Beakman and Catharine Ten Eyck; the former a native of Rensselaer Co., N. Y., the latter a native of Albany Co., N. Y.

Mrs. MacGregor was born in 1798, March 8; was a woman of great decision of character, of correct moral habits, and is said never in a single instance to have prevaricated, but remained as she had been taught in her youth, faithful to all the principles of true womanhood. She died Nov. 5, 1874.

Mr. MacGregor received little assistance from his father, pecuniarily, at the time of his marriage, and after farming for nine years went to Clinton county and engaged in lumbering, buying a large tract of pine timber land. Here he remained for twenty years, and in 1853 went to Saratoga, thence to Connecticut, and bought a place at Saybrook, where he lived for seven years, and in 1863 came to Fort Edward, where he has since lived. In his business operations he was successful, and has spent a life of constant activity. Characteristic of Mr. MacGregor is his integrity of purpose, his unassuming and plain way. What he lacked in early education has been largely made up by extensive reading.

In politics he was originally a Whig, but upon the formation of the Republican party became an ardent supporter of that party. His firmness and resolution to do what he conceived to be right have gained for him the high esteem of all with whom he has been associated during his life.



with excellent water from the McCrea spring, owned by George Bradley, Esq.

#### GAS-WORKS

have never been constructed at Fort Edward, though propositions to that effect have several times been made, and privileges granted to companies. Articles of incorporation were filled by "The Fort Edward Gas-Light Company," June 19, 1875, but the introduction of gas into the village in the near future now seems improbable.

#### FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The Fort Edward fire department dates from the purchase of the old hand-engine "Relief" in the summer of 1857. At a village-meeting, held on the 9th of June, in that year, it was voted to raise fifteen hundred dollars for purchase of engine and hose-cart, two hundred and twelve dollars for four hundred feet of hose, eight hundred dollars for the building of an engine-house, two hundred and fifty dollars for lot, purchased of E. Washburn, on which to erect the same, two hundred and eighty dollars for hydrants, and fifty-eight dollars for hooks, ladders, and buckets. A fire-company of forty-six members was organized for the new engine, and a hook-and-ladder company of thirty members appointed by the trustees. At a meeting held on the 9th of December following, it was voted to raise fifty dollars for suction hose, four hundred dollars additional to complete engine-house, four hundred and fifty dollars for leather hose, and three hundred dollars for hooks, ladders, and buckets. Soon after, six hundred dollars was raised for construction of cisterns.

In June, 1874, a steam fire-engine (the John F. Harris) was purchased of Clapp & James, of Hudson, N. Y.; the sum of four thousand dollars having been voted for that purpose, as well as fifteen hundred dollars for the purchase of a lot, and five thousand dollars for the erection of an engine-house thereon; three hundred dollars for hooks and ladders, and seven hundred dollars for hose. The steamer's first company was organized with thirty-one members, May 27, 1874. President, John F. Harris; vice-president, B. M. Tasker; secretary, David H. King; captain, A. A. Van Loon; assistant, W. S. Durkee; treasurer, Francis B. Davis.

The composition of the present fire department is as follows: chief engineer, James Mickel; assistant engineer, E. E. Groesbeck; secretary, W. H. Lowe; treasurer, John C. Tefft.

*John F. Harris Steamer Company, No. 1*, has about fifty active members. President, Edward Matthews; vice-president, H. S. Wells; captain, W. S. Durkee; assistant, W. C. Wilder; secretary, W. H. Lowe; treasurer, William Black; steward, M. M. Terriault; engineer, A. M. George.

*Satterlee Hose Company, No. 2* (incorporated), has forty active members. President, D. R. Williamson; vice-president, F. E. Barton; foreman, A. J. Mullin; first assistant, S. P. Godfrey; second assistant, J. F. Loughlin; secretary, E. L. Crawford; treasurer, A. R. Wing; steward, A. L. Moore; trustees, Charles Matthews, John Pair, T. F. Stoughton.

*John R. Durkee Hose Company, No. 3*, about forty

members. President, J. R. Durkee; vice-president, A. E. De Forest; foreman, O. F. Gillechrist; first assistant, Charles W. Dean; second assistant, S. Oppenheimer; secretary, E. E. Groesbeck; treasurer, N. E. Cook; steward, M. Russell. No company is attached to the old "Relief" engine, which is housed with the steamer in the house on Broadway.

The village has never been visited by any extensive conflagration. One of the most destructive fires was that of Nov. 19, 1877, when the Collegiate Institute was destroyed. The fire department did good service on that occasion in saving neighboring property, although their water supply was drawn from a great distance. From canal, river, cisterns, and water-works a supply of water sufficient for purposes of extinguishment is usually accessible in most parts of the village.

#### SOCIETIES.

*Washington Lodge, No. 11, F. and A. M.*, was organized June 25, 1787, with Adiel Sherwood, W. M.; ———, S. W.; Hugh McAdam, J. W.; Ryzier Visgoer, Sec.; Seth Sherwood, Treas.; and seventy-eight members. The lodge lost its organization about 1820, but was soon after revived; reorganized and removed to Sandy Hill. It finally went down in the anti-Masonic hurricane, about 1830.

*Fort Edward Lodge, No. 267, F. and A. M.*, was organized by dispensation, July 1, 1852, with about forty members. The first officers were C. G. Smith, W. M.; Caleb Wells, S. W.; F. J. J. Kinney, J. W.

The present membership is about one hundred. The officers for 1878 are James Mickel, W. M.; George Godfrey, S. W.; W. M. F. Craft, J. W.; Samuel Godfrey, Treas.; David M. Odell, Sec.; George Turner, S. D.; Jesse Stanley, J. D.; Rufus Smith, Tyler.

*Fort Edward Chapter, No. 171, R. A. M.*, was chartered in 1867. W. R. Ottman, H. P.; R. W. Pratt, K.; W. M. Lane, Scribe. The present membership is sixty-two. The officers for 1878 are William A. Fox, H. P.; H. McFarland, K.; John Thompson, Scribe; T. R. Wade, Treas.; W. M. F. Craft, Sec.; O. O. Niles, C. of H.; Z. P. Ruggles, R. A. C.; King Super, M. I. V.; Charles Payne, M. 2 V.; C. A. Elmore, M. 3 V.; Rufus Smith, Tyler.

*John McCrea Lodge, No. 267, I. O. of O. E.*, was instituted Aug. 10, 1848, with over fifty members. The first officers were John E. McIntyre, N. G.; W. S. De Wolf, V. G.; George A. Raymond, R. S.; H. Willard, P. S.; S. Carrington, Treas. The lodge was organized Feb. 21, 1871, with eighty-five members. The officers for 1878 are George Crandall, N. G.; E. P. Morgan, V. G.; O. O. Niles, R. S.; D. M. Martin, P. S.; W. J. Irving, Treas.

*The American Order of United Workmen* was organized in Fort Edward village Feb. 4, 1878, with the following officers: H. McFarland, P. M. W.; T. R. Wade, M. W.; Charles W. Carey, Foreman; Ernest Elmore, Overseer; Edward Crawford, Recorder; David Whipple, Financier; J. M. Reeves, Receiver; F. Mills, Guide.

*The Fort Edward Temperance Reform Club* was organized in January, 1878. President, J. E. Reynolds;

Sec., Zach. Taylor; Treas., A. De Forest. The club numbers three hundred and seventy-five members. They have fine and commodious rooms in Harris place, Broadway, which were dedicated Feb. 5, 1878.

*Fort Edward Division, No. 222, Sons of Temperance*, was organized at Fort Edward village March 5, 1847, with about fifty members; and Fort Miller Division, of the same order, was organized at Fort Miller, May 18, 1818, with about thirty members. Both these have long been extinct.

#### POST OFFICE.

The Fort Edward post-office was established in 1800, with James Rogers as postmaster. The list of succeeding postmasters is as follows: John F. Gandall, James McIntyre, Darwin B. Eldridge, John F. Gandall (second term), Charles Harris, Timothy Stoughton, James McIntyre (second term, ending 1861), Daniel S. Carswell (died in office, 1874), James H. Harris, the present incumbent.

#### BRADLEY'S OPERA-HOUSE

is a fine brick block, on the east side of Broadway, built in 1870, by Robert Allen, from whose estate, after his death, it was purchased by George Bradley, the present proprietor. Besides the exhibition hall, which has a seating capacity of one thousand, the building contains the post-office and the offices of the *Gazette* and *Independent*.

Several fine business structures have been erected in Fort Edward during the past few years, among which we notice the "Harris place" block and "Somers' block," both on Broadway, the former built in 1874, and latter in 1877. The population of the village is set at about four thousand.

#### BANKS.

*The National Bank of Fort Edward* was chartered as The Bank of Fort Edward, in 1851, with a capital of one hundred and twenty thousand dollars. President, Lansing G. Taylor; cashier, George Harvey. In 1865 it became a national bank, with its present name, and its capital was increased to two hundred thousand dollars, at which figure it remained until 1876, when it was reduced to one hundred thousand dollars, as at present. The banking-house is on Broadway, Fort Edward village. President, E. B. Nash; cashier, P. C. Hitchcock.

*The Farmers' Bank of Washington County* was chartered in 1856, with a capital of one hundred and seventy thousand dollars. President, George Harvey; cashier, George Clements. In 1865 it became the *Farmers' National Bank of Washington County*, without change of capital, and was afterwards removed from Fort Edward village to North Granville.

*The State Bank of Fort Edward* was chartered April 1, 1871, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, which has remained unchanged. David Underwood, president; George Clements, cashier. Banking-house, Broadway and Eddy street.

#### FORT MILLER.

This is a pleasant village, containing some hundreds of inhabitants, located eight miles south of Fort Edward, and built chiefly on a plain lying between the canal and the

Hudson river. It derives its name from the defensive work erected on the opposite side of the river by Colonel Miller during the old French wars. Of this, Corey, in his "Gazette of Washington County," says, "Although history is silent in regard to this station, many of the older inhabitants remember that a garrison was continued there until, or near to, the Revolution." It was where this village stands that tradition has laid the scene of one of the characteristic feats and hair-breadth escapes of Israel Putnam, then a captain. He had crossed the river alone to the present site of the village, and had just entered the canoe to return, when he discovered that a party of Indians had crept to the bank of the river above him, at a point which they believed he would be compelled to pass to avoid being carried into the rapids. A moment he stood upright, attentively regarding his foes, as if to count their numbers, and then, with one mighty sweep of his paddle, he whirled the canoe into the rapids and over the falls. The savages meanwhile looked on with amazement, refusing to fire on one who seemed to be under the special protection of the Great Spirit, and gave a wild whoop of admiration as he sped away unharmed in the still water below.

Many of the first settlers at this place we have already mentioned. Several of the original dwellings occupied by them still remain; among which are the two tavern stands, the McAdou house, the widow Viele house, and one belonging to the paper-mill company. A tavern was kept by Simon Kittle, in what is now De Garmo's house, where afterwards Thomas Lamb kept until his death. It is supposed, though not certain, that this was erected by Kittle. It was last kept as a public-house by Isaac M. Guy, about 1855, and is now a dwelling.

The lower hotel, now in use, was kept at an early day by ——— Beers. Other keepers were Wm. Wilson, Alex. Sutherland, L. S. Viele, and Lyman Steel. It has never been used except as a tavern. Farther down Simon Taylor had a public-house, and one mile north Daniel Payne had also a tavern. All were much patronized by raftsmen. The "Black House" should not be omitted, although it was not in Fort Miller, but five miles north of that village, on the road to Fort Edward. It was built by Elisha Reynolds at a very early day, and afterwards kept by Solomon Emmons and others, during which time it was often designated as the place of holding the annual town-meetings. It received its name on account of the color which it was originally painted (said to have been a compromise between Mr. Reynolds' preference, red, and that of Mrs. Reynolds, who desired yellow). The old house was destroyed by fire in the fall of 1877, having ceased to be kept as a public-house some fifteen years ago.

Stores were kept in Fort Miller at an early day, by Jesse Patrick and Ashbel Meacham, in a frame house which stood near the old lock. Another pioneer store was by Thomas Carpenter, near the present site of the Baptist church. It was burned in 1813. Bennett & Crocker opened a store about 1815, on the site where Daily's store now is. The large frame storehouse now occupied by Nichols & Son, on the canal, was built by Stephen L. Viele, about 1825. Viele was a merchant in the place from 1816 to 1840.

The first physician was Dr. John De Garmo, who was





JOHN CLARK.

Photos. by Wm. Sims,  
Fort Edward, N. Y.



MRS. JOHN CLARK.

### JOHN CLARK.

The subject of this sketch was born in the town of Hebron, Washington Co., N. Y., Oct. 11, 1803. He traces his descent through his father, John Clark, who emigrated from Ireland, May 10, 1764, in company with his brother James, his mother, and uncle, Rev. Thomas Clark, M. D. His grandfather was a native of Scotland, and after his marriage moved to Newcastle-upon-Tyne, where he left his wife and two children, and, while engaged as a surgeon on board a man-of-war of the English fleet, died off the coast of Guinea. Hence the wife and two sons emigrated under the protection of the brother and uncle, Thomas.

"The Rev. Thomas Clark was a native of Scotland, and had graduated in the University of Glasgow, where he took the degree of doctor of medicine. From this he obtained the title of doctor. He studied divinity under Rev. Ebenezer Erskine. During the Civil War of 1745 and 1746 he served in the army against the 'Pretender.' At the close of that war he resumed his theological studies, and in April, 1748, was licensed to preach by the Associate Burger Presbytery of Glasgow. On the 23d of April, 1751, he was installed by a committee of that presbytery over the congregation of Ballibay, Ireland. Here he labored thirteen years, suffering persecution and imprisonment for conscience' sake. He refused to take the oath of abjuration, acknowledging the king as the head of the church, and engaging to assist in dethroning him if he should become a Presbyterian. He also refused to swear by kissing the book, which he considered a popish superstition, and hence left Ireland, and landed in New York, July 28, 1764, accompanied by about three hundred of his people. Part of them separated and went to South Carolina, but the main body came with him up the Hudson and halted at Stillwater. In the spring of 1765, in search of a place of settlement, he visited the town of Salem, then a wilderness, and in the evening of James Turner preached the first sermon ever delivered in those parts."

The father of the subject of this memoir was only four years of age when he reached his home in the wilderness. His mother married again, and he spent his minority at home on the farm. Was a volunteer in the American army, and was in the battle of Saratoga at the time of Burgoyne's surrender. Was married first to a Miss Hamilton, of Scotch descent, by whom he had two children,—the eldest, a son, drowned while young; the second, a daughter, grew up to womanhood and was married, now deceased. Married for his second wife, after the decease of his first, Miss Sarah Qua, of Hebron, but a native of Ireland, emigrating with her parents in 1790.

From this second union there were born seven children,—Phebe, Jane, Margaret, John (died in infancy), John, James, and Agnes, of whom only the eldest daughter, Phebe, and John, the subject of this sketch, survive.

The father of these children was a farmer by occupation and in limited circumstances, and gave his children only such opportunities for an education as the district schools of that day afforded and his

means would support; and as parents were necessitated in those days to place a pecuniary value upon the time of their children after they were able to earn their own living, it was no exception in the case of these children, and hence John, with the rest, became early in life inured to the hardships common to the pioneer days of the county, but gained thereby habits of economy, self-reliance, and resolution to do. He received that parental training that gives character to manhood, fixes honesty for life, and gains the respect of the cultured and learned. Mr. Clark had so improved his meagre opportunities by self-denial and study as to be able to teach school winters after he became of the proper age, working on the farm summers. In this way he continued until he was twenty-five years of age, when, in the year 1828, he married Miss Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Nelson and Esther Belch. The former was a native of Ireland, and died when Mrs. Clark was only ten years of age, and about the year 1816. The latter was of Scotch descent, and died January, 1810. Mrs. Clark was born May 19, 1806, in the town of Hebron, Washington Co., N. Y.

While Mr. and Mrs. Clark have no children of their own, they have remembered others needing their assistance, and have contributed to give to others the advantages of education, which they in youth were denied.

Mrs. Clark has, since she was nineteen years of age, been connected with the United Presbyterian church (now called); is a lady of modest, unassuming ways, hospitable, with ready cheer, and is a friend to those in need.

Mr. Clark received very little pecuniary assistance from his father, but what was of far greater importance, disciplined and correct moral habits, and a will to do whatever he conceived to be right. His life since his marriage has been spent largely as a merchant in the town of Argyle for some thirty-four years, and for some time as a farmer. In the year 1867 he removed to the village of Fort Edward, where he has remained, partially resting from his usual active life. Mr. Clark's life has been one of self-reliance, economy, and industry, and, while he has been blessed with a fair competence, he has remembered the Giver, and liberally contributed to all enterprises tending to elevate and educate the rising generation.

Since a boy he has been a member of the Presbyterian church, formerly the Associated Reformed Presbyterian church. He was first a member of the old Whig party, and upon the formation of the Republican party became an ardent supporter of its principles. He has been connected with the offices of trust and responsibility in the town of Argyle as justice of the peace for some nine years, and since his residence in Fort Edward has served as a justice of the peace for one term.

Mr. Clark is the only living representative of the name descended from the emigrants of the last century. A man of good influence among his fellow-citizens, of strict integrity of purpose, and respected by all who knew him.





*John S. Durkee*      *Mary Durkee*

The subject of this sketch was born in the town of Fort Edward, Feb. 18, 1801. He was the youngest child in a family of eight children of Solomon Durkee and Christiana Sanders. The former was a native of Connecticut, and came to what is now Durkeetown, in the town of Fort Edward, Washington Co., N. Y., when only fifteen years of age. Solomon was the eldest of five sons and two daughters, and emigrated to that place from Connecticut with his parents, Thomas Durkee and Lydia Pitcher, in 1762.

This family came into the then wilderness of Argyle among the earliest pioneer families, and the same land settled upon by the pioneer, Thomas Durkee, is at the time of writing this sketch owned by a great-grandson by the name of George H. Taylor. The grandfather and grandmother passed away about the close of the last or the beginning of the present century, at very advanced ages.

Solomon Durkee, father of the subject of this memoir, was a farmer by occupation, and owned the old homestead during his day. He lived to the age of eighty-four years, and died in the year 1831. His wife died in the eighty-first year of her age, the 19th of February, 1838.

The names of the children were Solomon, Reuben, Samuel, John S., Elizabeth, Mehetabel, Clarissa, and Lovisa.

John S. Durkee, the youngest of these children, is the only one left to give the facts for this sketch, and is now in the seventy-eighth year of his age. He received limited opportunities for book education, but learned while young the importance of industry, temperance, and economy, and the value of honesty in all pursuits in life. During his minority he became inured to agricultural pursuits at home. After he became of age he engaged in lumbering during the winter on the Lazerne mountains, and at farming during the summer. At the age of twenty-three he married Miss Mary, daughter of John Ellis and Mary Robinson,—the former a native of Montreal, the latter a native of Albany, but at the time of her marriage a resident of the town of Fort Edward. She was next youngest of the family of nine

children, three of whom were girls and six boys. Mrs. Mary Durkee was born Jan. 8, 1798, in the town of Moreau, Saratoga Co., N. Y. Her father was a carpenter and joiner by trade, and settled in that town during the last part of the last century.

To Mr. and Mrs. Durkee have been born five children,—Lorenzo, John V. R., William E., Elvira, and Ann Eliza. Soon after their marriage, and in the year 1828, Mr. Durkee removed to the farm where he now resides, which contains one hundred and twenty acres of land, a large part of which he has cleared, a part of it being original forest.

He and his wife have lived on this farm over half a century. The result of his labor may be seen in fruit-growing trees of fifty years' growth, together with the agricultural improvements of the day. The house he now lives in he built when he first moved on to the place, and it ranks well with the farm-houses of more modern erection.

Mr. Durkee has spent an active, industrious life, and his characteristic integrity and self-reliance have gained for him the esteem of his fellow-men. He has stood as one of the standard-bearers of the Democratic party, and although not an active politician, has been elected to important offices in his town; was assessor for some six years.

Mr. Durkee has done well his part in building up the schools and churches of his vicinity, and stands favorably identified with the best interests of society. He has lived to see the various changes and improvements that have taken place during the past half-century, and the growth and prosperity of a rapidly developing nation. In his father's day the Indians roamed over the hills and through the valleys where now civilization is everywhere found. The sound of martial music and din of battle often broke the monotony of the rural scene in the days of Burgoyne's march through this valley and the War of 1812. The Durkee family is one of the oldest families of this county, and the subject of this sketch the oldest representative of the family save one—Naney Phillips.



followed by Dr. John Bastwick. Their successors to the present time have been Drs. B. F. Cornell, Asa Fitch, J. D. Stewart, R. Blois, Walter Mott, Peter Blois, Ross Wilson, and C. W. Keefer.

The Fort Miller post-office was established about 1815, with Seneca G. Bragg postmaster. The list of his successors in the office is as follows: L. S. Viele, John C. Viele, L. S. Viele (second term), Leonard Vandewerker, Isaac M. Gray, Samuel Pike, Joseph Fenton, Alfred F. Nichols, present incumbent. The mails run daily between this place and Fort Edward and Schuylerville.

A post-office was established many years ago at Moses Kill; was afterwards discontinued for a term; then re-established, with James D. Mott as postmaster, who, having resigned the office, was succeeded by James D. Mott, the present postmaster.

It is probable that the first improvement of water-power at Fort Miller, looking to the establishment of mills and manufacturing industry, was made at the lower falls by Judge Duer. Daniel Viele recollects a grist-mill on the Saratoga side, operated by Bart Brothers and Harris, and a saw-mill in the middle of the stream, by Joel Gleason. On the Washington county side were saw-, grist-, and carding-mills, at the point of rocks below the stock-yard of the paper-mill company. These were owned by Ashbel Meacham. The power was ruined by the Saratoga dam, and the owner was indemnified and the mills removed.

The improvement of the upper falls began about 1822. Upon the present site of the grist-mill a gang saw-mill was erected, and another lumber-mill farther up the stream. The present grist-mill was built about 1825, by Stephen Viele, for B. and J. R. Bleeker. It has been repaired, and is now equipped with four run of stones. In 1855 it became the property of Hosea Nichols, who also owns the adjacent saw-mill. The mills (saw and grist) on the opposite side of the river are owned by the Harris estate.

The paper-manufactory of Waguan, Thorpe & Co. occupies a building forty by one hundred and twenty-five feet in size, two and a half stories high, which was erected in 1848-49, by L. S. Viele, for the Bleekers, as a woolen-factory; for which purpose, however, it was never used, but remained idle until 1865, when it was purchased by H. G. Craig & Co., who adapted it as a paper-mill and ran it as such until 1873, when it passed to the present owners. They employ eighteen hands in the manufacture of hanging-paper, of which their yearly product is about six hundred tons, consuming about four hundred tons of straw and five hundred tons of other stock. The establishment has four engines, one being a forty-eight-inch cylinder.

Boat-building, employing a few hands, has been carried on to a limited extent at Fort Miller in the past ten years. The business is at present carried on by George W. Kingsley.

#### CEMETERIES.

The most ancient place of interment in the town is the old graveyard in Fort Edward village, located on the east side of Old Canal street, below Notre Dame, a burial, and perhaps the first one within it (that of Major Duncan Campbell), having been made in July, 1758. The ground was donated as a burial-place by Henry Cuyler, but was

not fenced until 1809, when it was done by subscription. It was the only burial-place used by the inhabitants of the village until the establishment of the Union cemetery, in 1847, to which afterwards very many of the remains from this ground were transferred. It is now no longer used as a place of sepulture.

The Sandy Hill and Fort Edward Union Cemetery Association was organized July 31, 1847, with the following officers, viz.: executive committee, O. Clark, B. F. Hong, Wm. S. Norton, D. W. Wing, G. Harvey, H. B. Northup, John McIntyre; president, O. Clark; vice-president, J. Parry; treasurer, Wm. Coleman; secretary, H. B. Northup.

Their first ground was a lot of fifteen acres lying on the east side of the main road, about midway between the villages of Sandy Hill and Fort Edward, purchased of Joseph Parry for eight hundred and twenty dollars, and laid out by H. B. Northup, William Coleman, and William S. Norton, they being a committee appointed for the purpose. Four subsequent purchases of land adjoining have been made, bringing the entire area of the present cemetery up to about forty acres; of which about twenty-two acres have been laid out into eight hundred and thirty lots, and five hundred and eighty of these have been sold. The entire cost of the land has been about four thousand dollars, and a further expense of four thousand five hundred dollars was incurred by the erection of a substantial and ornamental iron fence on the front line in 1875. The debt of the association is about fifteen hundred dollars. The first interment was that of Mrs. Coleman, in 1847, and the total number of interments up to the present time is about three thousand. The present board of trustees is composed as follows: E. B. Nash, president; A. R. Wing, H. W. Bennett, Loren Allen, U. G. Paris, William Coleman, Joseph E. King, Charles Stone, and L. W. Cronkhite. Many fine and expensive monuments have been erected in the ground. The most noticeable among the graves, on account of the historical interest connected with the deaths of their occupants, are those of Jane McCrea and Major Duncan Campbell, both of whose remains were removed hither from the old burial-ground in Fort Edward village. Those of Major Campbell were reinterred in the Gilchrist lot, of which family he was a relative, and the brown sandstone tablet over his grave bears this inscription: "To the memory of Major Duncan Campbell, of the Seventy-seventh Highland Regiment. Born at Invershaw, Scotland, in the year 1703, and died of wounds received at the assault on Fort Tienderoga, the 8th July, 1758, aged fifty-five years." The inscription on the head-stone of Miss McCrea is as follows: "Here rest the remains of Jane McCrea, aged seventeen. Made captive and murdered by a band of Indians while on a visit to a relative in this neighborhood, A. D. 1777. To commemorate one of the most thrilling incidents in the annals of the American Revolution, to do justice to the fame of the gallant British officer to whom she was affianced, and as a simple tribute to the memory of the departed, this stone is erected by her niece, Sarah Hannah Payn, A. D. 1852."

The Riverside Cemetery Association of Fort Miller was organized June 29, 1864, with Asa C. Tefft, Daniel T. Payn, Hosea Nichols, Alexander Stewart, John W. Bassett, and B. Hoyt Hatch as trustees. For the present

year Lyman White is president, W. R. De Garmo, secretary and treasurer. The cemetery grounds comprise a tract of about three acres, lying near the bank of the Hudson, a short distance above Fort Miller, on the road to Fort Edward. They are finely shaded by ancient oaks, trees, and include the old burial-ground of one and one-half acres donated for the purpose many years ago by Noah Payn, Esq., in which repose the ashes of many of the early settlers of the town. The first interment in the new portion of the cemetery was that of Peletiah Harris, killed by lightning, May 8, 1860. The sexton, Mr. Daniel Viele, has held the office for forty-six years, and has performed its duties most acceptably. The number of interments made by him in this ground is three hundred and ninety.

There is also a public burial-ground about one mile below Fort Edward village, between the canal and the river, and near the residence of W. A. Potter.

#### RELIGIOUS.

##### THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Within a few years immediately following 1788, when Rev. Lemuel Smith was appointed to the charge of the Cambridge circuit, Methodist classes were formed under the auspices of that circuit in nearly every village and neighborhood within its scope, where twelve, or ten, or even a less number of converts could be found. These were attached to the nearest appointment, and were visited as often as their necessities required or the engagements of the preachers permitted. And Fort Edward was one of the places where, at that early time and in that modest way, the seed of the church was sown.

The church organization was formed in 1828, by Rev. Julius Field, preacher in charge of the societies at Sandy Hill and Glen's Falls. The number of original members was fifteen. In the following year, under the leadership of Mr. Fields, they erected their first house of worship, a brick edifice on East street, the same now owned and occupied by the Catholic congregation. In the same year (1829) this church was included in the Fort Ann circuit, and so continued for twenty-three years.

The first appointee to Fort Edward as a distinct charge was Rev. John E. Bowen, whose successors have been the Revs. Seymour Coleman, H. W. Ransom, J. F. Yates, S. Washburn, J. J. Noe, S. R. Bailey, S. McKean, and E. Wentworth, D.D., the present pastor.

The house in which they now worship was built in 1853, under the leadership of Rev. James M. Edgerton. It is a handsome brick edifice located at the corner of Broadway and Church street. Its valuation is twelve thousand dollars, and that of their parsonage three thousand dollars. The present trustees of the society are H. W. Bennett, E. B. Nash, A. W. Carey, A. K. Haxstun, and J. Stevens. The church numbers two hundred members, with an additional supporting constituency of several hundreds. The Sabbath school enrolls twenty-four teachers and one hundred and fifty scholars, under the superintendency of Mr. A. K. Haxstun.

##### FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH IN FORT EDWARD.

This church edifice is located at "Durkeetown," in the east part of the town of Fort Edward, in which vicinity there were Baptist worshippers many years before there were any in the village. These, from the year 1802 until 1816, were considered as members of the Queensbury Baptist church, but in the last-named year they were constituted a branch of the church of Hartford and Kingsbury (now Adamsville), with about ninety members. The Rev. Calvin H. Swain, pastor of that church, preached stately to this people for a period of eighteen years. They were organized as a church on the 4th of April, 1832, and were recognized by an ecclesiastical council on the 1st of May following. In early years they had met in barns and private dwellings, and afterwards in the school-house. Their present house of worship was erected soon after the organization, and was the place of meeting of the association in the year 1837. Elder Swain continued his labors with them until September, 1833, when he was succeeded by Rev. Norman Fox, who remained until April, 1835, from which time Elder A. Wait served them for two years. Elder Fox then returned for a few months, and was succeeded by Elder H. M. Allen, who remained until April, 1839, since which time the church has been served by the following elders, viz., H. H. Rouse, Daniel Cold, Seth Ewer, Amos Stearns, George W. Freeman, R. F. Parshall, William Brown, — Hodge, A. Clark, and several others, until the coming of J. W. Le Scur, the present preacher in charge, who labors here in connection with the congregation at Fort Miller. The membership is now eighty.

##### REFORMED CHURCH AT FORT MILLER.

The meeting-house of this church is the oldest place of worship in the town, it having been built in 1816, by subscription, upon a lot which was given by Barent and John R. Bleecker. It was the intention of the donors, and of the subscribers to the building fund, that the church should be free to all Protestant denominations; and it was so used and supplied by ministers of neighboring societies, without any regular church here, until 1822, when a Reformed Protestant Dutch church was organized with fifteen members, of which L. S. Viele was ordained elder, and Benjamin H. Payn and Nathaniel Burnham were ordained deacons. Their first minister was Rev. Philip Duryea; and among those who followed him were Revs. Isaiah T. Johnson, Isaac A. Van Hook, Hugh Mair, D. R. Thomason, Joseph Parry, and H. Slauson. Some ten or twelve years ago a reorganization took place during the ministry of Rev. A. G. Lansing, and the church received the simple designation of The Reformed church. After Mr. Lansing came the Rev. Charles D. Kellogg, now of Passaic, N. J., who was followed by Rev. — Ford. They are now supplied by Rev. A. G. Cochran.

##### FORT MILLER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

A Presbyterian church of twelve members was organized at Fort Miller, Sept. 6, 1853. Rev. A. G. Cochran was ordained and installed as pastor in January, 1854, and resigned January, 1857. Subsequently Rev. Wm. Hancock and Rev. — Eddy served as stated supplies. The





Photo. by Wm. Nims, Fort Edward.

## James B. Baldwin

The family of Baldwin in Washington county traces its origin to Alexander Baldwin, grandfather of the subject of this memoir, who emigrated from England with his two brothers during the early days of the settlement of the New England States. He was married to Catharine Dutcher before his emigration, and raised a large family of children. About the year 1770 he came to Saratoga, N. Y., on his way stopping a while at White Plains. Alexander Baldwin was a captain in the English army in the French and English war of 1759 for supremacy in Canada. He was employed as a scout with others by the army of the colonists under Washington to look after the Indians. The party of eighteen stopped to rest and fell asleep, when fifteen of their number were slain by the Indians, he with two others escaping. Afterwards he was taken prisoner at Fort Ann by the Tories and Indians, carried to Montreal, where he was kept in close confinement for two years; and, being exchanged, appeared at his home, then at Fort Edward, very much to the surprise and joy of his family, who supposed him tomahawked with the rest. He spent the balance of his life in Fort Edward, and died, at the advanced age of eighty, in the year 1800, and is buried at Fort Edward. The grandmother, and second wife, was previously burned to death.

The oldest son, Alexander, was the first man to pilot a raft over the Fort Miller Falls.

Cornelius, father of the subject of this memoir, was in the first battles of the Revolutionary war; was one of the guides to lead the American army as it was followed by Burgoyne, and was in the battle of Saratoga. He was afterwards taken prisoner at Fort Ann by the English and carried to Montreal, where he remained in confinement for one year and eight months. He was married, raised a family of eight children, and spent a large part of his active life in farming and lumbering. He suffered very much from the influences of British interests by the loss of his lands. He was a man of great strength of body; lived to the advanced age of eighty-four years, and died in Ulster county, at the residence of his son.

The mother of the subject of this sketch died when he was about eight years of age, and is buried at Fort Edward.

James was second son in the family, and was born Dec. 18, 1791, in a log house on the banks of the Hudson river, at Fort Edward, and is now, at the time of writing this sketch, in his eighty-seventh year.

He spent his early life, until about twenty-one years of age, rafting on the Hudson. He volunteered as a soldier in the War of 1812; was connected with the service about Lake Champlain; was regularly discharged at its close, and is now one of the few left to relate the

reminiscences of the early days of the county's history. Mr. Baldwin received very limited opportunities for education, and learned more in his business pursuits than from books.

At the age of twenty he married Miss Betsey Morgan, of Fort Edward. Her parents were among the pioneer settlers of Washington county. Her grandfather was a sea-captain.

To Mr. and Mrs. Baldwin were born six sons and three daughters,—Catharine, wife of Wm. B. Hitchcock, of Fort Edward; Charles (deceased); John, married Miss Adelia Hall, and lives in Eureka, Ill.; James, married Miss Esther Livermore, of Fort Miller, and resides at Fort Edward; Margaret, wife of Peter Snider, resides at Kewanee, Ill.; Ezekiel (deceased); Russel (deceased); Julia resides at Fort Edward, and cares for her father in his declining years; Stephen, who was a volunteer in the late Rebellion, remained in the service until the close of the war. His whereabouts are not now known.

Mrs. Baldwin is remembered by her children and by all who knew her as a woman of great kindness of heart, very indulgent to her children, devoted to all the interests of her family, and did her part well to make them respectable members of society. She was a great Bible student, and instructed her children in all that makes true manhood and womanhood.

Mr. Baldwin was a merchant for a few years after his marriage. He built the first boat called a scow, and, naming it "Hornet," put up for the canal at Fort Edward. He has spent many years as a pilot on the Hudson from Fort Edward to Albany, and remembers working for two shillings a day. His familiarity with the river brought his services in great demand as a pilot, which business he was following at the time of the breaking out of the War of 1812, getting three dollars per day.

He has spent some part of his life as a farmer. In politics he was originally a Whig, but latterly has been associated with the Democratic party. In his last years he has varied in his opinions of party interests, looking to the principles involved and not to party. He thinks the changes very great since the forefathers framed the constitution, and looks back with pride to the days of purity and honesty in the administration of national affairs.

He has lived through every administration save one of the American government, and comes down to the present generation as one of the fathers who built our schools, established our councils, and assisted in preserving intact the principles of government founded by our forefathers.

Mr. Baldwin is known as a man of strong resolution, of characteristic honesty, and pure motives.



WALTER ROGERS.



MRS. WALTER ROGERS.

Photos. by Wm. Nims, Fort Edward, N. Y.

### WALTER ROGERS.

The subject of this sketch was born Nov. 28, 1795. His father, James Rogers, came to Washington county with the beginning of the century, and located at Fort Edward. He lived in the house built by Widow McNeal, afterwards Campbell, and occupied by her and her niece, Jane McCrea, who was shot by the Indians. James Rogers was a man of great enterprise; bought considerable real estate near Fort Edward, including the island in the Hudson; was a man of great activity, and successful in business. He died in the year 1810.

Walter, before his father's death, was in the store, for some two years owned and carried on by his father; the store having been built by him upon first coming to Fort Edward. At the age of fifteen he had received such favorable opportunities for an education, that he entered Union College, at Schenectady, and was in the class of 1814; but, on account of the settlement of his father's estate, was obliged to leave that institution a short time before his graduation. Upon arriving at home he at once assumed the responsibility of business, and has, until the time of the writing of this sketch, been more or less connected with farming and business.

For his first wife he married, in 1822, Miss Margaret Ducl. They had three children,—George Arthur, Walter, and Mary Melva; all living. Mrs. Rogers died at the age of twenty-three years, in the year 1826. For his second wife, March 12, 1828, he married Miss Anna M. Crocker, daughter of Ephraim Crocker and Mary Eldridge, of Fort Miller, N. Y. Her father and grandfather were of Connecticut birth, and among the early settlers of Washington county. Mrs. Rogers is a lady of rare womanly qualities; was born in the year 1807, and is still living in 1878. She has the esteem and consideration of all who know her, and has been a de-

voted wife and mother. To Mr. and Mrs. Rogers was born one child, which died in infancy.

In politics, Mr. Rogers was originally a Democrat, afterwards a Clintonian, and subsequently a Republican. He has taken a very active part in the political interests of his town and county in his day, and now is one of the oldest landmarks of the party which he has so ardently supported. He has been honored with offices of responsibility and trust by his fellow-citizens during his long and useful career. He was secretary of the Fort Edward Manufacturing Company; has held the office of justice of the peace for several terms, and until, on account of his age, he declined re-election.

In all his business career, Mr. Rogers has been known as a man of good judgment, and judicious in his decisions; a man of correct moral habits, and very methodical in all his business transactions.

Mr. Rogers has been connected for many years with the Episcopal church, and, with his wife, has been a constant attendant upon its services. He has been prominent in the councils of that church, and was for many years a warden, and is now the oldest or senior warden.

For many years he has been afflicted with deafness, which has almost debarred him from social intercourse, in which capacity, before his affliction, many incidents of interest were related, to the edification and entertainment of his many friends.

Mr. Rogers is now in his eighty-third year, and has lived to see the country's growth, the establishment of society, schools, churches, the telegraph, railroads, and the many and important uses of steam, and all these improvements and wonderful enterprises pass vividly before his mind, as he recalls the days that are past and gone. He has been able, at his advanced age, to give most of the details for this sketch,





church was always very feeble, and about 1868 it became extinct. During its existence its worship was held in the Reformed meeting-house.

#### FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF FORT EDWARD.

A Presbyterian church was formed in Fort Edward between the years 1820 and 1830, the Rev. R. K. Rodgers assisting at the organization; but it languished and became extinct, and little can be recalled of its history. The present church was organized with seventeen members, Jan. 17, 1854. James McCoy and John Mitchell were ruling elders, and the church was under the pastoral charge of Rev. Edward E. Seelye, D.D., of Sandy Hill. The second pastor was Rev. Henry F. Hickok, who served from 1859 to 1869, and was succeeded by Rev. Heman H. Neill, who remained until Dec. 1, 1874. Rev. Robert J. Beattie was installed April 12, 1875, and dismissed April 24, 1876. Rev. William B. Stewart, the present pastor, commenced his labor here June 1, 1876, and was installed on the 14th of July following. The congregation worshipped in the Union church, on East street (now owned by the Catholics), until 1869, in the fall of which year they occupied the basement of their fine new church on Eddy street, which was completed and dedicated in the following year. The present membership of the church is one hundred and thirty-one, eighteen additions having been made during the past year. The Sabbath-school enrolls one hundred and twenty-six teachers and scholars, under Daniel C. Farr, superintendent.

#### FORT EDWARD VILLAGE BAPTIST CHURCH.

On the 17th of March, 1842, fourteen persons met in the white school-house, in Fort Edward village, and by the advice and assistance of Elder B. F. Garfield, of the West Greenwich church, organized themselves into a Baptist society, auxiliary to the Washington Union Association. The names of these fourteen original members were James Cheesman, Nelson Combs, Thomas Pike, George Mills, Lucinda Van Dusen, Melissa Hall, Abigail Pike, Electa Shaw, Isabel Sanders, Charissa Henderson, Polly Sprague, Sally Pike, Emma Pike, and Lucinda Boyce. James Cheesman was chosen to serve them as deacon, and Elder Garfield, upon their invitation, continued his labors with them for one month, at the end of which time the society, then numbering twenty-five, was received as a branch of the Sandy Hill church, which delegated to them the power to transact all church business.

Their first pastor was Rev. Solomon Gale, who served them (in connection with the Sandy Hill church) for one year, and was succeeded, April 17, 1843, by Elder Amos Sternes, who labored with the branch, in connection with the Fort Edward church, for nearly four years. Upon the close of Elder Sternes' pastorate, the branch united with the Fort Edward church in support of Elder G. W. Freeman, who commenced his labors here May 1, 1847, and continued his labors two years. During his pastorate—January, 1848—the branch was granted a letter of dismission from the Sandy Hill church, and on the 24th of that month the members met in the white school-house, appointed G. W. Freeman moderator, and S. Mears secretary,

and organized into the "Fort Edward Village Baptist church," as at present, the constituent members being thirty-four in number. After the pastorate of Elder Freeman closed, their pulpit was supplied for about four months by Elder W. W. Moore, of the Sandy Hill church; then by Father Sternes for about one year. On the 21st of April, 1850, Elder G. W. Fisher accepted a call to the pastorate, and remained for about three years. A short time before his coming, the church had become a corporate body, and on the 28th of May, 1851, it was received into the Washington Union Association. Up to this time their worship had been held chiefly in the school-house, and for a short time in the Methodist church; but they now resolved to build an edifice, and proceeding with energy, had so far completed their present house of worship that services were held in its basement about Dec. 25, 1851.

Elder Fisher resigned in the spring of 1853, and was followed by Elder Eastwood and others, as supplies, until Sept. 1, 1854, when Elder R. F. Parshall assumed charge. He resigned Sept. 1, 1858. Since that time the pastors of this church have been the following: Elder B. F. Garfield, Dec. 15, 1858, to March, 1861; Elder William Brown, April 1, 1862, for a period of nearly three years; Elder G. W. Hohman, April 1, 1865, to July 1, 1866; Elder J. W. Grant, Jan. 1, 1867, to April, 1868; Elder H. R. Traver, Nov. 1, 1868, for about one year; Elder J. D. Tucker, Jan. 1, 1870, to May 1, 1872; Rev. W. H. Hawley, who was succeeded, July 14, 1876, by Rev. A. H. Putnam, the present pastor.

Auxiliary to the church is a Sabbath-school, organized Feb. 22, 1850, with Simon Mears superintendent. The attendance is now one hundred and seventy-five. Superintendent, H. Tefft.

#### ST. JAMES' CHURCH (EPISCOPAL).

The parish of this church was organized in Fort Edward in December, 1814. For several years prior to this the congregation had met for worship in the old Union church, under charge of Rev. John Alden Spooner, rector of Zion church, of Sandy Hill, of which church they had also been considered a part. Upon the organization, Mr. Spooner also became their rector jointly with Sandy Hill, holding services there on Sabbath mornings and at Fort Edward in the afternoons.

In 1844 measures were taken looking to the erection of a house of worship. A lot on the east side of Broadway was purchased from Walter Rogers, and the corner-stone of the edifice was laid in 1845; but their building-fund became exhausted and work was suspended while the house was yet far from completion. It remained in this condition until 1848, when Daniel W. Wing, Esq., most generously came to the rescue, completed the building from his own private funds, and presented it to the vestry free of debt for consecration, which ceremony was performed in that year by Right Rev. Bishop Delaney, of the western diocese of New York. The church is a substantial brick structure in the Gothic style, thirty by sixty-five feet in dimension, costing about three thousand five hundred dollars, of which Mr. Wing's donation was fully one-third.

Mr. Spooner was, in the spring of 1847, succeeded by

Rev. Samuel B. Bostwick, D.D., who also became rector both of this church and that at Sandy Hill, and remained in charge of St. James' for nearly a quarter of a century. His successor was Rev. F. M. Cookson, the present rector.

#### THE BAPTIST CHURCH AT FORT MILLER

was organized in December, 1858, as a branch of the church at Fort Edward village, and under charge of the preachers of the last-named organization. The meeting-house (their present place of worship) was completed and dedicated in 1868. The church, having now a membership of sixty-nine, is under charge of Rev. J. W. Le Scur, a licentiate, who serves this congregation in connection with that of the old church at Durkectown.

#### ST. JOSEPH'S CHURCH (CATHOLIC).

About three hundred families of Catholics living in Fort Edward worshiped at Sandy Hill, for the reason that they had no church in their own town prior to 1869, when they purchased the brick church on East street formerly used by the Methodists as a meeting-house. The price paid was five thousand five hundred dollars; but in repairs and otherwise the total cost amounted to nearly ten thousand dollars. Father James McGee assumed priestly charge in 1870, and remained till 1876, when he was succeeded by Rev. Father Fitzpatrick, who still remains. In numbers the congregation is about the same as at the time of its establishment. They have a parsonage on East street, purchased in 1874 for four thousand five hundred dollars.

#### EDUCATIONAL.

The earliest school of which we have any account was taught in a small frame building, which stood on a spot now occupied by the canal and adjoining the old burial-ground, the land for both school-house and cemetery having been given by Henry Cuyler. In this, soon after the commencement of the century, the children of Fort Edward were taught by Mr. Thurber, who was succeeded by a Mr. Allen, the latter remaining in charge for a considerable length of time. James McCall and Milton E. Shaw were teachers who taught fifteen or twenty years later in a school-house where Marinus Parker now lives. The old brick school-house on East street was not erected until about 1835.

At Fort Miller an early school-house stood above the cemetery, and among its teachers were Otis Bigelow, David Carswell, and others. The next school-house at that village stood near Nichols' store. The first commissioners of schools in the town were Samuel Bennett and Reuben Durkee, elected in 1818. In the following year inspectors of schools were chosen, viz., Stephen L. Viele, Alexander Sutherland, John F. Gandall, Solomon Emmons, and Stephen Bell. In August of that year school districts, numbering from one to eight, were laid off by Commissioners Walter Rogers, Warren Bell, and Samuel Bennett. The report of those commissioners for 1819 showed that seven schools were taught in the town, for periods varying from three to eleven months; that the number of children taught was two hundred and sixty-one; that the whole number of

children of school-age was three hundred and fifty-three, and that the amount of public-school money apportioned to the town was one hundred and sixteen dollars and ten cents. The books in use at that time were Webster's spelling-book and grammar, Morse's geography, Pike's arithmetic, and the English Reader. By the last recorded report of the superintendent, July 1, 1844, it is shown that there were seven entire and six fractional districts, containing a total of five hundred and five children from five to sixteen years; that the public money received was three hundred and ninety-five dollars and ninety-seven cents, and that the amount paid to teachers in addition to the public money was five hundred and twenty-three dollars and seventy-nine cents.

By this time there had been awakened, especially in Fort Edward village, a desire for better educational advantages. As a result we find that in 1847, in district No. 7 (village), the attendance at the select schools of Miss Montgomery and Mr. Choate was nearly double that at the public school, and the sentiment which led to this soon after brought about the establishment of the present graded system.

The union school at Fort Edward village was among the earliest organized under the law authorizing their establishment. It appears from the record that the first movement in the matter was made at the annual district-meetings in the spring of 1848, and that the best and most prominent people of the village were from the first almost unanimous in its favor.

At a meeting, "held in the brick school-house" (district No. 7), on the 15th of March in that year, a committee, consisting of Walter Rogers, Dr. William Wright, and Edward Crame, was appointed "to collect such facts in relation to the practical working of the union school system, and to present such arguments in favor of its adoption in this village, as shall by them be deemed most appropriate, in order to a clear and correct understanding of the great question which now agitates the district." At an adjourned meeting, held April 8, H. W. Bennett and D. S. Carswell were added to that committee, and at an adjourned meeting, held on the 22d of the same month, their favorable report was read by Dr. Wright, and at once accepted. Upon which (although the consolidation of the districts was not yet accomplished) it was, by the meeting, "*Resolved*, That a union school-house be built." Dr. William Wright, Walter Rogers, and D. S. Carswell were then chosen a committee "to confer with the lower district," and the meeting was adjourned to the 29th of April, at which time it was "*Resolved*, That school district No. 1, in Fort Edward village, be united with school district No. 7 in said village for the purpose of building a union school-house; and that the taxable inhabitants of said district be taxed as the law prescribes for building said house." Dr. William Wright and Abraham I. Fort were appointed a committee to notify the town superintendent of public schools, by whom, on the 2d of May following, it was announced that, "Agreeably to the unanimous resolution of the inhabitants of school districts Nos. 1 and 7, in school-meeting assembled, it is hereby ordered that said districts be consolidated, and hereafter known, as school district No. 1." The order to take effect immediately. And at a special





Joseph E. King

JOSEPH E. KING was born in Laurens, Otsego Co., N. Y., November 30, 1823, the son of Rev. Elijah King, a Methodist clergyman, and a member of "the old Genesee Conference," until, his health failing, he located, purchasing a farm in Otsego county, amid the friends he had known as an itinerant.

Until ten years of age a constant attendant at the public schools. At that time transferred to the store of his father, who had become a merchant, he was made clerk and assistant book-keeper.

At the age of thirteen for a few months in a dry goods store in Albany. He then rejoined the family, who "went west" as far as Girard, Erie Co., Pa., where, with an interval of a single term only in a select school, he was kept at the business of clerking in the village store until the age of seventeen. At this period the desire for better educational advantages so inflamed him that he wrote to his parents an argument of four pages of foolscap, which quite convinced them that he must be permitted and encouraged to prepare for, and go through, college. The preparation was at once begun at the Grand River Institute, Austinburg, Ohio, whither the family moved, to make for him a home.

The father's health being injured by the lake winds, in the hope of repairing it the family returned to "the east," residing at Cambridge, Washington Co., N. Y., where, in 1847, died, at the age of sixty-one, Rev. Elijah King.

The student, following the family home in 1843, entered Pultracy Academy, then under Rev. Jesse T. Peck (now bishop), to prepare for advanced standing in college. In 1844, admitted to the sophomore class in Wesleyan University, he took rank among the foremost of his class, despite the fact that he had to be absent each winter in the grammar-school of Glastenbury, which he taught. Both from necessity and choice he began school-teaching at the age of seventeen, and has never been relieved from this work since. At the junior exhibition of his class he was appointed to the Latin salutatory (in the temporary absence of the future valedictorian), the first honor of the class. In his senior year he was elected to the Phi Beta Kappa. Graduating from Wesleyan in 1847, in the class which produced Orange Judd, Senator Cole, of California, and Bishop Andrews, he accepted an engagement to teach Latin and natural science at Newbury Seminary, Vermont, the conference seminary at that time.

In 1848 he was made principal of the seminary. Though among his predecessors had been such men as Rev. Doctors Hinman, Adams, and Hoyt, and Bishop Osman C. Baker, yet during the reign of Professor King this seminary enjoyed its highest intellectual and financial prosperity. He paid its debts, reconstructed its chapel and class-rooms, built its public fountain, and brought the roll of its adult students up to 325 in attendance at the time of his retiring, in November, 1853.

Accepting a call to his native State, he assumed the principalship of Fort Plain Seminary, N. Y., and in November, 1853, five days after his term closed at Newbury, he opened its first term,—all its rooms filled with students.

It being in contemplation to erect at Fort Edward an institution on a grander scale than any existing boarding seminary, the principal of Fort Plain Seminary was invited to visit the town with a view to give his advice in the proposed enterprise. In connection with Rev. Henry E. Taylor, he matured the plans, assisted at the laying of the cornerstone in May, 1854, and was induced to assume the principalship of Fort Edward Institute for a term of ten years. Dec. 7, 1854, he opened the

first term with five hundred students in attendance, and during the twenty three years of its subsequent history he has been its sole principal, registering over ten thousand different names, hailing from over thirty-three of the States of the Union. Many of his students have taken conspicuous places among the successful men and women of this generation. Over one hundred of his students joined in the war for maintaining the Union, of whom eighteen gave their lives that the nation might not die. A few of his young men also fought on the Confederate side. He has sent out one hundred and sixty-five clergymen of the various denominations, of whom already two have become doctors of divinity. The lawyers and physicians have been almost as numerous. The institute has had one representative in Congress, one State Senator, and, at different times, nearly a score of Assemblymen. It has five or six judges and several school commissioners, and a whole army of teachers. Besides the hundreds of its regular graduates, it has sent not less than two hundred and fifty young men to college and professional schools.

In 1862, Union College conferred the degree of doctor of divinity upon Professor King, and in 1873 the regents of the University of New York, in recognition of his efficiency as an educator, conferred upon him the degree of "Ph. D."

In 1850 he was married to Miss Melissa Bayley, of Newbury, Vt. The "silver wedding" was duly celebrated in July, 1875.

In the discharge of his duties as principal of Fort Edward Institute, he has lectured before the faculty and students over three hundred times, and has found leisure to deliver outside the walls of the institute two hundred and ten lectures and addresses, besides having preached one thousand and thirty-two sermons, in one hundred and eighty-two different pulpits. From the sessions of the conference of clergymen, of which he is a member, he has never been absent for a day. In 1864 he was elected by his brethren a delegate to the general conference of the Methodist Episcopal church at Philadelphia; having also enjoyed the honor of serving as a delegate to the general conference of 1856, representing the Vermont conference, from which he was transferred to the Troy conference, on a vote of that conference requesting it. For two weeks he served as acting delegate in the general conference at Chicago, in 1868. Once he has been called upon to address the alumni of his college, once to deliver the oration before the convention of Psi Upsilon,—his college fraternity,—and twice to deliver the annual poem at Psi Upsilon convocations.

In 1867 he gave himself a special vacation of about three months abroad, chiefly in the British isles, France, and Belgium.

By way of recreation from the severer routine of his educational and spiritual tasks, he enjoys helping with his presence and counsels the various institutions and corporations in which he takes an interest. Besides being a working trustee in Fort Edward Institute, he is also a trustee or a director in the following corporations: Wesleyan University, Syracuse University, Round Lake Camp-Meeting Association, Mechanicville Academy, the Union Cemetery Association, the National Bank of Fort Edward, two banks in Iowa, and the Glen's Falls Insurance Association.

He aims to set the example to his young men of rarely being absent from the primary meetings of his political party, from the home councils of his church, or the convocations of his fellow-workers in the cause of education.

meeting, held by direction of the superintendent on the 16th of May, 1848, the following gentlemen were elected the first officers of the consolidated district, viz.: Robert McCoy, William S. Norton, Frederick D. Hodgeman, trustees; Timothy Stoughton, clerk; James Deuel, collector; and Dr. William Wright, librarian.

The remarkable unanimity of opinion which had thus far marked the proceedings was temporarily disturbed in the selection of a school-house site, and a period of more than nine months elapsed before this was definitely agreed on. On the 15th of July, 1848, it was voted—thirty-nine to twenty-three—to purchase a lot offered by Edwin B. Nash, but this vote was rescinded at an adjourned meeting, held Feb. 24, 1849. It was then voted—eighty to sixteen—to purchase a lot of Walter Rogers, adjoining the Episcopal church lot, for one thousand dollars; and on the 2d of May, 1849, that lot was conveyed by Mr. Rogers to William S. Norton, Frederick D. Hodgeman, and Robert McCoy, trustees of the district. These trustees, with Messrs. William Wright, Abraham I. Fort, George H. Taylor, and Edwin B. Nash, were constituted a building committee, with full power to proceed in the erection of a house, of which the cost should not exceed four thousand dollars, and this sum was voted—seventy-four to thirteen—to be raised by tax in five annual installments. The school-house (the same now in use), a brick building, forty-four by sixty feet and three stories, was completed during the year 1849, at a total cost of about thirteen thousand dollars, and was occupied by the school from the commencement of the winter term, January, 1850. On the third of that month, at a special meeting held in the new house, it was voted to raise five hundred dollars as the salary of the principal teacher, and one hundred and eighty dollars each for two assistants for the ensuing year; and so the school went into successful operation, with Rev. — Moore as its first principal.

The succeeding principals of the school have been Professor E. P. Wright, Miss Eunice Shapleigh (during summer term, 1854), Professor Robert Montgomery, September, 1854, to October,\* 1872; Professor D. C. Farr, from fall, 1872, till resignation at end of spring term, 1877; Professor L. D. Bishop, fall term, 1877; Professor E. P. Wright, present principal, from January, 1878.

The salary of the principal was formerly fifteen hundred dollars, but has been reduced to twelve hundred dollars. In the lower school-house are at present employed seven subordinate teachers, as follows: In the high-school department two (assistants to the principal); in the grammar department two; and in the first and second intermediate and primary departments one teacher each. All these are ladies, and the salary of each is six dollars per week, excepting the first assistant in the high school, who receives ten dollars.

\* Oct. 8, 1872.—“The resignation of Robert Montgomery, who has filled the office of principal for eighteen years, with honor to the district and credit to himself, was received and accepted by the trustees.” At the same time “the resignation of Timothy Stoughton, clerk of the district for forty years, was received and accepted, and D. M. Odell was elected to the office.” Mr. Stoughton, at the time of his resignation, was in the eighty-eighth year of his age, and during nearly half those years had performed the duties of this office in such a manner as to give universal satisfaction.

In the Seminary Street school-house (a two-story brick building erected in 1868 at a cost of about four thousand dollars, on a lot purchased of John Parrell for eight hundred dollars) are employed a male vice-principal at a salary of seven dollars per week in the grammar department, and in each of the other departments (first and second intermediate and primary) a lady teacher at six dollars per week. The attendance in this building is nearly three hundred, and in the lower school-house about four hundred. The board of trustees for 1877-78 is composed as follows: A. Dallas Wait, president; George Bradley, George W. Tilford, John J. Barby, James L. Reynolds, John P. Harris, Robert Montgomery, John L. Woodin, George W. Tilford, treasurer; John J. Barby, secretary.

The town now embraces nine school districts, containing sixteen hundred and ten children of school age; of which number ten hundred and thirty are in Fort Edward village. The town receives an apportionment of three thousand three hundred and thirty-eight dollars and twenty cents, of which the share of district No. 1 is two thousand one hundred and sixty-seven dollars and fifty-four cents.

Outside the village the period of teaching is generally about twenty-eight weeks in the year, and the salaries paid teachers are from four dollars to six and a half per week. The school-house at Fort Miller is a fine brick structure, and both edifice and school are creditable to the village.

The Hudson River Academy was established at Fort Miller, in the building which had been Gay's Hotel. The first principal was Rev. A. G. Cochran, whose successors were — Barnes and Almon F. Reynolds. This school closed in 1864.

The Fort Edward Collegiate Institute, a seminary of high grade, was established in Fort Edward village in 1854. The buildings, consisting of a main structure of brick three hundred by forty feet, five stories, and a wing of one hundred and thirty by forty feet, also of brick, were erected on the elevated ground at the north end of the village, during the summer and autumn of that year, at a cost of about eighty thousand dollars.

Under the management of Rev. Joseph E. King, D.D., its first and only principal, this institute achieved a high reputation, which was maintained and extended during its twenty-three years of existence, which was abruptly and disastrously closed by the total destruction of its buildings by fire on the evening of Monday, Nov. 19, 1877. This event was a severe misfortune to the village, but the immediate rebuilding of the institute is now in contemplation.

The Island Grove school, located on Freeman's island, Fort Edward village, is a school of academical grade, established in 1877 by Professor Daniel C. Farr, formerly principal of the Fort Edward union school. With such a principal, its prospects are most encouraging.

#### AGRICULTURAL—POPULATION.

The area of the town is sixteen thousand three hundred and seventy-six acres, of which about three-fourths is improved. The soil is clay, except a small portion in the northeast, which is sandy. Agriculturally, Fort Edward does not rank among the first towns of the county, though it is excellently adapted for grazing and dairying, and for

the production of rye, oats, hay, and potatoes. Of the last-named product there were cleared at the collector's office in Fort Edward, during the year 1877, four hundred and seventy-two thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight bushels, valued at one hundred and eighty-nine thousand one hundred and forty-seven dollars, though this entire amount must not be credited to the agriculture of this town.

The Fort Edward dairy company (incorporated) has a cheese factory at Durkewstown, in the east part of Fort Edward, which receives the patronage of about two hundred cows, and is under the supervision of Townsend J. Potter, general manager.

The annual fairs of the county agricultural society are held in an inclosure of twenty-five acres, situated in the northern part of Fort Edward, on the road leading to Sandy Hill, and near the southern boundary of that village. These grounds were purchased from Amasa Howland by "The Washington Park Association," composed of a number of citizens of the two villages, who, being desirous of attracting the fairs to their vicinity, offered the society the gratuitous use of the ground, ready fenced, for a term of ten years, and also a donation of two thousand five hundred dollars in cash, on condition that the society should erect buildings and hold their annual exhibitions upon it. The offer was accepted, the buildings constructed, and the first fair was held in them September, 1872. Four more fairs remain to be held under this agreement.

There is no grange of the Patrons of Husbandry in Fort Edward.

The population of the town was 1726 in 1840; 1711 in 1845; 2328 in 1850; 2964 in 1855; 3544 in 1860; 3907 in 1865; 5125 in 1870; 5068 in 1875. The population of the village is about 4030.

#### MILITARY.

This town has not been lacking in patriotism, as is evidenced by the following list of those who served during the late war of the Rebellion:

George Allen, enl. Dec. 12, 1861, 16th Art., Co. I.  
 Edwin Armstrong, enl. Sept. 5, 1861, 7th Cav., Co. E.  
 Lester Archer, corp.; enl. Dec. 1, 1861, 96th Regt., Co. B.  
 John Aiken, enl. Nov. 30, 1861, 96th Regt., Co. E.  
 George C. Archer, enl. Dec. 1, 1861, 96th Regt., Co. E.  
 William B. Boring, enl. Sept. 30, 1861, 7th Cav., Co. L.  
 Francis Burdison, enl. Sept. 18, 1861, 7th Cav., Co. L.  
 Julius D. Baker, enl. Sept. 30, 1861, 7th Cav., Co. L.  
 William Brock, wagoner; enl. Sept. 5, 1861, 7th Cav., Co. E.  
 Ju-an Bangs, enl. Aug. 12, 1861, 7th Cav., Co. E.  
 John B. Brown, enl. Sept. 4, 1861, 7th Cav., Co. E.  
 Egleman Burch, enl. Nov. 19, 1861, 96th Regt., Co. E.  
 Marshall B. Burch, enl. Nov. 13, 1861, 96th Regt., Co. E.  
 Charles M. Berry, enl. Nov. 19, 1861, 96th Regt., Co. E.  
 William Buck, enl. Nov. 5, 1861, 96th Regt., Co. E.  
 Jeremiah Buckley, enl. Nov. 28, 1861, 96th Regt., Co. E.  
 John Brown, enl. Dec. 13, 1861, 96th Regt., Co. E.  
 John Bibbuss, enl. Feb. 12, 1862, 96th R. A., Co. E.  
 William Brookman, enl. Jan. 1, 1862, 96th Regt., Co. E.  
 John Babey, 1st lieut.; enl. Nov. 5, 1861, 96th Regt., Co. F.  
 Daniel Bennett, enl. Nov. 7, 1861, 96th Regt., Co. E.  
 Moses Bowers, enl. Jan. 6, 1862, 96th Regt., Co. E.  
 Alfred L. Boring, enl. Dec. 31, 1861, 16th Art., Co. H.  
 Peter Bory, enl. Dec. 26, 1861, 16th Art., Co. I.  
 John R. Brown, enl. Dec. 26, 1861, 16th Art., Co. I.  
 Alexander F. Bells, enl. Dec. 25, 1861, 16th Art., Co. L.  
 Lewis Burdick, enl. June 1, 1862, 1st Mounted Rifles, Co. E.  
 Alphonse Bixby, enl. June 1, 1862, 1st Mounted Rifles, Co. E.  
 Charles Beatty, sergent; enl. Sept. 18, 1861, 7th Cav., Co. L.  
 William Brown, knapsack; enl. Sept. 28, 1861, 7th Cav., Co. L.  
 Edwin Bury, teamster; enl. Oct. 8, 1861, 7th Cav., Co. L.  
 Casper T. Bam, enl. Sept. 30, 1861, 7th Cav., Co. L.  
 Charles E. Bam, enl. Sept. 30, 1861, 7th Cav., Co. L.  
 John Baker, enl. Nov. 19, 1861, 96th Regt., Co. E.  
 Thomas Brown, enl. Aug. 29, 1862, 169th Regt., Co. D.  
 Moses Bennett, enl. Aug. 19, 1862, 169th Regt., Co. D.  
 James Beyer, enl. July 20, 1862, 169th Regt., Co. D.  
 Sidney Brown, enl. Feb. 2, 1862, 96th Regt., Co. E.  
 Daniel Brayman, enl. March 12, 1861, 96th Regt., Co. E.  
 John Brayman, enl. March 11, 1861, 96th Regt., Co. E.  
 Newell Calverly, enl. Dec. 28, 1861, 16th Art., Co. H.  
 James E. Crawford, enl. Dec. 24, 1861, 16th Art., Co. I.  
 Orlin T. Cook, enl. Dec. 23, 1861, 24 Cav., Co. E.  
 George H. Chase, enl. Sept. 23, 1861, 7th Cav., Co. L.  
 John Clark, enl. Aug. 12, 1861, 7th Cav., Co. E.  
 James Crowley, enl. Aug. 12, 1861, 24 Cav., Co. E.  
 Michael Crary, enl. Sept. 4, 1861, 24 Cav., Co. E.  
 William Crockett, Sept. 5, 1861, 24 Cav., Co. E.  
 James L. Cragg, 2d lieut.; enl. Feb. 27, 1862, 96th Regt., Co. E.  
 Timothy Carr, enl. Nov. 2, 1861, 96th Regt., Co. E.  
 John Carpenter, enl. Jan. 7, 1862, 96th Regt., Co. E.  
 James Golden, enl. Aug. 11, 1862, 169th Regt., Co. D.  
 Patrick Carrall, enl. Aug. 16, 1862, 169th Regt., Co. D.  
 James Eaton, enl. Feb. 29, 1862, 96th Regt., Co. E.  
 Orrin Daniels, enl. Nov. 12, 1861, 96th Regt., Co. E.  
 Frederick Barrow, enl. Nov. 12, 1861, 96th Regt., Co. E.  
 William Dugan, enl. Dec. 26, 1861, 16th Art., Co. I.  
 Edward Dax, enl. Dec. 17, 1861, 16th Art., Co. I.  
 Michael Daly, enl. Dec. 19, 1861, 16th Art., Co. I.  
 John Dax, enl. Aug. 22, 1861, 7th Cav., Co. G.  
 George L. Darby, saddle; enl. Aug. 12, 1861, 24 Cav., Co. E.  
 Edward Dax, enl. Oct. 29, 1861, 96th Regt., Co. E.  
 Nicholas Daily, enl. Nov. 15, 1861, 96th Regt., Co. E.  
 Lawrence Daily, enl. Nov. 7, 1861, 96th Regt., Co. E.  
 William Decker, enl. Dec. 10, 1861, 96th Regt., Co. E.  
 Gay Donaldson, enl. Dec. 10, 1861, 96th Regt., Co. E.  
 Patrick Dolan, enl. Jan. 9, 1862, 96th Regt., Co. E.  
 Frederick Dostal, enl. Jan. 9, 1862, 96th Regt., Co. E.  
 Levi Dexter, enl. Nov. 8, 1861, 96th Regt., Co. E.  
 James Dolan, enl. July 12, 1862, 169th Regt., Co. D.  
 Daniel Donahue, enl. Nov. 29, 1861, 96th Regt., Co. E.  
 Timothy Eddy, enl. Dec. 25, 1861, 16th Art., Co. I.  
 Hiram Eldridge, capt.; enl. Nov. 28, 1862, 96th Regt., Co. E.  
 Joseph Elm, enl. Aug. 22, 1862, 96th Regt., Co. D.  
 Albert Engle-ston, enl. Feb. 15, 1862, 96th Regt., Co. E.  
 William A. Fox, enl. Nov. 13, 1861, 96th Regt., Co. E.  
 George H. Farnsworth, enl. Dec. 30, 1861, 16th Art., Co. H.  
 Charles H. Forbes, enl. Dec. 17, 1861, 16th Art., Co. I.  
 Daniel F. Flood, enl. Sept. 7, 1861, 7th Cav., Co. L.  
 Gordon C. Finn, enl. Aug. 8, 1861, 7th Cav., Co. E.  
 John H. Fish, enl. Aug. 12, 1861, 7th Cav., Co. E.  
 Adolbert C. Fox, enl. Aug. 8, 1861, 7th Cav., Co. E.  
 William W. Fountain, enl. Jan. 13, 1862, 96th Regt., Co. E.  
 Elmer Graves, enl. Dec. 16, 1861, 16th Art., Co. I.  
 Van Ness Gould, enl. Dec. 28, 1861, 16th Art., Co. L.  
 Michael Gorham, Dec. 27, 1861, 16th Art., Co. L.  
 Stephen H. Graham, enl. Dec. 12, 1861, 16th Art., Co. L.  
 Joseph Guard, enl. Dec. 22, 1861, 16th Art., Co. L.  
 Edward Granger, sergent; enl. Sept. 14, 1861, 7th Cav., Co. L.  
 Edward Gallagher, enl. Sept. 1, 1861, 24 Cav., Co. E.  
 Wm. Graham, enl. Sept. 4, 1861, 24 Cav., Co. E.  
 Berry S. Grant, enl. Aug. 12, 1861, 24 Cav., Co. E.  
 James E. Gould, sergent; enl. Dec. 1, 1861, 96th Regt., Co. E.  
 George Graham, enl. Jan. 6, 1862, 96th Regt., Co. E.  
 John Gray, enl. Jan. 3, 1862, 96th Regt., Co. E.  
 Silas S. Hubbard, 2d lieut.; enl. Oct. 19, 1861, 96th Regt., Co. E.  
 Franklin Hamilton, enl. Nov. 9, 1861, 96th Regt., Co. E.  
 Daniel W. Harrington, enl. Dec. 21, 1861, 16th Art., Co. I.  
 Charles H. Henry, enl. Dec. 16, 1861, 16th Art., Co. I.  
 Jacob O. Hubbard, enl. Dec. 25, 1861, 16th Art., Co. I.  
 Gustavus A. Hale, enl. Sept. 30, 1861, 7th Cav., Co. L.  
 Leonard Hydley, enl. Sept. 13, 1861, 7th Cav., Co. L.  
 David Hemberson, enl. Sept. 6, 1861, 7th Cav., Co. E.  
 Lemus W. Hokey, enl. Aug. 12, 1861, 7th Cav., Co. E.  
 Patrick Hickey, corp.; enl. Nov. 10, 1861, 96th Regt., Co. E.  
 Hiram Hickey, drummer; enl. Dec. 30, 1861, 96th Regt., Co. E.  
 Henry How, enl. Dec. 5, 1861, 96th Regt., Co. E.  
 Amos Hunt, enl. Dec. 3, 1861, 96th Regt., Co. E.  
 James D. Haynes, enl. Feb. 29, 1862, 96th Regt., Co. G.  
 John H. Harris, enl. Feb. 24, 1862, 96th Regt., Co. E.  
 Thomas Holcomb, enl. Aug. 15, 1862, 169th Regt., Co. D.  
 Luke Holly, enl. Aug. 18, 1862, 169th Regt., Co. D.  
 George Hopkins, enl. March 15, 1861, 96th Regt., Co. E.  
 Jonathan Hopkins, enl. March 15, 1861, 96th Regt., Co. E.  
 Reuben Jenkins, enl. Aug. 15, 1862, 169th Regt., Co. D.  
 John H. Kimball, Jr., enl. Nov. 13, 1861, 96th Regt., Co. F.  
 James Kerr, enl. Nov. 4, 1861, 96th Regt., Co. E.  
 Joseph D. Keyworth, enl. Aug. 12, 1861, 24 Cav., Co. E.





*J. D. Hodgeman*



Wm. Kinnmouth, enl. Sept. 3, 1861, 2d Cav., Co. E.  
 Michael Kennedy, enl. Jan. 6, 1862, 96th Regt., Co. E.  
 Eugene Kelley, enl. Aug. 15, 1862, 169th Regt., Co. D.  
 John Kane, sergt.; enl. Sept. 10, 1861, 7th Cav., Co. E.  
 Alanson Lewis, enl. Nov. 12, 1861, 93d Regt., Co. E.  
 Dennis Leonard, enl. Dec. 21, 1861, 16th Art., Co. I.  
 Isaac W. Lander, enl. Sept. 7, 1861, 2d Cav., Co. L.  
 Samuel A. Lester, enl. Aug. 12, 1861, 2d Cav., Co. E.  
 David Lincey, drummer; enl. Dec. 29, 1861, 96th Regt., Co. E.  
 Adam Loomis, enl. Dec. 26, 1861, 96th Regt., Co. E.  
 Joseph Leebler, enl. Dec. 9, 1861, 96th Regt., Co. E.  
 James F. Lincoln, enl. Nov. 29, 1861, 96th Regt., Co. E.  
 Joe! Lovelace, enl. Aug. 13, 1862, 169th Regt., Co. D.  
 John H. Miller, enl. Sept. 16, 1861, 2d Cav., Co. L.  
 Roger Mesick, enl. Sept. 5, 1861, 2d Cav., Co. E.  
 George E. Milliman, sergt.; enl. Aug. 8, 1861, 2d Cav., Co. E.  
 Thomas McDonald, enl. Aug. 12, 1861, 2d Cav., Co. E.  
 Henry McFarland, enl. Aug. 8, 1861, 2d Cav., Co. E.  
 James McGane, enl. Aug. 12, 1861, 2d Cav., Co. E.  
 James McLaughlin, enl. Sept. 14, 1861, 2d Cav., Co. E.  
 Alexander McMillan, enl. Sept. 3, 1861, 2d Cav., Co. E.  
 Robert McVicker, enl. Aug. 12, 1861, 2d Cav., Co. E.  
 James McCutty, sergt.; enl. Nov. 5, 1862, 96th Regt., Co. E.  
 Wm. Murphy, corp.; enl. Nov. 1, 1862, 96th Regt., Co. E.  
 Edward Moss, corp.; enl. Dec. 9, 1862, 96th Regt., Co. E.  
 Abram R. Mosher, corp.; enl. Jan. 7, 1862, 96th Regt., Co. E.  
 Horace F. Miller, corp.; enl. Jan. 7, 1862, 96th Regt., Co. E.  
 George B. Mosher, capt.; enl. Oct. 19, 1861, 93d Regt., Co. F.  
 Conlay Morrison, enl. Nov. 7, 1861, 93d Regt., Co. F.  
 Samuel McMillan, enl. Dec. 30, 1863, 16th Art., Co. H.  
 Joseph Miller, enl. Dec. 31, 1863, 16th Art., Co. H.  
 Joshua Morse, enl. Dec. 21, 1863, 16th Art., Co. I.  
 David Mountain, enl. Dec. 29, 1863, 16th Art., Co. I.  
 John Mountain, enl. Dec. 29, 1863, 16th Art., Co. L.  
 Halsey S. Mills, enl. Dec. 12, 1863, 16th Art., Co. L.  
 Michael McNulty, enl. Dec. 21, 1863, 16th Art., Co. L.  
 Nicholas J. McIntyre, enl. Dec. 25, 1863, 16th Art., Co. L.  
 James McNeil, corp.; enl. Sept. 29, 1861, 2d Cav., Co. L.  
 Joseph B. Myers, saddler; enl. Sept. 8, 1861, 2d Cav., Co. L.  
 Edgar Murray, enl. Sept. 29, 1861, 2d Cav., Co. L.  
 Kendall McDonald, enl. Sept. 14, 1861, 2d Cav., Co. L.  
 Eugene Mann, enl. Nov. 13, 1861, 96th Regt., Co. E.  
 Edward McAvay, enl. Nov. 14, 1861, 96th Regt., Co. E.  
 John McGuire, enl. Nov. 11, 1861, 96th Regt., Co. E.  
 John F. Miller, enl. Dec. 1, 1861, 96th Regt., Co. E.  
 James A. Mix, enl. Jan. 12, 1862, 96th Regt., Co. E.  
 Benjamin Monty, enl. Feb. 10, 1862, 96th Regt., Co. E.  
 A. A. Munroe, enl. Aug. 22, 1862, 169th Regt., Co. D.  
 Duncan McNeil, enl. Aug. 15, 1862, 169th Regt., Co. D.  
 Oscar G. Niles, enl. Nov. 13, 1861, 93d Regt., Co. F.  
 Edward O'Keefe, enl. Nov. 8, 1861, 96th Regt., Co. E.  
 Robert Orr, enl. Feb. 14, 1862, 96th Regt., Co. E.  
 Joseph Parole, enl. Nov. 10, 1861, 93d Regt., Co. F.  
 James C. Pratt, enl. Dec. 25, 1863, 16th Art., Co. I.  
 George H. Prindle, enl. Sept. 15, 1861, 2d Cav., Co. E.  
 Stephen Pidot, enl. Sept. 2, 1861, 2d Cav., Co. E.  
 Erastus M. Preece, sergt.; enl. Nov. 6, 1861, 96th Regt., Co. E.  
 Henry Parker, enl. Oct. 29, 1861, 96th Regt., Co. E.  
 George Payne, enl. Dec. 10, 1861, 96th Regt., Co. E.  
 Henry Pizzo, enl. Jan. 7, 1862, 96th Regt., Co. E.  
 Eli Poket, enl. Feb. 3, 1862, 96th Regt., Co. E.  
 James M. Pelloni, enl. Oct. 19, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. G.  
 Lewis J. Pharnes, enl. March 16, 1864.  
 John Quizley, enl. Sept. 23, 1861, 2d Cav., Co. L.  
 W. A. Reynolds, enl. Oct. 30, 1861, 93d Regt., Co. F.  
 Benjamin S. Robinson, enl. Dec. 25, 1863, 16th Art., Co. I.  
 Reuben E. Robinson, enl. Dec. 23, 1863, 16th Art., Co. I.  
 George H. Rice, corp.; enl. Sept. 30, 1861, 2d Cav., Co. L.  
 Clark Racey, enl. Sept. 13, 1861, 2d Cav., Co. L.  
 Stephen Reynolds, enl. Aug. 12, 1861, 2d Cav., Co. E.  
 Andrew J. Russell, 1st lieutenant; enl. Nov. 28, 1862, 96th Regt., Co. E.  
 Stephen F. Rathbun, sergt.; enl. Nov. 6, 1862, 96th Regt., Co. E.  
 George W. Smith, sergt.; enl. Oct. 21, 1861, 93d Regt., Co. F.  
 Clark Simpson, enl. Dec. 15, 1863, 16th Art., Co. I.  
 Charles Simm, ind. enl. Dec. 25, 1863, 16th Art., Co. I.  
 Fisher A. Stoughton, enl. Dec. 16, 1863, 16th Art., Co. I; had served his time before in 2d Cav., Co. E.  
 William Smith, enl. Dec. 17, 1863, 16th Art., Co. I.  
 Edward Squires, enl. Sept. 8, 1861, 2d Cav., Co. L.  
 John Smith, corp.; enl. Sept. 2, 1861, 2d Cav., Co. E.  
 Silas E. Switt, sergt.; enl. Nov. 6, 1862, 96th Regt., Co. E.  
 George Stevens, corp.; enl. Nov. 8, 1862, 96th Regt., Co. E.  
 Charles H. Skidmore, enl. Nov. 1, 1861, 96th Regt., Co. E.  
 Edward Smith, enl. Nov. 10, 1861, 96th Regt., Co. E.  
 Duncan Stalker, enl. Dec. 1, 1861, 96th Regt., Co. E.  
 John J. Starks, enl. Dec. 2, 1861, 96th Regt., Co. E.  
 William Spaulding, enl. Dec. 7, 1861, 96th Regt., Co. E.

Patrick Sullivan, enl. Jan. 7, 1862, 96th Regt., Co. E.  
 William H. Taylor, enl. Dec. 21, 1863, 16th Art., Co. I.  
 John Thompson, corp.; enl. Sept. 18, 1861, 7th Cav., Co. L.  
 William Tabor, enl. Aug. 12, 1861, 2d Cav., Co. E.  
 James G. Tanner, enl. Sept. 1, 1861, 2d Cav., Co. E.  
 Andrew Thornton, enl. Dec. 2, 1861, 96th Regt., Co. E.  
 Henry Taylor, enl. Jan. 5, 1862, 96th Regt., Co. E.  
 Edward Taylor, enl. Jan. 18, 1862, 96th Regt., Co. E.  
 Joseph Vines, enl. Aug. 11, 1861, 2d Cav., Co. G.  
 Joseph Vilmer, Aug. 12, 1861, 2d Cav., Co. E.  
 Henry Van Schenck, enl. Dec. 29, 1861, 96th Regt., Co. E.  
 Norman Williams, enl. Nov. 12, 1861, 96th Regt., Co. E.  
 Ralph S. Williams, enl. Nov. 12, 1861, 96th Regt., Co. E.  
 Peter Wood, enl. Sept. 26, 1861, 2d Cav., Co. L.  
 Charles E. Whitney, corp.; enl. Aug. 12, 1861, 2d Cav., Co. E.  
 Conchita Willbur, enl. Nov. 12, 1861, 96th Regt., Co. E.  
 James Welch, enl. Dec. 14, 1861, 96th Regt., Co. E.  
 Alvin Woodhull, enl. Nov. 1, 1861, 96th Regt., Co. D.  
 Peter Wolman, enl. Aug. 22, 1862, 169th Regt., Co. D.  
 John Whalen, enl. Aug. 18, 1862, 169th Regt., Co. D.  
 George White, enl. Aug. 16, 1862, 169th Regt., Co. D.  
 George H. Youngs, enl. Sept. 18, 1861, 7th Cav., Co. L.

## BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

### FREDERICK D. HODGEMAN

was born in the town of Fairfax, Lamolle Co.,\* Vt., June 10, 1812. He was third son in a family of eight children of Jonathan Hodgeman and Marvel Burdick, both natives of Vermont. His father was a farmer by occupation, and his ancestors among the early settlers of the State, and upon the breaking out of the Revolutionary war he enlisted on the side of the colonists, and he was among the brave ones at the battle of Bunker Hill.

In this battle he became incapacitated for very much service afterwards, by deafness. He lived to the very advanced age of ninety-six years, and died in the year 1847. The mother of Frederick D. Hodgeman died in the year 1824. Both were buried where they lived, at Fairfax.

Mr. Hodgeman's opportunities for obtaining an education from books were very limited while young, but his subsequent career gives unmistakable evidence that what was lost in his early life in book knowledge was compensated for by his great natural ability. At the age of thirteen he left home, and soon after was apprenticed to learn the manufacture of cloth in a woolen-factory, at which business he remained until he was nineteen years of age, and during the latter part of this time he became the proprietor, and the one to whom he had been apprenticed became the employee. Thus, early in life, he manifested great self-reliance, strong resolution, and a shrewdness, tact, and executive ability not common to young men.

In 1831 he left his native State and came to Rexford's Flats, Saratoga Co., N. Y., where he in the course of two years contracted for and built the lower aqueduct, a public work constructed by the State. He was successful pecuniarily in this operation, and upon its completion purchased a farm, and for a few years carried on farming in that county.

After an examination of the water-power on the Hudson river, at Fort Edward, with his usual sagacity, foreseeing its future value, he, in a company with others, erected a saw-mill, the first built in the place. He afterwards erected the first

grist-mill put up at Fort Edward, and from that time until his demise he was largely interested in the business interests of the place. In 1866 he built a paper-mill on the river to replace the one burned. In 1872, that one being burned, he erected another, which is now in operation. He was president of the National Bank of Fort Edward at the time of his death. A portion of the time he lived at Fort Edward he was in the mercantile business, and at one time a partner with James Cheeseman.

Mr. Hodgeman's life was one of almost unexampled activity, and, with a will to do whatever he conceived to be right, he evinced a determination characteristic of his nature, and not uncommon among self-made men.

It is to his sagacity and enterprise, in a large degree, that the prosperous village of Fort Edward owes its advance from the hamlet of thirty years ago, he having been foremost in inaugurating nearly all of the large manufacturing interests of that place, and from its inception, through many successful years, during the balance of his life, he was the friend and most munificent patron of the Fort Edward Institute. In his earlier political life he was a Jeffersonian Democrat, but upon the formation of the Republican party became an ardent supporter of its principles. He was never solicitous of any publicity by way of office or emolument, but regarded carefully the principles involved, as well as the representatives of the same, in casting his vote.

As early in life as the age of thirteen he united with the Methodist Episcopal church, remaining an active and devoted member of the same during his life. He was warmly attached to the church of his choice, yet liberal in his views towards those differing with him in religious doctrine.

As he was prosperous in worldly goods, he remembered the *Giver*, and contributed largely in the establishment of church and school, and to all enterprises looking to the building up of good society. Especially worthy of record were his large contributions to benevolent societies, as indicated in his will, as also the investment permanently of a sum of money, the income of which was to form a fund for the benefit of the poor of his church. Mr. Hodgeman is remembered by those who best knew him as a man of strict integrity of purpose, of mature judgment, of correct habits, and strong decision of character. He died Dec. 7, 1873.

Mr. Hodgeman was married three times,—first, to Miss Angelina Knowlton, of Rexford Flats, a lady of good judgment, a safe counselor in all her husband's matters, a devoted member of the Methodist Episcopal church, possessing that marked decision of character which lends influence and honor to life. She died March 16, 1861, at the age of fifty years.

For his second wife he married Miss Jennina Washburn, at the time of the marriage preceptress of the Jennings Seminary (formerly Clark's), at Aurora, Ill. She was a native of Fishkill, Dutchess Co., N. Y. A lady of strong sympathy, accompanied with that force of affection for those around her that gave her prominent rank in the best circles of society. She died May 23, 1867, at the age of thirty-nine years.

For his third wife he married Miss Mary E., daughter of Lucius A. Foote and Emily P. Smith, of Port Henry,

N. Y., the former a native of Rutland, Vt., the latter a native of Addison, Vt.

Her father was a lineal descendant of Nathaniel Foote, an emigrant from England as early as 1633, when he took the freeman's oath at Watertown, Mass.

Mrs. Hodgeman has been for many years identified with the Methodist church, and a constant attendant upon its service.

#### JOHN WAGMAN

traces his descent on the paternal side through Nicholas Wagman, born in Dutchess Co., N. Y., 1784, to Henry Wagman, his grandfather, who emigrated from Zurich, Switzerland, about the year 1760. A singular incident or custom of that country was exemplified in connection with his emigration. No person leaving the country was allowed to carry any money away with him; hence, although the Wagnans in Switzerland were well-to-do in the world, Henry was only allowed to bring with him what he secretly received from his friends while bidding them adieu. His sister came with him. Born in the year 1740, he came to this country at the age of twenty years, settled in Dutchess Co., N. Y., was married about the year 1768 to an American lady of German descent, by whom he had three children. His wife dying, he married for his second wife Miss Effa ———, by whom he had nine children, of whom Nicholas was the fifth. All these children lived to advanced ages, engaging in agricultural pursuits.

The grandfather died at the age of eighty-two years.

Nicholas Wagman married Miss Sarah Emigh, of Dutchess county, about the year 1812, by whom he had five children,—Almira (deceased), Henry E., William (deceased), Rachel and Elizabeth (deceased). Mrs. Wagman was of German descent. She died about the year 1828. For his second wife he married, in 1829, Miss Mary Close, of Greenfield, Saratoga county, by whom he had five children,—Lewis S., Benjamin C. (deceased), Sarah, John, and Nicholas.

In the year 1818, Nicholas Wagman, with his family, removed from his native county and settled in the town of Saratoga, Saratoga Co., where he remained, following the occupation of a farmer, until his death, May, 1870. He left his wife, who, at the time of writing this sketch (1878), is now in the eighty-first year of her age, being born Aug. 7, 1797.

The third son, John, was born Aug. 20, 1835, in the town of Saratoga, Saratoga Co. He spent his boyhood days on the farm at home, and attending the district school winters. At the age of twenty he gave his attention to teaching during the winter, and followed farming during the summer. In the year 1863, December 31, he married Miss Naomi Swetland, of the town of Moreau, Saratoga Co. Mrs. Wagman died October 28, 1874, leaving behind her a record of purity of character, and devotion to the church in which she took so active and influential a part. She was a lady of more than ordinary intelligence, and respected by all who knew her. Her example and influence still live. For his second wife Mr. Wagman married, on October 6, in the year 1875, Miss Ida M., daughter of

George W. Bennett and Lydia M. Hill. Her father is a native of Saratoga county, and was born August 20, 1820. He is a farmer by occupation, and resides in the county of his birth. Her mother is also a native of Saratoga Co., N. Y., and was born June, 1824.

Mrs. Wagman was born Nov. 16, 1855.

Mr. Wagman came to Fort Miller in the year 1870, and engaged in the manufacture of paper under the firm-name of H. G. Craig & Co. having, soon after his marriage the first time, engaged in the manufacture of paper in Saratoga

county, town of Greenfield. This business he continues at the present time, under the firm-name of "Wagman, Thorpe & Co."

The Wagman family still retain the political principles of the ancestors, who were among the standard-bearers of the old Whig party, and now the representatives of this family are ardent supporters of the Republican party. Characteristic of this family are their temperance proclivities,—the result of early education at home, and the impressions received from a model mother.



Photos, by Wm. Nims, Fort Edward

MARGARET GILCHRIST.

*Walter & Gilchrist*

#### GILCHRIST FAMILY.

Alexander Gilchrist, the emigrant, was born in Glasgow, Scotland, about the year 1722. He came to America in the year 1740. His emigration was purely accidental. Many of his friends were embarking for a new home in America. Alexander went to the ship to give them farewell presents, and while on board the ship put out to sea, and he then was prevailed upon to continue the voyage. He was so much attracted with the new country that he wrote back to his father "that he liked it better than Scotland," and hence he settled here for life. He first settled in Orange Co., N. Y., in the town of Goshen, where he married Miss Catherine McNeel, of Scotch descent, who had come to this country with an uncle by the name of Brown. He remained in Goshen for some fifteen years, and removed to the town of Argyle, Washington Co., N. Y., with his family of wife and seven children, and settled on two hundred and thirty-seven and a half acres of land, obtained by his father from the duke of Argyle, and deeded by the king, George III., of England, by letters-patent dated 1765.

The father died in the year 1768. The mother, with the family of two sons (Alexander and Archibald) and five daughters, trusting in the protection of Him "who doeth all things well," managed, with the assistance of her sons, to clear off the original forest and establish a home. The incidents of the family's career as pioneers, in detail, would doubtless interest the offspring now if a narration could be given. The devoted mother lived to the advanced age of eighty-nine years.

The eldest son, Alexander, became the sole owner of his father's estate. His brother Archibald purchased a farm of the McIntyre family, a part of Livingston's manor, in the town of Fort Edward, and where now his nephew, Lewis Gilchrist, resides. Alexander was born about the year 1758, and was married to Miss Sarah White, of Irish descent, then of the town of Argyle, about the year 1794. He spent his whole life upon the farm owned originally by his father, and raised a family of eleven children,—Alexander, Walter, Charles, Gertrude, Margaret (now living), Ann Maria, Sally, Almira, Catherine, John, James H. (deceased). Alexander, the father of these children,

died in the town of Fort Edward in the year 1843. His wife died in 1845. Walter Gilchrist, whose portrait is found above this sketch, was born in the town of Fort Edward, Aug. 10, 1812, and was the ninth child of the family. He now resides on a part of the farm upon which he was born, and has spent his life as a farmer. In politics, Mr. Gilchrist was identified first with the Whig, and then with the Republican party. Although not active in politics, he is firmly attached to the principles of his party. He has always been identified with the best interests of society, and a liberal contributor to church and school interest. Miss Margaret Gilchrist was born June 18, 1808, and resides with her brother Walter. She is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church at Fort Edward, and is a lady of strong decision of character and sound judgment, possesses a very retentive memory, and has given most of the facts for this sketch. She has always remained a maiden lady.



Photo. by Nims, Fort Edward.

*Walter Gilchrist*

James H. Gilchrist was born in the town of Fort Edward, April 21, 1805. He spent his minority at home, and owned a part of the old homestead until his death, Aug. 1, 1877. He was a man of marked decision of character, very industrious, and active. He was connected with the best enterprises for the public good in his vicinity; was trustee of the Presbyterian society of Fort Edward for some twenty-four years, and a member of that church at the time of his decease.

Mr. Gilchrist was a staunch and ardent supporter of the Republican party, and some thirty years ago was elected to and held the office of school commissioner of the county of Washington. He was highly esteemed as a citizen, a man of plain, unpretending ways, considerate in judgment, and of strict integrity of purpose.

In the year 1874, May 6, he married Miss Mary, daughter of John G. and Agnes Gallagher, of Fort Edward. She was a native of Liverpool, England, and came to America with her parents. She was born Aug. 30, 1840, and has

one child by this union, who inherits the estate of her father, which has now been in the family for one hundred and thirteen years.

#### ENOS HOWLAND.

The Howland family in Washington Co., N. Y., is traced to the emigrant Stephen Howland, who emigrated from England, prior to the Revolutionary war, while he was a young man, and settled in Dartmouth, Mass., where he was married. Shortly after the marriage he became a sea-captain, and followed the sea for a few years. He was cast away on an island, and returned finally to his family after an absence of about one year and a half. After his return he moved to Dutchess Co., N. Y., where the majority of a family of fourteen children were born. He afterwards settled in Mayfield, Saratoga Co. He remained there a short time, and finally settled in Galway, the same county, where he died Sept. 20, 1831, having been born June 21, 1754.

Enos Howland, the subject of this memoir, was grandson of Stephen Howland, and son of Stephen Howland and Susan McOmber. The former, born May 29, 1793, in Providence, Saratoga county, was next to the youngest child of the family; the latter was a native of Dutchess Co., N. Y., born Aug. 12, 1789. She is now living with her son Amasa, at Fort Edward, Washington Co., N. Y., and gives quite readily the facts narrated in this sketch. Stephen Howland, the father, was married Nov. 7, 1812, and engaged in farming in Saratoga county for several years.

David, eldest of the sons, first came to Sandy Hill about the year 1835, and carried on a book-binding establishment, and died April 30, 1838. Gardner, the second son, then assumed control of the business, and carried it on for some years, when the father and his two sons, Enos and Amasa, in the year 1844, came to Sandy Hill and erected the first paper-mill there and, of any importance, in the county. At the time of the death of the father, July 28, 1862, these sons assumed control of the paper-manufactory, which is now carried on by Amasa and his nephews, Derby and Lansing M. Howland.

Of a family of eleven children of Stephen Howland and Susan McOmber,—viz., David (deceased), Amanda M., Gardner, Enos (deceased), Joseph (died at the age of ten years), Jane F. (deceased), Mary B. (deceased), Amasa, Philip M., Deborah, and Edmund Stephen,—Enos was fourth child, born July 20, 1819, at Galway, Saratoga Co. He spent his minority at home on the farm, teaching school during the winter months after he became of proper age. At the age of twenty-five he came to Sandy Hill and engaged in the paper-manufacturing business with his brother, Amasa, which he continued until 1856, when the two brothers sold out their interest in the paper-mill at Sandy Hill, and established a mill of the same kind at Fort Ann, Washington Co., which was the first in that place. This manufacturing interest was carried on for some ten years, when the partnership was dissolved, Enos remaining at Fort Ann, and Amasa returning to Sandy Hill, where he built a new mill for the manu-

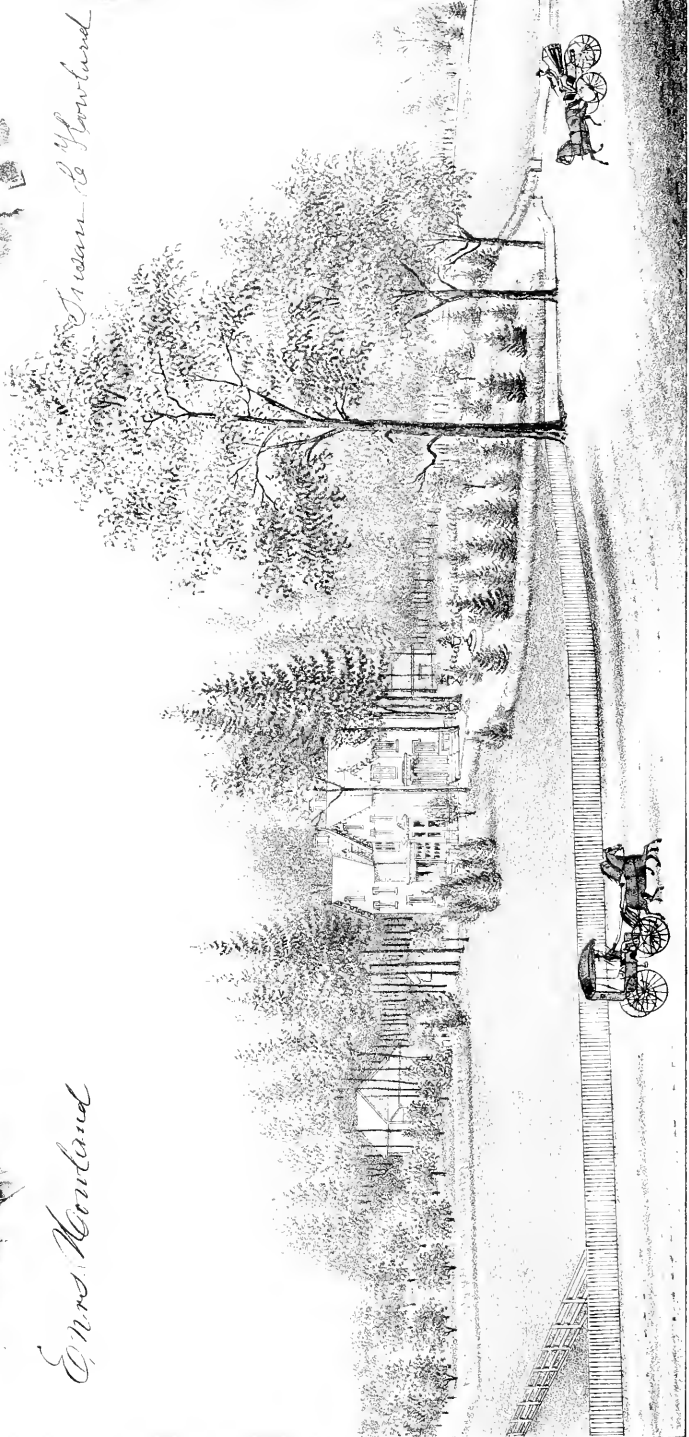




Enos Howland



William C. Howland



RESIDENCE OF THE LATE ENOS HOWLAND, FORT EDWARD, WASHINGTON COUNTY, NEW YORK.

LOW, BELL, TORRE & CO. PHILA. '74.

facture of manilla paper, which he now carries on in partnership with his nephew.

After a year's stay at Fort Ann Mr. Howland returned to Sandy Hill and retired from active business life. He died March 25, 1877.

Mr. Howland was an active and resolute man, possessed of sterling integrity and good judgment. He was a director in the old Commercial Bank at Glen's Falls, and during the latter years of his life was a director in the First National Bank at Fort Edward.

In politics Mr. Howland was formerly a member of the Whig party, but upon the formation of the Republican party became an ardent supporter of its platform and the propagation of its principles.

In the year 1845 (Feb. 6) he married Miss Susan C., daughter of Elijah Murphy and Elizabeth Bliss, of Sandy Hill. Her father was a native of Springfield, Mass., and settled at Sandy Hill in the year 1812. Her mother was a native of the same place.

Mrs. Howland was born May 10, 1823.

To Mr. and Mrs. Howland have been born seven children,—Helena E., wife of Thomas Phillips, of Akron, Ohio; Lansing M., married to Miss Hattie C. Odell, of Fort Edward; Stephen, resides in Cleveland, Ohio, and is a teacher in a business college; Clarence, married to Miss Jennie Frouser, and resides in Akron, Ohio; Charles E.; Anna J.; and Mary.

Lansing M. is a partner with his uncle, Amasa Howland, in the manufacture of paper at Sandy Hill, and is a director in the First National Bank at Fort Edward.

#### AMASA HOWLAND.

Amasa Howland was born in Galway, Saratoga Co., N. Y., June 29, 1827, being the eighth child of Stephen Howland and Susan McOmber. He was first married to Miss Mary L., daughter of Rowland Green, of Galway, by whom he had one daughter, Mary L. Howland. His wife died in August, 1858. For his second wife he married, in the year 1859, Mrs. Lydia, widow of the late Nathaniel Groesbeck, of Fort Ann, by whom he has two children, James Edward and Fred. Derby; Mrs. Howland having previous to her second marriage two children, Frank Eliza and Nathalie Groesbeck.

Mrs. Howland was born in the town of Fort Ann, Sept. 29, 1833. Mr. Howland spent his early life at home on the farm, and at the age of seventeen came to Sandy Hill and engaged in the manufacture of paper, and now is the senior member of the firm of Amasa Howland & Co. He has given his entire time, since his first coming to the place, to active business pursuits, and is identified not only with the most important manufacturing interests of the vicinity in which he lives, but he is a liberal supporter of the church and school interests of Sandy Hill.

Mr. Howland is really the oldest paper-manufacturer of the county, having participated in the first one established in the county (except one on a small scale at Fort Edward, established about 1843).

He was first identified with the Democratic party, and

remained a staunch member of the same until 1861, when he became an ardent supporter of the Union cause, and has since been identified with the Republican party.

#### ALEXANDER CARSWELL.

The subject of this sketch was born in the town of Argyle, Washington Co., N. Y., March 24, 1802. He was second son in a family of eight children of Daniel Carswell and Elizabeth Safford,—the former a native of the town of Coleraine, Mass., born in the year 1775, and came to this county with his parents, Nathaniel and Sarah Carswell, about the beginning of the Revolutionary war, and settled in the town of Salem, some of the descendants now residing on the farm where the family first settled. Abner, the oldest brother of Daniel Carswell, was a soldier of the war for independence, and was at Fort Ann. He was substituted by his brother David, who was taken prisoner by the Indians and carried to Canada, where he was kept in irons six months, being a prisoner altogether for twenty-two months. Daniel Carswell was a blacksmith by trade, which he followed during the former part of his life. He died in the town of Argyle, at about the age of eighty years. Elizabeth Carswell was a native of Connecticut, town of Norwich; born in 1777; moved to Salem with her parents when about six years of age. She died about the year 1857, at the age of eighty years. Alexander spent his early life at hard work at whatever offered, his father not being in circumstances to assist his children financially. Hence they were obliged to depend upon their own efforts for support after becoming of sufficient age, and Mr. Carswell is one of those self-made men who has met the obstacles not only of a pioneer life, but struggled with self-sacrifice and poverty; but in this he learned those valuable lessons of economy and the necessity of industry which, in after-life, have secured a sufficient competence to place him beyond the apprehension of want and leave his children in fair and comfortable circumstances. His education from books was necessarily very limited.

At the age of twenty-two, in 1824, he married Miss Reconcile, a daughter of Shubael Terry and Reliance Hathaway, of Argyle. She was born May 14, 1803, in Hartford, this county. Her father was born Feb. 4, 1771, in Bedford, Mass., and came to this county about 1797. Her mother was born April 19, 1774, and was a native of Taunton, Mass. The family consisted of nine children, of whom Mrs. Carswell was third child.

To Mr. and Mrs. Carswell have been born ten children,—Shubael T., Gideon H. (deceased), Elizabeth, Nancy Reliance, Theodore (deceased), Mary Jane, Marcy Joanna, Esther, Theodore A. (deceased), Daniel Seth (deceased).

Mrs. Carswell was a member of the Baptist church, having united as a member about 1827, and was a devoted Christian woman, warmly attached to her family,—and her many virtues will long be remembered by all who knew her. She died Feb. 24, 1877.

Mr. Carswell, at the age of sixteen, learned the tailoring trade, which he followed until the year 1839, when he gave his attention to farming, and purchased a farm of one

hundred and fifty acres in the town of Fort Edward, upon which he now resides. A view of his residence and surroundings will be seen on another page of this work. He afterwards added to this purchase and now owns some one hundred acres more. His life has been one of activity, directed by principles of integrity in all business transactions.

He was formerly a Whig, and is now a Republican. Held in favorable esteem by his fellow-citizens, he has been elected to important offices in the town in which he lives, and was assessor for three years.

Mr. Carswell, over thirty years ago, united with the Baptist church, and has been prominent in the councils of that body,—serving as deacon for some twenty years, which office he now retains.

The Carswell family has ranked among the best families of the county, and several of the descendants have occupied positions of distinction in the councils of the nation. Mr. Carswell has only one brother—Gideon S., of Fort Edward—and two sisters—Mrs. Wm. Taylor, of Fort Edward, and Mrs. George Taylor, of Argyle—still living.

## GREENWICH.

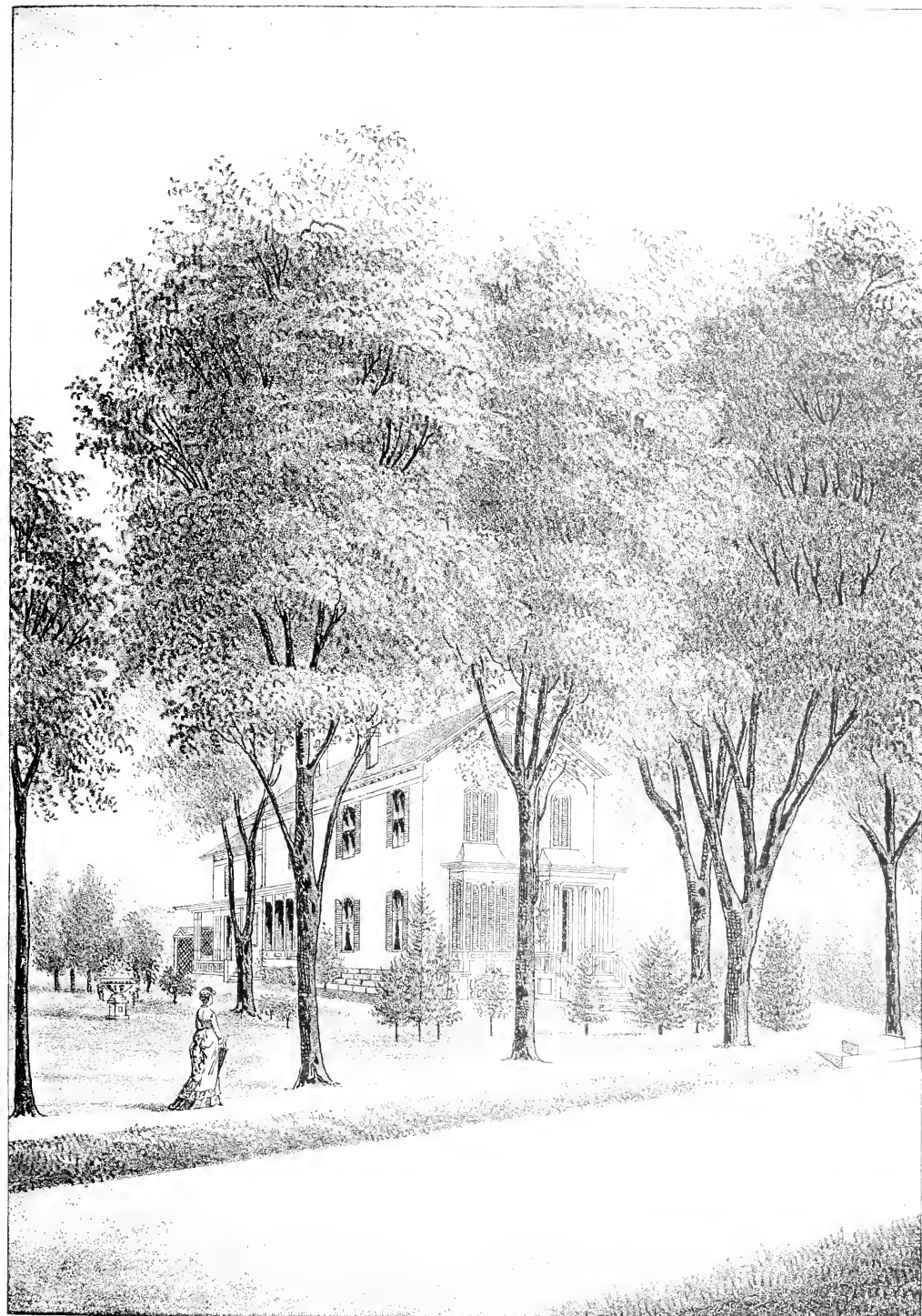
GREENWICH was formerly embraced within the limits of Argyle. In 1803 it was set off with its present bounds, and named after Greenwich, R. I. The shape of the town is very irregular, owing to its having the Batten Kill for one of its boundaries. The general length is about twelve miles from east to west, and it is nearly six miles in width. With reference to other towns it is south of the centre of the county, extending westward to the Hudson river. The area comprises nearly twenty-seven thousand acres, somewhat broken, but presenting a pleasing aspect. There are high hills in the east, and west of the centre is Bald mountain, with an eminence of nine hundred and twelve feet, and comprising about fifteen hundred acres of land. The elevation belongs to a range of the same name extending northward into Vermont. It is composed of a peculiar rock, resembling in general the blue limestone, but the strata to which it belongs has not yet been properly determined. As the country westward to the Hudson is very level, the mountain is a prominent and marked object in the landscape.

Greenwich was originally covered with forests of pine, hemlock, and the hard woods. Some of the uplands are yet crowned with timber lots, whose contrast with the cleared lowlands and vales produces a pleasing effect. In the eastern part vast quantities of pine have been cut into lumber, whose manufacture formed for many years the principal business. The soil is generally fertile, and capable of yielding a variety of productions. It varies from a sandy loam to a heavy clay. The Batten Kill is the principal stream, having its source in Vermont, and flowing westward through the county to its junction with the Hudson. For many miles it forms the southern boundary of the town, and is characterized by a number of falls rapids, affording excellent power, whose improvement is a source of wealth to the town. The river descends seventeen feet at Centre falls, forty feet at Galesville, and half a mile below that point has an almost precipitous fall of seventy feet. In seasons of high water these rapids attain a grandeur rivaling Niagara,

and in any condition they deserve a prominence which will place them alongside of the minor cataracts of the country. They have been appropriately named the *Dion-ondehona falls*, the Indian term for the great falls of the Batten Kill. The picturesque surroundings make the place highly attractive, and it is much frequented by pleasure-parties. Cossayuna creek, in the eastern part of the town, is the outlet of a lake by the same name, which is partly between Greenwich and Argyle. That sheet of water is one of the finest in this part of the State, and affords good fishing. Centuries ago it was the favorite resort of the Massachusetts Indians, whose trail was along the little creek. There are several small brooks situated in the western part of the town, and near the centre is a peat swamp, which has not yet been developed.

The many natural advantages and location of Greenwich invited early settlement and the disposition of the lands by patents to those always ready to engage in speculative enterprises. The first patent issued which covered any portion of the present town of Greenwich is that known as the Saratoga patent, which was granted November 4, 1684, under the provincial administration of Thomas Dongan. The grantees were Cornelius Vandyke, John Johnson Bleeker, Peter Philip Schuyler (a great-uncle of General Philip Schuyler, of Revolutionary fame), Johannes Wendell, Dirck Wessells, David Schuyler, and Robert Livingston. Vandyke sold a portion of his share (that east of the Hudson river) to William Kettlehuyn and Killian De Ridder, in 1685. The patent covered two towns on the west side of the Hudson river, and the town of Easton, and a portion of the town of Greenwich, on the east side of that river. "The original grant," says Dr. Fitch, "does not appear to have been recorded. The proprietors subsequently applied for, and Oct. 9, 1708, obtained, a renewal of it, in which that portion of the patent falling within this county is described as follows: 'And from the Last Termination by a Straight Line, to be drawn East, to the North side of the mouth of Creek Dionondehove [Batten Kill], and from thence con-





RESIDENCE OF EDMUND H. GIBSON, GREENWICH, WASHINGTON CO., N.Y.



tinued East Six Miles into the Woods on the East Side of Hudson's River, and from thence by a Line Southerly Parallel to the course of said Hudson's River, and Six Miles Distant from the same, soe farr Southerly until it come Opposite to and bear Six Miles Distant from the North Side of the Mouth of Schaahook Kill [Hoosick River], which is the bounds of Schaahook Patent, Late belonging to Henry Van Rensselaer.' (Patents, vol. vii. pp. 375-379) . . . The northeast corner of the patent being in the town of Greenwich, nearly two miles north of Centre falls." At the time of the re-issue of the patent its ownership had changed somewhat, the share of Vandyke being owned by his grandson, Cornelius; David Schuyler's share by Peter and Robert Schuyler; while Johannes Schuyler owned the share of Johannes Wendell.

In 1732, William Kettlehuyn, a merchant of Albany, before mentioned as a purchaser of a portion of Vandyke's interest in the Saratoga patent, in connection with Cornelius Cuyler, yeoman, also of Albany, applied for a grant of land adjoining that patent, claiming to have purchased it the preceding year of the Indians. May 6, 1732, a patent was issued, eight hundred and fifty acres being given to Kettlehuyn, and seven hundred and fifty acres to Cuyler, the lands conveyed therein being situated near the Hudson.\*

In January, 1763, Donald, George, and James Campbell, sons of Captain Laughlin Campbell, whose abortive attempt at colonization is described in the general history, petitioned for a grant of a hundred thousand acres of land. This was refused; but, on the 11th of November of that year, a patent of ten thousand acres in the present town of Greenwich, just north of the Saratoga patent, was issued to the Campbell brothers, their three sisters,—Rose Graham, Margaret Eustace, and Lilly Murray, and four others: Allan Campbell, John Campbell, Sr., James Calder, and John Campbell, Jr. Dr. Fitch states that at the commencement and during the Revolutionary war the patent was sparsely settled by a few Dutch families, and that the land, so far as is known, was owned by the eldest of the three brothers, General Donald Campbell, who espoused the patriot cause, while the other brothers were Tories. After the war, all traces of the family disappeared.

On the 21st of May, 1764, the Argyle patent was granted to the colonists of Laughlin Campbell and their descendants, and so located that it covered all that portion of the present town not included in the foregoing patents. A full account of the Argyle patents appears in the general history. The lots originally belonging to that township, but now forming a portion of the town of Greenwich, were numbered and allotted as follows: Lot 41, two hundred and fifty acres, commencing at the northeast corner of the Campbell patent, with its greatest length from east to west,

was allotted to Catharine Shaw. South of this, towards the Batten Kill, were nine lots, also laid out with greatest length from east to west, and numbered and allotted in the following manner: lot 30, three hundred acres, to Angus McDougall; lot 31, three hundred and fifty acres, to Donald McIntyre; lot 32, six hundred acres, to Alexander McNachten; lot 33, three hundred acres, to John McGore; lot 34, three hundred and fifty acres, to William Fraser; lot 35, running east across Cossayuna creek, two hundred and fifty acres, to Mary Campbell; lot 36, at the mouth of Cossayuna creek, four hundred and fifty acres, to Duncan Campbell, Sr.; lot 27, three hundred acres, to Neil McFadden; lot 38, two hundred and fifty acres, to Mary Torry; lot 39, a triangular plot of two hundred and fifty acres, to Margaret McAllister, being the southernmost allotment of the patent. Then, commencing at the eastern boundary of lots 41, and 30 to 35, were lots with greatest length from east to west, and numbered and allotted as follows: lot 40, four hundred and fifty acres, to Robert Campbell, Jr.; lot 51, three hundred and fifty acres, to Charles McArthur; lot 52, three hundred acres, to Duncan McFadden; lot 53, three hundred acres, to Roger Reed; lot 54, three hundred acres, to John McCarter; lot 65, three hundred acres, to Hugh Montgomery; lot 66, two hundred and fifty acres, at the junction of White creek with the Batten Kill, to Isabella Livingston; lot 67, two hundred and fifty acres, running across White creek to the Batten Kill, to Catharine McCarter; lot 68, two hundred and fifty acres, also running to the Batten Kill, to Margaret Gilchrist. Besides these lots, there were several on the east side of Cossayuna lake running north to the "street." The numbers and allotments are as follows: lot 42, four hundred acres, to John McGuire; lot 43, two hundred acres, to Elizabeth McNeil, also known by the name of Campbell, from her first husband, Archibald Campbell, one of the trustees of the patent; lot 44, four hundred and fifty acres, to Duncan McArthur; lot 29, two hundred and fifty acres, to Daniel Clark; lot 50, three hundred acres, partially in the lake, to John McGowan, Sr.; lot 55, three hundred acres, to Ann Campbell; lot 56, three hundred and fifty acres, to Archibald McCollum; lot 57, two hundred and fifty acres, to Alexander McArthur; lot 58, two hundred and fifty acres, to Alex. McDonald; lot 59, five hundred acres, to John McEwen; lot 62, three hundred acres, to Mary Baime; lot 63, three hundred acres, to Margaret Cargyle; lot 64, four hundred and fifty acres, to Neil McEachern; lot 69, four hundred acres, to Hannah McEwen; lot 70, four hundred and fifty acres, to John Reid; lot 71, three hundred and fifty acres, to Archibald Nevin, making in all about twelve thousand acres which were set off from the old township of Argyle at the formation of the town of Greenwich.

The patents thus briefly described as making up the area of the town were, with the exception of Saratoga, subject to the following conditions, under which, at that period, all public lands were granted, viz.: "An annual quitrent of two shillings and sixpence sterling was imposed on every one hundred acres, and all mines of gold and silver, and all pine-trees suitable for masts for the royal navy,—namely, all which were twenty four inches or more in diameter twelve inches from the ground,—were reserved to the crown."

\* Fort Saraghtoga, so often mentioned in the general history, was only a short distance below, in the present town of Easton. As stated in the general history, it is very certain that there was a settlement around that fort considerably before the war of 1744. It is also probable that settlements were made on the Cuyler and Kettlehuyn tracts, for it is not likely those gentlemen, when land was so plenty, would have taken the trouble to procure such small tracts unless they had desired immediate settlement.

## THE FIRST SETTLERS.

The first man known to have attempted a permanent settlement in the town was one Rogers, a kind of desperado, who built on the flats of the Batten Kill, above the mouth of Cossayuna creek, as early as 1763 or 1764 (the exact time of his coming is not known), and lived there for some time. Alexander McNachten (McNaughton), Archibald Livingston, Duncan Campbell, and Roger Reid settled near the Batten Kill, as allottees of the Argyle patent, in the spring of 1765, and found him living there and claiming title from Col. Lydins to a tract of land running east from Cossayuna creek to the vicinity of the stream now known as Black creek. He warned them not to trespass on his claim, making various threats as to what he would do. These men knew, however, that they had perfect titles, and went on industriously with the work of clearing their lands and building their houses, regardless of his threats. One day, when Livingston was away, his wife was forcibly carried off, and set down outside of the limits of the claim, by Rogers, who then proceeded to remove the furniture from the premises. For this act he was subsequently arrested by Reid, who was a constable of the old town of Argyle, assisted by Joseph McCracken, from Salem. The arrest was made under a warrant from Esquire McNachten, who had been appointed a justice of the peace, and was the first civil process ever served in this county. It was, of course, to be expected that a man of the reckless character of Rogers would resist the officers, and the result justified the expectation. Rogers tried to defend himself with his gun, which McCracken seized. In his endeavors to wrest it from the hands of the ruffian he burst the buttons from the waistband of his pantaloons, which, as he did not wear suspenders, slipped down over his feet. The little son of Rogers, observing McCracken's exposed condition, and seeing his father taken at a disadvantage, ran up and, as Dr. Fitch relates, "hit him posteriorly," but without causing him to loosen his hold of the gun. Rogers was secured and conveyed to Albany, after which we find no trace of him. His house was the first one erected in the town.

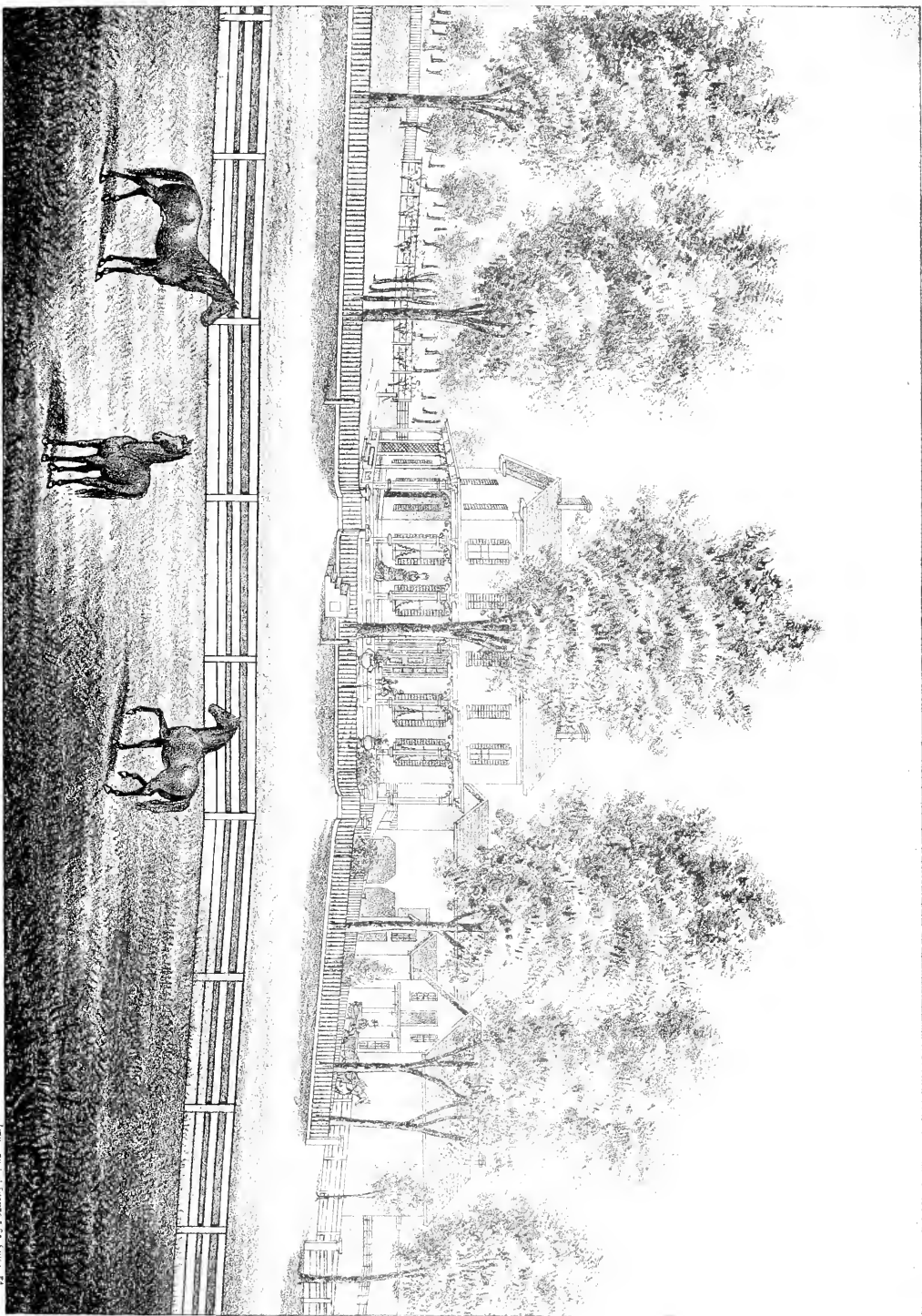
Different portions of Argyle township began to be settled at this time, the survey having been completed in 1764. Duncan Campbell, whom we have mentioned as settling on lot 36, was the first supervisor of the new town, and held that office from 1771 to 1781. The surveyors who ran the division lines in 1764 were Archibald Campbell and Christopher Yates. The former was a son of Duncan Campbell, and a brother of the wife of Duncan McArthur. Archibald Campbell 1st, as he was called, was a man of wealth, education, and influence. He married Flora McNeil, and soon after the survey was completed settled on a tract of six hundred acres, which he owned in what was then Cambridge, now Jackson. Whether this land came to him by inheritance or purchase we are unable to learn. He possessed no little vanity, and was frequently heard to boast of his distinguished family connection. His house and furniture and his manner of living corresponded with his pretensions.

The house which he built in the year 1800, and in which he lived at his death, which occurred January 31, 1808, is now owned and occupied by John Cowan. Little change

has been made in the house, which is a handsome, modern-looking structure. Mr. Campbell died at the age of sixty-nine years. He had prior to his death conveyed to his son John the tract now known as the Lyman Woodard farm, and which ran east as far as the old tavern-stand at the corner of the road leading to Cossayuna lake. To his son Alexander he had conveyed the lands now composing the farms of Job Skellie and Alexander Maxwell, on the south side of the Batten Kill. In his will, John Campbell is not mentioned as a legatee, although all his other children received legacies. Duncan inherited the tract known later as the "Dunn" place, while the remaining lands in Greenwich were divided equally between him and his brothers Archibald and Alexander. Archibald received the homestead, on condition that he gave his mother a comfortable support during her natural life, or, if they lived separate, pay to the executors the amount of a legacy (seven hundred and fifty dollars) mentioned in the will. A similar legacy was devised to Ellinor, the daughter, who married Hon. John Crary, of Salem. John Campbell married Polly Walker. They were the parents of Mrs. Marimus Fairchild, of Salem. Duncan Campbell, the second son, married Betsey Edie. Alexander Campbell married Nellie Dyer, and settled in Jackson, on what is now the Skellie farm. Archibald Campbell (2d) married, late in life, Sallie Fuller, who is still living, his widow, at Centre Falls. Their son, Archibald Campbell (3d), now resides in the town of Easton. This family were related, we learn, somewhat distantly, however, to Archibald Campbell, the trustee of the patent, who was a merchant and hotel-keeper of the city of New York. In his later years he removed to Fort Edward, where he died.

The family of Archibald Livingston, who settled with others on the Argyle patent in 1765, were prominent in the community at an early date. Livingston married a daughter of Alexander McNaughton. The record of that event, and of the subsequent births, is so quaint that we cannot help transcribing a portion of it: "Archibald Livingston and Ellinor McNaughton, Joined in Matrimony and Lawfully married in November 23d, In the year of our Lord Jesus Christ 1756; And Since Children are Born unto them through the Blessing of God of which the first is a girl whose name is Mary who was born in September the 26th, in the year 1757; the second a girl also Whose Name is Margaret. She was born in May the 30th day, in the year 1759; the third a girl named Jennie was born in February the 2d in 1767." Four other children were born to them. Alexander was born June 8, 1769; Moses was born March 2, 1772; Margaret, June 29, 1774; and Nellie, August 10, 1777. Alexander became a mark in the town, and was well known throughout the county. The people honored him by sending him to the Assembly in 1809, and again in 1812, and in 1818 he was elected for the third time. He was also a member of the constitutional convention of 1821. He died October 23, 1863, aged ninety-four. Members of the family still reside at East Greenwich.

Lot 32 was assigned to Alexander McNachten, and settled by him in 1765. He was a man of considerable prominence, and reared a large family of daughters. This farm



RESIDENCE OF DAVID T. ENSIGN, GREENWICH, WASHINGTON CO., N. Y.

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is now occupied by members of the Christie family, also early settlers. Opposite the house is the burial-plot of the McNaughton and Livingston families.

Roger Reid, before mentioned as the constable who arrested the squatter at the mouth of Cossayuna creek, was allotted No. 50, which is at present occupied by a relative, Peter Reid. The first house at East Greenwich was erected by Roger Reid, and yet remains as the property of James Dobbins. Reid removed to South Argyle, where he died in the family of Ebenezer Campbell. John Reid, a brother of Roger, settled on lot 70. Among his sons were Peter, who removed to Onondaga county; Daniel, removed to Argyle village; and Alexander, who lived on the homestead until his death. The latter was the father of William Reid, of North Greenwich, and of Peter Reid, yet living, at the age of eighty-four, on lot No. 50. Another early settler on the Argyle patent was William H. McDougall. His first house, on lot 69, was formed of posts dug into the ground and covered on the sides and top with bark. He formerly resided in New York city, as a merchant, but having become destitute through the war, he moved to this place to begin anew. He brought a small stock of goods with him, and had, in this humble way, the first store in the town. Among the sons he reared were Andrew, Robert, John, Samuel, Nathaniel, and Ebenezer. Descendants of these yet live in Greenwich.

The next settlement in the town was in the Saratoga patent, in 1766, when Judge Nathan Telft and his two sons, Stanton and Nathan (2d), came from South Kingston, R. I., and located in the towns of Easton and Greenwich, Judge Telft, with his son Nathan, taking by lease, from Killian De Ridder, the farm now owned by his great-grandson, Nathan B. Telft, in Easton, while Stanton Telft took in the same manner, from De Ridder, the farm now owned by Harvey Rogers, at Middle Falls, and built on the Batten Kill, at the fine waterfall at that point, the first saw-mill on that stream of which we have any authentic information. The following mention of this mill is made in the field-book of the survey of the Saratoga patent, made in 1764, by J. R. Bleeker: "Whereas, we the subscribers, commissioners appointed for the partition of all such lands, creeks, rivers, and falls of water as remained undivided in the Saratoga patent, have lately proceeded to the survey, partition, and balloting thereof, and have assigned for defraying the expenses accrued on the same all the islands lying in Hudson river between the southernmost and northernmost bounds of the said patent, being in all nine islands, as also two falls of water, with four acres of land lying adjacent and convenient to each of them, the one being the second fall on Dionandehowa creek, where Staten Telft now has a saw-mill." This conclusively proves the early date of their settlement in Greenwich. After the marriage of Nathan (2d), Judge Telft lived at the house of his son, Stanton, in Greenwich, until his death, in 1789. The settlement of the Telfts was the beginning of the large influx of Rhode Island colonists, from which the Baptist church subsequently organized. The family yet remains one of the most prominent of the town. Soon after their arrival, there came a man called, from his powerful and sonorous voice, "Whispering Moses." He saw

that the land in this locality was good, and determined to remain. There is a tradition that, after looking over the country, he ascended Bald mountain, and called back to Jonathan Foster, in Rhode Island, "Come up, Captain Foster, there is good land here." We do not vouch for the truth of the tradition, and can only assert, in support of it, the fact that "Captain Foster" did come up here in 1767, and settled upon the farm now owned by Morgan Heath. Mr. Foster was the ancestor of several families of that name, who still reside in Greenwich. One of his daughters married Nathan Tanner, afterwards prominent as the first pastor of Bottskill Baptist church. Not far from the time of Captain Foster's arrival, a man named Bryant settled at the foot of Bald mountain, and erected a log house of peculiar strength, to resist the attacks of the Indians, who several times tried to gain entrance to it, but were unable on account of the thickness of the doors and the manner in which they were strengthened with iron. Through some heedlessness, they did on one occasion get into the house in the absence of the family, and tried to get at some of the valuable possessions of the settler, which they, not incorrectly, supposed were kept under the floor. The trap to the subterranean room defied their ingenuity, and they undertook to get through the floor with their tomahawks, but failed in the attempt, as the floor was made of hewn logs, pinned to heavy sleepers beneath. In after-years, Mr. Bryant would gleefully point to the gashes made by the tomahawks of the savages in their fruitless attempts to find his valuables. At an early day Mr. Bryant burnt lime at the mountain. One day, when absent with his family, he left a pan of air-slacked lime in the house. Some Indians entered the place, and mistaking the lime for flour, attempted to make some bread of it, but discovering qualities in the flour with which they were not familiar, they abandoned ordinary pursuits for more congenial duties.

Following these men, Samuel Dickinson came to Greenwich in 1769, and located on what is now known as the Bailey place, about half a mile east of Centre Falls. His son, Thomas Dickinson, who lived most of his life near Bald mountain, was born here in 1770. In 1769 or 1770, Daniel Rose, a millwright (long in the employ of General Philip Schuyler, at Old Saratoga), came to Greenwich, and erected the first grist-mill in the town on what was then called "Foster's brook," but is now known as the "Flax-mill brook," on Job G. Sherman's farm. This mill was probably in operation as early as 1771, as Dr. Fitch speaks of it as having been erected before Reed's mill at Fitch's Point, in the town of Salem, and that mill was completed in 1772. Mr. Rose also erected a saw-mill on the brook, and we believe these mills to have been those called by the next generation the "Old Rhodes' Mills." We do not learn that anywhere in the county there were mills answering as closely to the traditional descriptions of "Rhodes' Mills" as those built by Daniel Rose. It seems probable that the name "Rhodes'" as applied to mills came from a misunderstanding of Rose's name. Robert Kenyon came to Greenwich with Rose, and selected the farm now owned by William M. Holmes as the place of his future residence; but being obliged to go to Rhode Island for money, he found on his return that a man named Mosher had

"squatted" on his claim, and he took the farm now owned by Rev. William Day.

In 1772, James Rogers (2d), father of Thomas Rogers, of Bald Mountain, and of the late James Rogers (3d), of Middle Falls, came from Rhode Island and settled at the mouth of the Batten Kill, near the place where Clark's mills now stand, on lands leased from the Lansing family of Albany. Rev., or, as he was called, "Elder" James Rogers, father of James (2d), came with his son and occasionally preached to the Christian people of the surrounding country, although he was not settled over any church. Abner Yates Rogers now lives on the farm first owned by his grandfather, James Rogers (2d). In the same year (1772), Smith Barber, then a lad of twelve years, walked from Rhode Island to Greenwich. After a few years he married a sister of Nathan Rogers, who came at about the same time with himself, and settled on the farm now owned by Horton Tefft, Mr. Rogers taking up what is now the Centre Falls tavern stand. Smith Barber was for many years a deacon of the Baptist church, where his cousin, Elder Barber, afterwards officiated for many years as pastor. Thomas Bentley and David Tefft located themselves in Greenwich about the period of Barber's coming, the first on a lot of one hundred acres, just east of what is now known as the Hannah Place property. He built a dam across the Batten Kill, near his house, where remnants of it may still be seen. He erected a saw-mill, which he ran for many years. John Rogers settled near Bentley, and soon after David Tefft came and erected a house on the Hannah Place lot, where he early kept a bar, and his house was known as Tefft's Tavern. It was afterwards moved to where it now stands, and was long called the "Betsey Whipple House." It is the present residence of Amasa Rose. It owns the distinction of being the birthplace of the celebrated preacher Rev. E. H. Chapin, D.D., of New York. Dr. Chapin informed the writer that his recollections of the town were very indistinct, as he left when he was only a few months old. His father, who was a portrait-painter, had rented the house temporarily while plying his profession. This is one of the oldest houses, if not the oldest, now standing in the town. Its sides are built of three-inch plank, dovetailed together at the corners.

In the Campbell patent, we note in the same range of time, although the exact date we have been unable to obtain, that John and Rip Van Dam Sybrant, or Seibrandt, as it was then called, settled on the farm now owned by Horace Gavette. On a lot belonging to this farm, opposite a large tree, the stump of which may still be seen, was erected a log meeting-house for the use of the Baptists of the locality. This was undoubtedly the first house of worship erected in the town. It was abandoned prior to 1790, about which time it was purchased by Jeremiah Newberry, and removed to the next farm north, and fitted up as a dwelling. Some of its timbers may still be seen in the corn-house on the Newberry farm, now owned by a Mr. Graham. Mr. Jeremiah Newberry came to Greenwich in March, 1778. His father, a soldier of the French war, present with Wolfe at the storming of Quebec, came at the close of the Revolution, in which he was a patriot soldier, to Greenwich, and lived with his son until his death. A large number of

families came from Rhode Island during the war, of whom we may mention Eber Crandall, Robert Perrigo, Francis Robinson, David Sprague, Phineas Kenyon, John Edwards, Lemuel Foot, Eleazer Woodworth, and Phineas Langworthy.

The names of many other early settlers will appear in connection with the sketches of the villages, the church histories, and the lists of civil and society officers. Among the early schools was one in the western part of the town, taught by Elisha Bentley; and one on the farm of the late Alexander Reid, where Robert McDougall was the teacher. An early school was also taught near Greenwich on the Easton side.

In the preparation of this chapter we have been much aided by E. P. Thurston's "History of Greenwich," whose pioneer sketches we have largely incorporated, having found them conscientiously prepared and worthy of a place in this connection. To Mr. Thurston, Stephen Newberry, and Peter Reid obligations are due for favors received.

#### CIVIL GOVERNMENT.

The first town-meeting was held in April, 1803, Robert Perrigo, Jr., serving as moderator. The election resulted as follows: supervisor, John Hay; town clerk, Araspas Folsom; assessors, Alexander Livingston, Samuel Heath, Jr.; collector, Jonathan Sprague; poormasters, Pardon Tefft, David Sprague; constables, Jonathan Sprague, Araspas Folsom, James Hunting; commissioners of highways, Nathaniel Folsom, Nathan S. Tefft, Robert Kenyon, Jr.; poundmasters, Reuben Parker, Abner Dwyllie; fence-viewers, Samuel Ross, Smith Barber, Elijah Wright.

The succession of the principal officers from 1804 to 1877 has been as follows:

Supervisors.	Town Clerks.	Collectors.
1804, Robert Kenyon.	Araspas Folsom.	James Huntington.
1805, John Hay.	" "	Jeremiah Reynolds.
1806, David Sprague.	" "	" "
1807, John Hay.	" "	Eber Randall.
1808, Simon Stevens, Jr.	" "	" "
1809, " "	" "	" "
1810, Francis Robinson.	" "	" "
1811, " "	" "	" "
1812, " "	" "	" "
1813, Jonathan Sprague.	" "	" "
1814, John Campbell.	Israel Williams.	" "
1815, " "	" "	William Shearer.
1816, Israel Williams.	Araspas Folsom.	William S. Sprague.
1817, Deleg Bragg.	Israel Williams.	" "
1818, Seth Sprague.	" "	" "
1819, Thomas McLean.	" "	Earl Pierce.
1820, Francis Robinson.	" "	" "
1821, Joseph Boies.	" "	Nathan Tucker.
1822, Thomas McLean.	John Barnard.	" "
1823, Seth Sprague.	" "	James Sybrandt.
1824, Gardner Phillips.	" "	" "
1825, Jonathan K. Norton.	" "	" "
1826, " "	" "	J. Shua Dyer.
1827, " "	" "	" "
1828, " "	" "	" "
1829, Gardner Phillips.	" "	Joshua C. Tucker.
1830, Jonathan K. Horton.	" "	Ithamer Barber.
1831, " "	" "	Francis Robinson.
1832, " "	" "	Miller Dobbin.
1833, Moses Robinson.	" "	Lyman Carpenter.
1834, Jason Langworthy.	" "	" "
1835, Moses Robinson.	" "	Joseph Potter.
1836, Jason Langworthy.	" "	Eleazer Bell.





James Irvine Lourie

HON. JAMES I. LOURIE.

The ancestors of Judge Lourie all came to this country from Scotland and the north of Ireland. They were among the earliest settlers of the "old town of Cambridge." James Irvine, his maternal grandfather, was the first supervisor of Jackson, and was for many years a prominent man in the public affairs of that part of the country.

His father, George Lourie, was an elder in Dr. Bullion's church—now Rev. Henry Gordon's—for more than half a century, and was an officer of the Cambridge regiment in the War of 1812 and afterwards.

His brother, Thomas B. Lourie, owns and occupies the farm which has been in the possession of the family since some time before the Revolution.

Judge Lourie was born in the town of Jackson, on the 29th day of September, 1810. In the fall of 1828 he entered the Cambridge Academy, under Rev. Nathaniel S. Prime and Samuel Irenes Prime, and in four years from that time graduated and received his diploma at Union College. For several years he was principal of the Union Village Academy, of which he was the founder, having commenced with a single scholar, who came with him from Cambridge. The school became known far and wide, and its exhibitions and examinations were attended by multitudes.

In 1840 he married Mary H. Robinson, daughter of General Henry Robinson, of Bennington, Vt. She was loved by all those around her, and very highly esteemed and respected by the whole community in which she resided. During the war she was the ladies' agent for this county of the Sanitary Commission.

After studying law in the office of Hon. Charles F. Ingalls, Judge Lourie was admitted to the bar as attorney in 1841, and about a year and a half afterwards, by special favor of the Supreme Court, he received his diploma as counselor. A short time previous to this he was nominated by Governor Silas Wright as one of the judges of common pleas for this county, and was unanimously confirmed by the Senate. For a time he was a partner in Judge Ingall's office, under the firm-name of Ingalls, Lourie & Ingalls. In 1854 he was elected member of Assembly for the First district of this county. His principal opponent was both a Democrat and Know-Nothing. Many of the Democrats voted for Judge Lourie, and he was elected by over six hundred majority. In the Legislature he earnestly advocated temperance, and opposed with much success fraudulent claims and dishonest schemes of every kind.

At the joint caucus of the two houses to decide on the propriety of forming the Republican party, he advocated that measure with much energy, and it was carried by a large majority. He has ever since

been a Republican in theory and in practice, and supported the war enthusiastically and with all his powers. He has always spoken publicly in presidential years.

In 1856 he went to Brooklyn, retaining his pleasant residence in Union Village. It is said that in his very active practice in that city he never lost a case before a jury. He returned to Union Village in 1861. He was elected surrogate of this county in 1868 by a majority among the largest in the county, and performed its duties for the term of four years. He appointed special terms once in each month at Argyle and Salom, and established the practice of publishing the proceedings of the surrogate's court in the county papers. Universal satisfaction was the result of his decisions and administration of the office.

For the past nine years, Edmund H. Gibson, from Poultney, Vt., has been his partner, under the firm-name of Lourie & Gibson. The business of the firm has always been large, and is still increasing and successful. Of late, Judge Lourie has written and delivered in various places in the county three historical lectures, which have been much applauded. The subjects are "Burgoyne's Campaign," "John Paul Jones," and "King Henry the Eighth and the Episcopal Church," each exhibiting very extensive research and a general knowledge of history. He is, in fact, one of the most extensively read men in this region of country.

As an *educator*, Judge Lourie was peculiarly qualified: he not only took a deep interest in education, but was one of the few decidedly practical and successful teachers. Courteous in manner and indefatigable in whatever he undertook, he endeared himself to his pupils; he seemed to know just how to manage an institution of learning. By his familiarity and kindness he secured the confidence of his students, and, by his unobtrusive dignity of manner, commanded their respect. A number of the distinguished men of this State were his scholars.

As a *lawyer* he has become a leading member of the profession in this county. Deeply and accurately read in the law, he sways a jury with great power. He is a safe and candid adviser, being more anxious that men should avoid rather than engage in litigation. His clients' real good has been his characteristic.

As a *man* of undoubted integrity, none stand superior to Mr. Lourie. His high-toned, moral sense, which ever moves and tempers his acts, is known to all acquainted with him, either in person or by reputation. Not only is Mr. Lourie possessed of those qualities which so distinguish the good citizen and neighbor, and which so adorn the home life, but, combined with these, a degree of talent and power of conversation which are adornments in themselves.



Supervisors.	Town Clerks.	Collectors.
1837. William Reid.	John Barnard.	James C. Tucker.
1838. Oliver Ross.	Edwin Andrews.	Archibald Campbell.
1839. " "	" "	Sidney Fuller.
1840. Lyman Woolard.	John Barnard.	Elijah Hyatt.
1841. " "	" "	William Tefft.
1842. Francis Robinson, Jr.	" "	C. G. Randall.
1843. " "	" "	John H. White.
1844. David S. Adams.	" "	James M. Bardick.
1845. " "	" "	Christopher Wallace.
1846. Morgan Heath.	" "	Joseph Patten.
1847. " "	" "	Nondah Durham.
1848. Le Roy Mowry.	" "	William H. Horton.
1849. Orson Salisbury.	" "	David W. Fisher.
1850. Edwin Andrews.	" "	Moses White.
1851. " "	" "	Thomas E. Weir.
1852. Simon Pratt.	William C. Allen.	Chas. R. Robertson.
1853. William Reid.	" "	Phineas Langworthy.
1854. " "	" "	Thomas E. Weir.
1855. Morgan Heath.	H. A. Thompson.	John H. Barnard.
1856. " "	" "	John H. Tefft.
1857. " "	Sidney Morse.	Hart Reynolds.
1858. " "	Edwin Wilmarth.	Moses White.
1859. Perry M. Selleck.	" "	" "
1860. " "	" "	John M. Dobbins.
1861. John Stewart.	" "	David W. Fisher.
1862. " "	" "	Chauncey P. Johnson.
1863. " "	" "	John D. Walsh.
1864. Isaac G. Parker.	" "	Abel Wilder.
1865. " "	" "	Benj. S. Patterson.
1866. " "	" "	George Robinson.
1867. James C. Shaw.	" "	Albert A. Norton.
1868. Monroe Conlee.	" "	Oscar Tefft.
1869. " "	" "	Alexander Dobbins.
1870. Edgar S. Hyatt.	" "	Arnold A. Young.
1871. " "	" "	William A. Hay.
1872. Robert W. Lowher.	" "	Anson M. Hyatt.
1873. George L. Robinson.	" "	Moses White.
1874. Edwin Andrews.	" "	" "
1875. " "	" "	Thomas Robinson.
1876. " "	" "	Harvey J. Martin.
1877. William Walker.	" "	John F. Finch.
1878. " "	" "	Sidney Morse.

The following readable extracts have been made from the town records:

1803.—" *Resolved*, That hogs shall not be free commoners but when well yoked, and that any person yoking a hog may recover from the owner twenty-five cents before any court having cognizance thereof."

1804.—" The meeting was held at the Baptist meeting-house, and, upon a vote, it was decided that they be hereafter held alternately at the house of Jonathan Spurgeon and the White meeting-house."

May 5, 1806.—" This day entered on record the age of a negro girl named Violet, aged one year eleven months, the servant of John Folsom, Esq, formerly the servant of James McCowan."

1807.—" *Resolved*, That if any person, from the first day of May until the first day of July, shall kill a crow in the town of Greenwich and make oath before the supervisor of the same, shall be entitled to one shilling per head."

1818.—" A tax of six hundred dollars was voted for the support of the poor."

1846.—" A special meeting was held May 19 to obtain an expression relating to the excise law of May, 1845. 605 votes were cast, of which number 112 were inscribed 'No license,' and 493 were for 'License.'"

1847.—" Again, on the 27th day of April, the question of license or no license was brought before the electors, 686 votes being cast. The relative vote was, 'No license,' 327; 'License,' 359, a majority of 32 favoring the sale of liquor under restriction."

ROADS AND RAILROADS.

While yet a part of Argyle, the principal roads were located very much as they now run. In 1804 the high-ways were districted in the following manner:

District No. 1, Andrew Freeman, overseer; No. 2, Amasa Curtis; No. 3, Simon Dwellic; No. 4, John Campbell; No. 5, Smith Barber; No. 6, Thomas Bentley; No. 7, Otis Whipple; No. 8, John Draper; No. 9, Francis Robinson; No. 10, Benjamin Ross; No. 11, Joshua Tanner; No. 12, David Remington; No. 13, George Dunn; No. 14, Martin Luther; No. 15, Elijah Wright; No. 16, John Tefft; No. 17, Solomon Draper; No. 18, Ichabod White; No. 19, Eleazer Woodworth; No. 20, Ebenezer Hall; No. 21, Ebenezer Cahoon; No. 22, Joseph Crandall; No. 23, Jeremiah Newberry; No. 24, Samuel Crandall; No. 25, David Rood; No. 26, Ezra Dyer; No. 27, Francis Robinson, Jr.; No. 28, Tabor Tefft; No. 29, Peleg Bragg; No. 30, David Paddock; No. 31, David Hodges.

The number of road districts in town has been greatly increased, securing, as a general thing, good roads. The Batten Kill and other streams of the town have been well bridged, several of these structures being substantially built of iron.

In the western part of the town is the Champlain canal, affording excellent shipping facilities, and at Greenwich village is

The *Greenwich and Johnsonville Railroad*.—This line extends south along the lowlands of the Fly and other streams, through the towns of Easton and Cambridge to Johnsonville, on the Boston railroad. Its length is fourteen miles, and all its grades and curves are easy. The cost of the road, with its equipments, which are first-class, was three hundred and thirteen thousand five hundred and fifty-two dollars and seventy-seven cents. The work was begun and carried to completion by home enterprise, and is yet controlled by citizens of Greenwich and adjoining towns. The following have been the directors since the company

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

1830. Joseph Boies.	1855. Samuel Burk.
1831. James Watson.	Charles J. Gunn.
1832. Thomas Cottrell.	1856. William H. Reid.
1833. Robert Coon.	1857. Walter G. Stewart.
1834. Duncan Patterson.	1858. Thomas Ingalls.
1855. James Watson.	1859. Anson Durham.
1836. Thomas Cottrell.	1860. George H. Wells.
1837. Richard W. Richey.	1861. Lewis T. McLean.
Allen Corey.	1862. James L. Lourie.
1838. Gilbert Bailey.	1863. Anson Durham.
1839. Jesse Mott, Jr.	Edgar S. Hyatt.
1840. Thomas Cottrell.	1864. George H. Wells.
1841. Nathaniel Rood.	1865. Edgar S. Hyatt.
1842. Titus Bailey.	1866. Alonzo T. Mason.
1843. Joseph Hall.	1867. William L. Robinson.
1844. Jacob Owen.	1868. George H. Wells.
David A. Boies.	1869. Edgar S. Hyatt.
1845. Robert Coon.	1870. Alonzo T. Mason.
1846. David A. Boies.	1871. Anson Durham.
1847. Joseph Hall.	Edwin Wilmarth.
William A. Collins.	1872. George H. Wells.
1848. William A. Collins.	Wilber J. Dennis.
1849. Nathaniel Rood.	1873. Edgar S. Hyatt.
Charles R. Ingalls.	Charles J. Gunn.
1850. David A. Boies.	1874. James White.
1851. Samuel Burk.	1875. Anson Durham.
1852. Elnathan Sanderson.	1876. George H. Wells.
1853. Nathan Tucker.	1877. Edgar S. Hyatt.
1854. Charles R. Ingalls.	1878. James White.

was formed: John Lee, Wm. M. Holmes, R. W. Lowber, W. L. Cozzens, W. D. Robertson, Andrew Thompson, H. L. Mowry, E. L. Kenyon, Wm. M. Palmer, E. D. Culver, Wadsworth Eddy, Adam Cottrell, T. C. Whiteside, Abram Reynolds, Whiteside Hill, H. Wilcox, Isaac Parker, Edwin Andrews, E. H. Gibson.

John Lee was the first president, and it was largely through his untiring efforts that the road was built in opposition to the many obstacles which beset the enterprise. He retained the office until his death in 1870, when William H. Holmes succeeded to the position. Edwin Andrews has been the secretary and treasurer, and H. H. Warner the superintendent, since 1870. The first survey was made in 1861, the first ground broken in 1867, and on the 31st of August, 1870, the first train ran to Greenwich. At this point the company has a repair-shop, engine-houses, and depot buildings. There are stations at Easton, Summit, West Cambridge, South Cambridge, and at Lee, affording every facility for shipping the produce of the rich country through which the road passes.

#### CEMETERIES.

The first settlers inhumed their dead in private grounds, or several families, related by marriage, united in setting aside a place which should be sacred to the memory of the departed ones, but which, alas! after the lapse of years, has too often been abandoned to other uses.

One of the first cemeteries is that connected with the old Bottskill church, in which are interred many pioneers. The ground is completely filled with graves. A new cemetery was formed just outside the corporation limits, on the Middle Falls road, which has been incorporated under the general act. The following were the first trustees: John McClellan, James I. Lourie, George L. Robinson, Wm. L. Mowry, Horton Cottrell, Henry R. Stone, Edward B. Robinson, and Edwin Andrews. It contains about ten acres, which have been surveyed into appropriate lots, drives, and lawns, and presents an attractive appearance.

In the northern part of the town is a small burying-ground, and at East Greenwich a public cemetery.

#### GREENWICH VILLAGE.

has a very pleasant location on both banks of the Batten Kill, eight miles from Cambridge, and five miles from Schuylerville, in Saratoga county. The natural beauty of the place has been much enhanced by planting its wide streets with rows of elms, whose spreading branches nearly overarch the avenues. Beyond these are spacious yards, adorned with shrubbery and statuary, surrounding homes whose appearance denotes the wealth and refinement of their owners. There are, also, a number of good business blocks and public buildings, and the village ranks among the finest and most flourishing of its class in the State. There are fifteen hundred inhabitants.

It was settled as a business point about 1780, by a Mr. Carbine, who purchased tracts of land on both sides of the river, and built a dam across the stream, opposite the pres-

ent site of Eleazer Looker's house. He erected a saw mill, and a small dwelling in which he sold such goods as the settlers most needed. But he was poorly calculated to bear the burdens of a pioneer life, and soon tired of the lot in store for those who enroll themselves in that class. He returned to Albany and disposed of his interests to Job Whipple, of Rhode Island, who was then looking for a location to engage in manufacturing. Mr. Whipple's deed for the property was dated 1791, and it was supposed that he began a new dam and grist-mill a little north of the present mill the same year. These improvements gave the place the name of "Whipple City," by which it was known until 1809, when it was incorporated as "Union Village." This name was selected because the corporate bounds included the settlements in Greenwich and Easton. The present name was adopted in 1867, as more suitable, since the growth of the village has been principally on the Greenwich side.

A number of the Whipple family came to the place, and descendants yet live in the village. The names of other prominent settlers are given in connection with the various industries and professions which follow.†

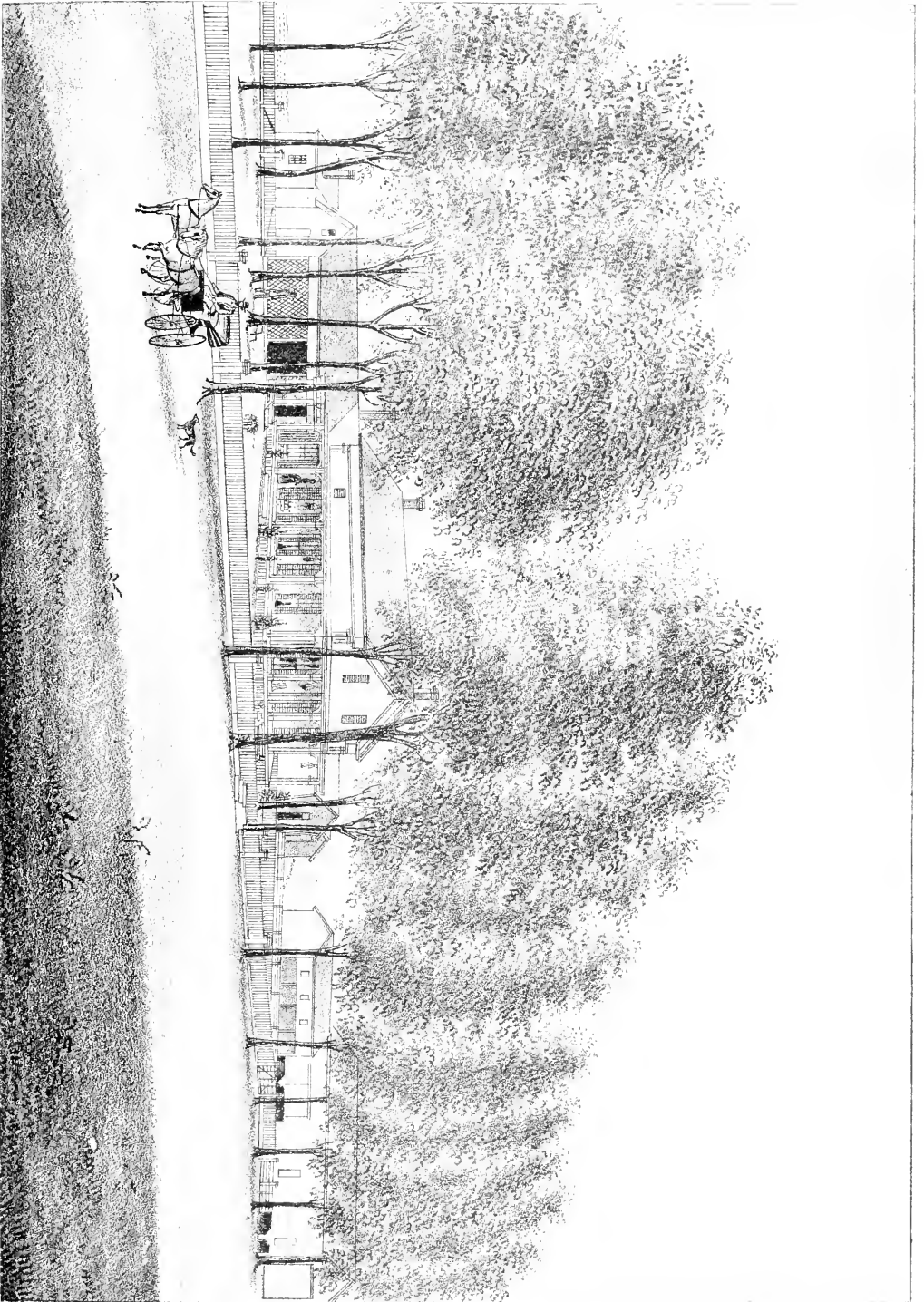
Mr. Whipple was an energetic, pushing man. He saw clearly that the future value of his purchase would depend upon the rapidity with which he could make his water-power a centre of productive industries. He at once sought, and in William Mowry found, a man competent to carry out his plans. Mr. Mowry had for years been in the employ of Samuel Slater, the father of American cotton-manufacturers, at Pawtucket, R. I., was thoroughly up in his business, and having been refused a merited advancement by Mr. Slater, he the more readily listened to Mr. Whipple's proposals to remove to Greenwich. This he did, married Mr. Whipple's daughter, and about the year 1800 set up some spinning-frames in a building then occupying the present site of Weaver's machine-works. His yarn was for a number of years jobbed out to the women of the surrounding country to be woven. Ladies rode in on horseback from Whitehall, Granville, and other remote towns in this county, and also from Vermont, for yarn to weave, taking their pay in yarn for the use of their own families. Probably at no time in the history of the village has more briskness characterized its people than during those primitive days, when the dames from all the surrounding country came here to do their trading, because their own industry could here help them to eke out the earnings of the year with strong, serviceable cloth for house and under-wear. The enterprise proving eminently successful, an association was formed in 1812, under the style of Wm. Mowry & Co., the other members of the firm being Townsend and Samuel McCoun, of Troy, and John Gale, of Greenwich.

Mr. Mowry's enterprising spirit would not permit him to rest while in other parts of the world manufacturers were growing rich upon the fruitful products of improved machinery.

He therefore embarked, July 9, 1816, for Liverpool, accompanied by a Mr. Wild, of Hudson, a most expert mechanic; and on their arrival in the manufacturing

† Those marked with a star are not members of the present board of directors.

† Thurston.



RESIDENCE OF ALPHONSO DWELLE, GREENWICH, WASHINGTON CO., N. Y.



districts of England, in defiance of all rules refusing admission to manufactories, forced their way to the machines he most desired. His able coadjutor, in the few moments before they were ejected, obtained so clear an idea of the double-speeder that on his return he was able to build for Mr. Mowry, and put in operation, the first double-speeder used in this country, which was, in 1817, placed in the brick mill, which occupied the site of the old flax-mill,—in fact, a portion of the present flax-mill is the old weaving-room of the cotton-factory, which contained eighty looms and two thousand five hundred spindles.

“Thus commenced in Whipple City the industry that more than all others has made the prosperity of the village of Greenwich, which continued under Mr. Mowry’s management until failing health compelled him to resign the charge of the business to his son-in-law, Henry Holmes, by whom it was continued until the year 1845, at which time the machinery had become antiquated, and the stock had mostly passed into the hands of others; and the factory was shortly afterwards abandoned.”

The above was the first attempt to manufacture cotton goods in the State, and its success caused the speedy establishment of many factories in other localities.

Meanwhile saw- and grist-mills were operated, and are yet continued near the original location.

About the close of the last century Perry Miller moved to the place and began the manufacture of plows. He is credited with having made the second cast-iron plow in the country. In front of his shop was a sign,—a plow on a beam,—extending across the road. His sons, Hill and David, succeeded him, and carried on the trade until 1830. In 1832, Waldon Eddy, the senior member of the present firm of Eddy, Reynolds, Langdon & Co., began the manufacture of plows, having a pattern which became justly celebrated afterwards as the “Old Rough and Ready Wrought-Iron Beam,” and it is believed that from this source have originated all the wrought-iron beam-plows in the country. Mr. Eddy also invented a shovel-plow that has had a large sale, and the firm control many other first-class patents of farm machinery. The shops erected on the eastern side, on the Vly, have been extended to meet the demands of the growing business, and now include a main shop, forty-four by one hundred and seventy-seven feet, two stories high, and a number of side shops. Twenty-five men are employed. This firm also operates the flax-mills at this point, using a number of buildings, and employing in the working season from thirty to fifty men.

In 1848 the manufacture of boots and shoes was begun in the village, and soon increased to such an extent that it became the controlling interest. It was conducted on the co-operative plan, and the work produced had a reputation that obtained for it a ready sale wherever introduced. The long brick block on Washington place was occupied, and from fifty to seventy-five workmen were employed. Unfortunately for those interested and the village, a business complication caused the abandonment of the shops, and the removal of the trade to Troy and other places, about 1870.

In 1851 a new enterprise in American art was projected at Albany by George L. Jones. It was the stamping of tea-trays, etc. In 1859, Mr. Jones was employed as man-

aging agent by Messrs. Mowry, Masters & Anderson to superintend the works they established at Greenwich that year. For a number of years they were the only ones of the kind in the country, and the wares produced met with a ready sale. Mr. Alfred J. Jones, who stamped the first tray in America, is yet connected with the works, which are now operated by the American Tea-Tray Company. Several large buildings are occupied, and a large amount of the most artistic work, consisting of tea-trays, servers, dust-pans, etc., is manufactured.

A large factory building was erected at the upper dam in 1862, which was occupied by the “Batton-Kill Knitting Works,” for the manufacture of all kinds of knit goods for men’s wear. In 1870 the establishment was incorporated as the “Pleasant Vale Mills,” and is at present operated as such by William M. Palmer. Employment is given to fifty operatives.

In the same locality is a good paper-mill, operated by Angell, Safford & Co., in a building erected for this purpose, in 1863, by Ballou & Craig. Several hundred tons of excellent hanging-paper are annually manufactured, employing fifteen men and women.

About 1868 a movement was inaugurated which resulted a year later in the formation of the “Greenwich Linen Company,” of which William Weaver and the Cottrell family were the principal stockholders. A third dam was built below the village, and a large brick building erected and supplied with machinery. But before it could be gotten into operation the company failed. The machinery was removed, and the building has lain idle ever since.

Mr. Weaver embarked in another enterprise, and in 1870 opened the “Greenwich Machine-Works,” for the manufacture of wood-working machines of his own invention, and which have had a sale extending to Europe and Australia. He has lately invented a loom for the weaving of Turkish toweling and similar goods, to be operated by power, which promises to work an innovation in that branch of manufacturing, as heretofore all that class of goods has been woven by hand in foreign countries. It is possible that a company will be formed to occupy the linen-factory, to put in operation Mr. Weaver’s invention in the manufacture of goods from the thread of the flax of Washington county, which is not excelled in this country.

The village has several wagon- and carriage-factories, and a large number of machine-shops, some of them giving employment to a number of men.

Araspas Folsom was the pioneer merchant. He had a store about 1800, on the corner occupied at present by Tefft’s store. Moses Cowan and Lewis Younglove were also early in trade, the former continuing many years. Edwin Andrews had a store farther down the street, and Hill Miller had a grocery-store until 1848. Others after that period were Perry Sedlick, Thompson, Tobie & Hooper, and Heath & Co. Joseph Safford was one of the first to engage in the sale of hardware, and Wm. L. Cozzens, in 1854, and T. Crandall, in 1864, have since been in this branch of trade. The place has about a dozen stores.

William Tefft, Jr., had one of the first taverns, in the house now occupied by Hill Miller. It was continued until about 1810. David Whipple built a tavern on the

site of the present Union Hotel, about 1810, where Captain Moores, Simon Taylor, Simon Kittle, and John R. Cameron served as hosts. The present house was erected in 1850, by a stock company, for a temperance hotel. For many years it was kept by Billings Blakely, and was known by that name. John Bassett had an inn years ago, where the Hill block now is, in which Consider White afterwards had a store and a tavern. A public-house was also kept in a building which occupied the site of the Congregational church, in which the Masons had a lodge-room. At the lower end of Main street is the "Greenwich House," by R. Hamilton, which is the oldest in the place.

The banking interests of the village have always been faithfully represented by the Washington County Bank, which was established in 1838, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, under the direction of thirteen directors, elected by the stockholders. Henry Holmes was the first president, and served until his death in 1850. Le Roy Mowry is the president at this date (1878). Edwin Andrews has been the cashier since 1839, succeeding the first cashier, Le Roy Salisbury. The capital stock of the bank was increased to one hundred and fifty thousand dollars in 1850, and to two hundred thousand dollars in 1857. In 1865 it became a national bank, retaining its former name with the addition of this distinguished term. A very fine building, with fire- and burglar-proof vaults, erected by the association in 1866, is now occupied by the bank.

The People's Bank was started in 1868 with Edwin Wilmarth as cashier, and had a fair business for several years. In 1872 this bank was closed, and its interests disposed to other banks.

The post-office was established soon after 1800, with John Herrington as postmaster. His successors have been William Henry, Simon Kittle, Moses H. White, J. K. Horton, Joseph Holmes, Simeon F. Crandall, Asa F. Holmes, Wm. C. Allen, Moses H. White, J. W. Curtiss, and Norman T. Andrews. The latter has held the office since 1866.

A great deal of business is done, as will be seen from the report: Letters received daily, 250; letters mailed daily, 300; papers distributed per week, 890. The office has six or eight mails per day to various points. It was made a postal money-order office July 31, 1874. The amounts of the orders drawn per quarter are two thousand five hundred dollars; paid for orders received, two thousand dollars.

The learned professions had many able members in the village.

One of the first physicians was Dr. Cornelius Holmes. He was an able practitioner, and remained until his death. One of his contemporaries was Dr. Hiram Corliss, whose skill as a surgeon extended beyond his home, and who was so attached to his profession that he continued in practice until his death, Sept. 7, 1877. Outside of his profession he was equally prominent, as the subjoined sketch from "Thurston's History" well shows:

"Very soon after he came to Greenwich, in 1827, he commenced the agitation of the temperance question, and soon after, in 1833, the anti-slavery movement claimed his attention. He was one of the first abolitionists of the county and of the State. Elder Colver, of the Bottskill

Baptist church, was one of his disciples in this movement, and from the meetings called and held by these two men sprang that intense feeling on the slavery question, which made the town of Greenwich noted throughout the land as a prominent station on that line of march towards Canada and freedom, which was known as 'the underground railroad.' Many slaves who were concealed in the town were tracked by their owners, but not one who had reached this point was ever taken back to slavery. Notable cases are related where slaves had escaped and arrived at Greenwich closely pursued, but so securely were they hidden that they were never found. John Salter, now a farmer living in Easton, was formerly a slave who ran away from his master. He intended to go to Canada, but Dr. Corliss and other leading abolitionists told him to stay, and they would protect him. He accordingly stayed, although for five years persistent attempts were made by slave-holders to abduct and carry him back into slavery. The movement carried with it the best element of the town's population. Active in the movement, in connection with Dr. Corliss, was Elder Colver, whom we have already mentioned, Mrs. A. C. Holmes, William H. Mowry, Leonard Gibbs, and many others. In the houses of all these persons might, at one time, have been found secret recesses or chambers, where slaves were hidden, and indeed several of them remain to this day. Leonard Gibbs, who was the legal adviser and constant coadjutor of this coterie of fugitive slave law breakers, was a lawyer of distinguished ability, and was brought prominently into public notice by his connection with the 'Jerry Rescue' at Syracuse, which took place in 1848. Mr. Gibbs came to Greenwich, from Granville, in 1846. Up to the commencement of the war, efforts were made in the abolition movement. George Corliss, of Providence, R. I., whose name has recently been so much before the public in connection with the construction of the immense centennial engine which bears his name, is a son of Dr. Corliss, who is mentioned in this connection, as is also William Corliss, the inventor of the 'Corliss Spherical Safe,' and Rev. Albert H. Corliss, of Lima, Livingston Co., in this State. His daughter is the wife of Rev. Sabin McKinney, of Binghamton."

Among others who practiced in the place were Doctors Simeon F. Crandall, William Bullions, J. B. Scott, Fayette P. Mason, Morgan Cole, A. R. Edson, J. Langworthy, and Williamson. In present practice are Doctors Langworthy, Bartlett, Hulst, Henry, Gray, since 1867, and A. G. Peirce, since 1864.

The first lawyer of the town was Charles Ingalls, who was born in Andover, Mass., in the year 1763, graduated at Dartmouth College in 1790, was admitted to the bar in 1803, when he established his office at Union village. In 1804 he was elected member of Assembly. Israel Williams and Joseph Boies prosecuted their legal studies under his instruction. He continued practice until his death, in 1812. His son, Charles F. Ingalls, was born in 1795, was admitted to practice Oct. 29, 1819, and was afterwards appointed judge of the court of common pleas. After the expiration of his term, he continued his professional labors until his death, in 1870. His sons, Charles R. and Thomas F. Ingalls, followed the legal profession; the former at Green-

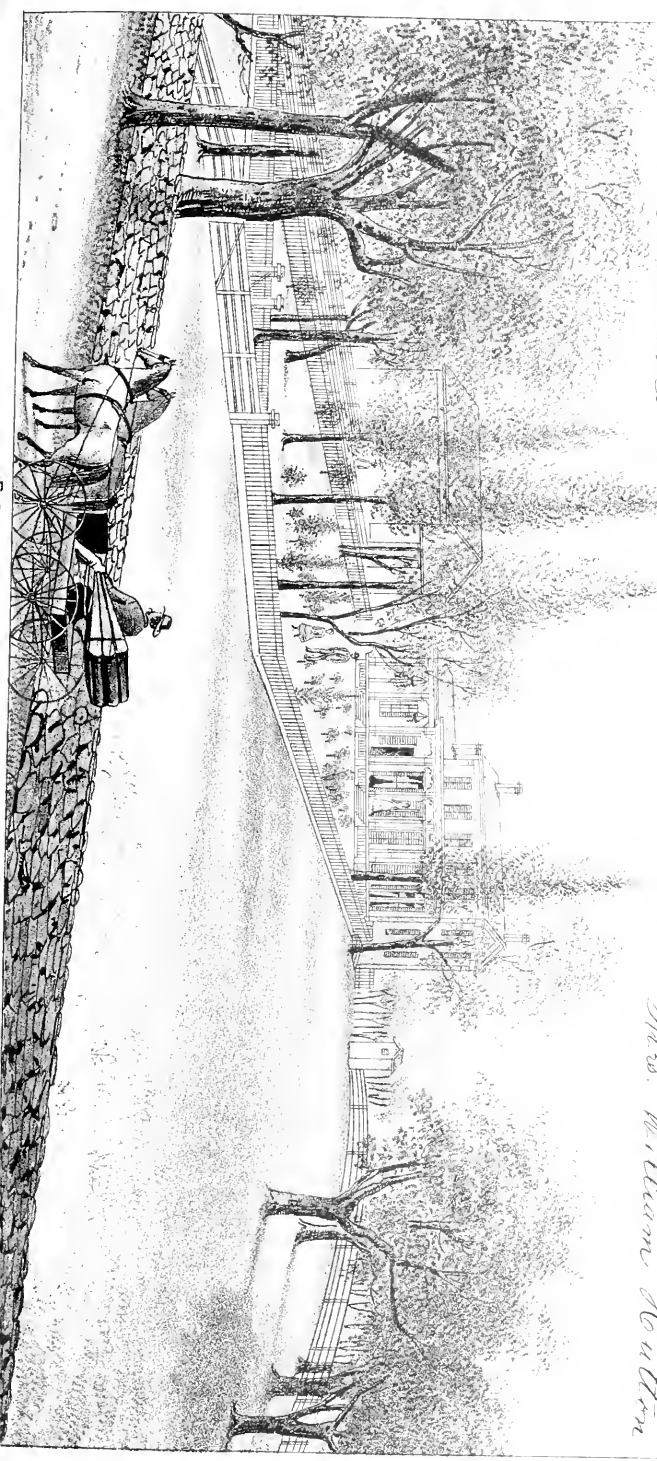




*William Southern*



*Mrs. William Southern*





wich until 1860, when he removed to Troy, and practiced as partner in the office of David L. Seymour, where he remained until elected judge of the Supreme Court, in 1868, to which office he was recently re-elected without opposition, both parties joining in his nomination. Thomas F. Ingalls, a man of fine natural abilities, practiced until his death, in 1873.

Joseph Boies, of whom we have spoken, commenced practicing law in Greenwich in 1813, and with the exception that he was, for a time, judge of the court of common pleas, and afterwards surrogate, he practiced until his death, in 1866. His son, David Artemus Boies, entered the legal profession in 1852, and was elected surrogate. E. D. Cullver came in 1836; was a member of Congress, judge of city courts in Brooklyn, and minister to Venezuela. James I. Lourie was admitted, in 1844, a member of Assembly; judge of common pleas, and surrogate. A. A. Moor, admitted in 1846. E. H. Gibson, in 1863; is a member of Lourie & Gibson. Alonzo T. Mason was captain Co. A, 123d Regiment, admitted in 1866; died in 1872. Besides some of the foregoing,—Boies, Moor, Lourie, and Gibson,—the following are also in practice: J. G. Sherman, S. M. Burke, and J. G. Millman.

MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT.

The village assumed corporate honors in pursuance of an act of the Legislature, "to vest certain powers in the freeholders and inhabitants of *Union village*, in the county of Washington," passed March 2, 1809. The electors having been assembled at the house of Araspas Folsom, May 2, 1809, the first municipal election was held with the following result, the president being afterwards chosen from the board of trustees: Trustees, Job Whipple, Araspas Folsom, William Tefft, Jr., Moses Cowan, and William Mowry; president, Job Whipple; clerk, Jonathan K. Horton; assessors, Cornelius Holmes, Otis Whipple, and Abraham Barrell; collector, William Whipple; treasurer, John S. Wright. Since the foregoing the following have been the presidents and clerks:

	Presidents.	Clerks.
1810.....	John P. Becker.	Thomas Barrows.
1811.....	Job Whipple.	J. K. Horton.
1812.....	Robert Moores.	" "
1813.....	" "	" "
1814.....	E. Wells.	J. Boies.
1815.....	William Mowry.	C. E. Ingalls.
1816.....	Horace W. Bowers.	J. Williams.
1817.....	" "	J. Southworth.
1818.....	Henry Robinson.	" "
1819.....	Moses White.	" "
1820.....	Edmund Rowland.	" "
1821.....	William Mowry.	C. A. Lockwood.
1822.....	Cornelius Holmes.	" "
1823.....	Perry Miller.	" "
1824.....	Moses White.	" "
1825.....	" "	C. F. Ingalls.
1826.....	Simon Kittle.	William Henry.
1827.....	Joseph Boies.	Moses White.
1828.....	Moses White.	R. M. Norton.
1829.....	Marmaduke Whipple.	G. Tefft.
1830.....	" "	J. Herrington, Jr.
1831.....	" "	" "
1832.....	Alexander Mosher.	" "
1833.....	John Barnard.	Wm. H. Mowry.
1834.....	Moses White.	Albert Boies.
1835.....	Jonathan K. Horton.	Wm. M. Perine.
1836.....	" "	" "
1837.....	Joseph Boies.	Edwin Andrews.
1838.....	Moses White.	Asa F. Holmes.
1839.....	Wen Jell Lansing.	Gilbert Bailey.
1840.....	Moses White.	C. R. Ingalls.
1841.....	" "	" "

	Presidents.	Clerks.
1842.....	Abraham Cornell.	C. R. Ingalls.
1843.....	" "	Joseph Potter.
1844.....	Moses White.	" "
1845.....	Daniel Frost.	O. K. Rice.
1846.....	" "	Edwin Wilmarth.
1847.....	Mose White.	P. L. Barker.
1848.....	" "	" "
1849.....	Leonard Gibbs.	Wm. C. Allen.
1850.....	Charles R. Ingalls.	" "
1851.....	" "	" "
1852.....	P. M. Selleck.	" "
1853.....	" "	" "
1854.....	O. K. Rice.	" "
1855.....	C. P. Johnson.	Charles J. Gunn.
1856.....	Aaron Selleck.	Darwin W. White.
1857.....	" "	" "
1858.....	Charles J. Gunn.	Alanson H. Knapp.
1859.....	Perry M. Selleck.	" "
1860.....	Simon M. Chubb.	" "
1861.....	" "	" "
1862.....	" "	" "
1863.....	" "	" "
1864.....	Bofas A. Lamb.	" "
1865.....	Simon M. Chubb.	" "
1866.....	" "	" "
1867.....	Wm. M. Holmes.	S. I. Stillman.
1868.....	Harvey Wilcox.	Alanson H. Knapp.
1869.....	" "	" "
1870.....	Wm. H. Norton.	" "
1871.....	A. G. Peirce.	" "
1872.....	" "	" "
1873.....	" "	" "
1874.....	Abram Reynolds.	" "
1875.....	" "	" "
1876.....	" "	" "
1877.....	Aaron Griffin.	" "

It is interesting to note some of the ordinances enacted by the council, but which did not meet with popular approval. A law to prohibit swearing within the corporate limits provoked so much opposition that a special meeting was called Sept. 14, 1829, when the trustees repealed it.

Measures were taken as early as 1819 to secure protection against fires, and a small engine was soon after purchased. That year William Cozens, Otis Southworth, Israel Williams, and David Whipple were appointed fire-wardens. About 1835, the matter of forming a regular department was agitated, and it was provided that Dr. Corliss, C. F. Ingalls, and Henry Holmes should give the command at fires. A further step in this direction was taken on the 22d of March, 1837, when

*Fire Company No. 1* was formed with twenty-four members, comprising the leading citizens of that time. Edwin Andrews was chosen captain of the company, and held the position until May 10, 1858. Suitable apparatus was provided, and members added until it was a complete organization. The changes in the population of the place made a reorganization desirable, and it was effected June 3, 1872, with William Weaver captain.

The present rooms of the company are on Washington place, where suitable provision has been made to accommodate the engine and other apparatus, which are first-class. The company has forty members, with Albert Corbett captain, and George E. Dorr secretary.

*Rough-and-Ready Fire Company, No. 2*, was organized Aug. 8, 1854, with thirty members, having James M. Eddy foreman, and P. S. Taylor secretary. The basis of this company was an older organization, known as the "Washington Volunteers," but which had disbanded a short time before. A house was secured on the Easton side for headquarters, and the rooms have been very handsomely furnished by the company, with cosy furniture, library, etc.

In 1870, H. A. Knapp took command of the company, and has since retained that position. He has rendered the organization effective service in bringing it to its present proud position. In contest with other companies at Salem, Bennington, Saratoga, and other places, Rough-and-Ready was successful in carrying off prizes aggregating nearly one thousand dollars in value. The present engine is a No. 3 Button & Blake, built in 1859, has a nine-inch cylinder and a seven-inch stroke. The company owns two good hose-carts, having eight hundred feet of hose. There are at present forty members, fully uniformed and trained for their work. In 1875 they became members of the State Firemen's Association.

#### GREENWICH ACADEMY.

This institution was established in 1836, and after three years' successful conduct was incorporated by the board of regents. In 1849 the present commodious building was erected at a cost of about four thousand dollars. It has since been improved, and is well adapted to meet the wants of the school. The academy has been well patronized, and has always maintained a good reputation for scholarship. Hon. James I. Lourie was the first principal, and of his administration and those in attendance, it is said:

"In the first three years of this institution, during which time Judge Lourie was principal, the following gentlemen were scholars: Daniel R. Anthony, a prominent citizen of Kansas; Chester A. Arthur, collector of the port of New York; Henry A. Tefft, commissioner to establish post-offices in California, member of the constitutional convention, and justice of the Supreme Court of that State; William Wallace Rockwell, member of Assembly from Saratoga county; Charles R. Ingalls, member of Assembly and justice of the Supreme Court of this State; Patrick Mullon, judge of common pleas, Ohio; Rev. James A. Tefft, known among his companions as Ticonderoga Tefft, missionary on the western coast of Africa; and Joseph Potter, district attorney, county judge, and justice of the Supreme Court of this State."

In 1868 it was merged with the village schools as a union free school, but retaining its individuality as an academy, and yet offers all the advantages of such an institution. Three separate departments are maintained,—classical, normal, and English,—whose conditions of admission are similar to those of like institutions. The aggregate attendance is about one hundred and thirty, furnishing from twenty to thirty students per year who pass the required examinations. The academy is well supplied with philosophical and chemical apparatus, whose estimated value is five hundred dollars, and has an excellent library of twelve hundred volumes.

The academy and the other schools of the village are under the control of a board of education, composed of a president, clerk, and seven members, which is at present as follows: Dr. Henry Gray, president; G. T. H. Knapp, clerk; Abram Reynolds, W. V. K. Reynolds, Aaron Griffin, James H. Thompson, James M. Eddy, Dr. A. Langworthy, Rev. H. E. Austin.

The instructors are W. Somers, A.M., principal; Miss Almie King, preceptress; Miss Sula Crandall, assistant;

Miss Alice B. Wheeler, senior intermediate department; Mrs. W. Somers, junior intermediate department; Miss Georgie McGown, Easton department; Miss Emma Watson, primary department.

#### SECRET ORDERS.

In 1805, June 5, *Rising Star Lodge, F. & A. M.*, organized, and had a prosperous existence until 1837, when the great excitement concerning the Morgan disclosures, and his supposed murder, caused its downfall. On the 10th day of July, 1865, some of the Freemasons of the town organized *Ashler Lodge, No. 584*, and it was instituted by the Grand Lodge June 27, 1866, and, notwithstanding some opposition, has been prosperous and growing, and numbers among its hundred members many of our leading citizens. It has had but three Masters since its organization, Chas. H. Robinson being the first, occupying the position two years, Dr. S. L. Stillman, who served ten years, and the present, Allan Stewart. The lodge numbers ninety-nine members, and meets in a fine room in Cozzens' block.

*Union Village Lodge, No. 122, I. O. of O. F.*, was instituted Aug. 15, 1844, with P. L. Barker N. G. Its meetings were discontinued in 1857, but on the 24th of August, 1871, the lodge resumed its charter, with a new number for lodge,—No. 253. At present there are thirty-two members, who meet in a comfortable hall in Tefft's block. M. Sutherland is N. G., and John S. Culver Sec.

In 1848, and since that period, divisions of the Sons of Temperance were instituted; and other orders have had lodges in the village, but no trustworthy data has been available.

#### PIONEER LIBRARIES.

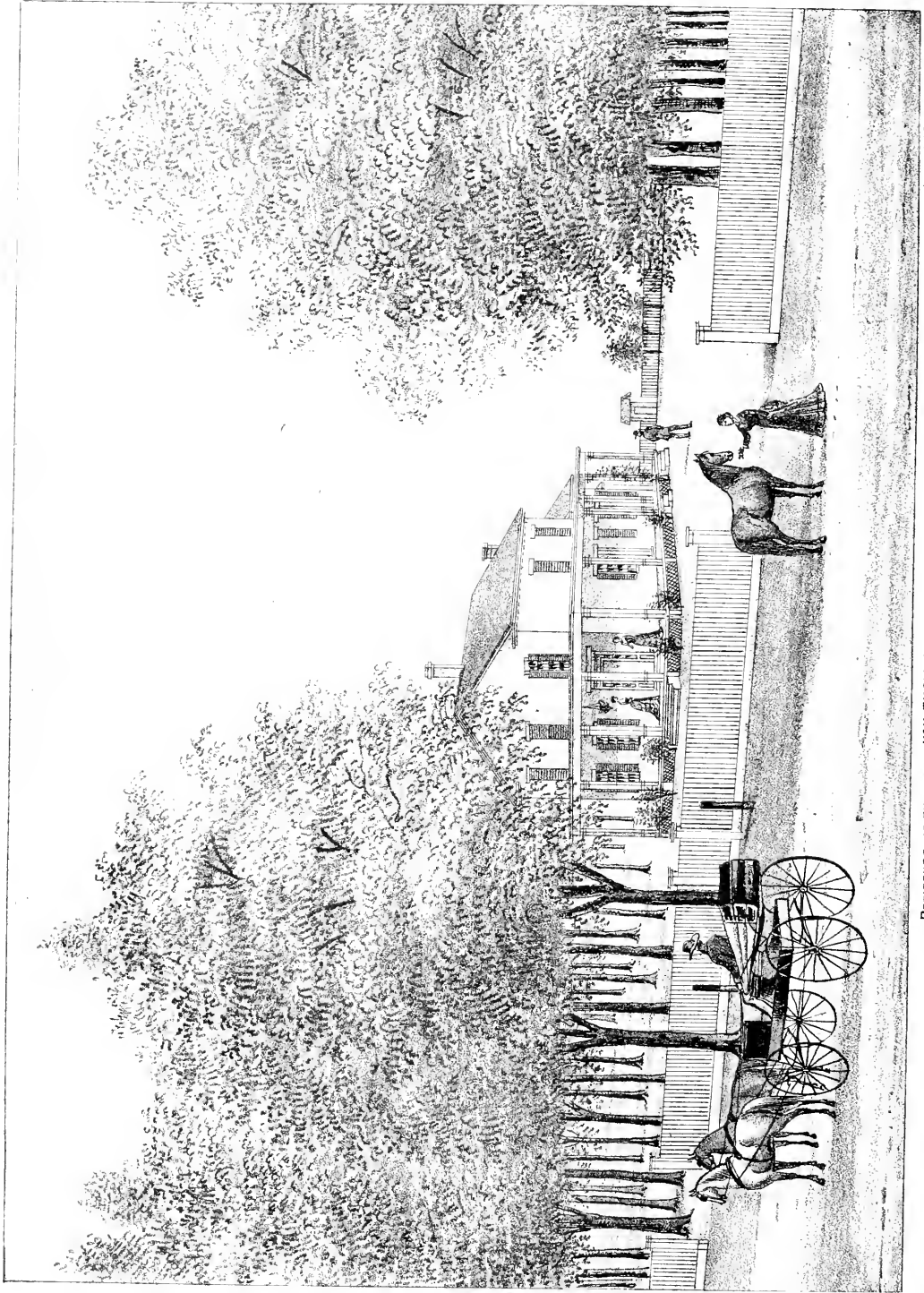
The village has had several libraries, whose former existence deserves to be perpetuated in this connection. The Washington library was formed at the house of J. K. Horton, Nov. 13, 1895, and the following trustees chosen to attend to its affairs: Araspaes Folsom, Oliver Norton, Winter Petteys, Charles May, Jonathan K. Horton, Artemas Robbins, Joseph Tefft, Solomon Place, and James Place. It is probable that this library went down in the course of a few years, as there is a record of the establishment of the Union Village library, Feb. 12, 1828, in response to the agitation of need of such an institution. Forty shares, at three dollars each, were taken by thirty-nine citizens, Joseph Safford taking two shares. The first trustees were Jonathan K. Horton, Henry Holmes, Hiram Corliss, James Tefft, James Watson, Joseph Safford, and Israel Williams. The library was continued until the removal of some of its members, and other reasons, caused its decline and final dissolution.

#### THE BOTTSKILL BAPTIST CHURCH.

The history of this old and respectable body has been compiled from the published works of Rev. J. O. Mason, D.D., and others.

The time when the church was organized appears somewhat indeterminate, and is fixed at periods all the way from 1767 to 1775. It is altogether probable that numbers of the Baptist faith assembled for worship as early as the





RESIDENCE OF THE LATE HON. THOMAS ROGERS, GREENWICH, WASHINGTON CO., N. Y.

LITH. BY L. H. GREEN'S CO., N. Y.



*Thomas Rogers*



*Betsey Rogers*  
91 YEARS

#### THOMAS ROGERS

was born at the mouth of the Batten Kill, in the town of Greenwich, March 2, 1784.

In the year 1772, James Rogers, father of Thomas, came from Rhode Island and settled at the mouth of the Batten Kill. "Elder" James Rogers, the grandfather, came with his son to this county, and occasionally preached to the Christian people of the surrounding country, although he was not settled over any church.

His father, James Rogers, was married to Mercy, daughter of Judge Nathan Tefft, prior to coming here. The family of Tefft also came at the same time and settled in the town of Greenwich. By this union there were born ten children, — Isabell, Mercy, Betsey, Sammel and James (twins), Polly, Thomas, and Susan, and two died young; all of whom, in 1878, are deceased.

The father died on the farm where he first settled, at the age of forty-eight years, in the year 1792. The mother died April 1837, aged eighty-eight years.

Thomas Rogers spent his minority at home and at the district school, where he received those lessons of industry and economy, and cultivated such a desire for knowledge, as in his subsequent life made him a useful citizen, a leading agriculturist in his town and county, and a man conversant with the current topics of the day.

Previous to and until removing to the farm near Bald Mountain, where he died, he was engaged quite extensively in lumbering, rafting his lumber down the Hudson river, and shipping to Albany. In this business he was successful. In the year 1809, Oct. 5, he married Betsey, daughter of John Merchant and Prudence Stoddard, of Amenia,

Dutchess Co., N. Y., born May 5, 1788. Her father was born in Stratford, Conn., 1728; her grandfather was of French birth; the former died in 1803, in Amenia, N. Y.

To Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Rogers have been born ten children: Susan (deceased), wife of Hiram Clark; Ann (died in infancy); Elizabeth; Louisa (deceased); James, resides in Alexandria, Va.; Ann (deceased), wife of Volney Shearer of Murphy's, Cal.; George, Charles, Abram Yates, and Helen M.

Mr. Rogers acquired a large property in real estate, and at the time of his death, Dec. 19, 1877, owned some three hundred and ninety-six acres of land near Bald Mountain. A view of his late residence and surroundings, showing the result of a life of toil, may be seen on another page of this work. Politically, Mr. Rogers was a Democrat, and stood an unswerving standard-bearer in that party, and had lived under every administration since the close of the Revolutionary war, always regarding carefully the right of suffrage.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Rogers were members of the Baptist church since the year 1833, and always ready, with a characteristic liberality, to do their part in every good work. Mr. Rogers was known for his strict integrity in all business matters, and had the full confidence of all who knew him.

Mrs. Rogers still survives, and has lived to see the wilderness give place to cultivated fields and gardens, schools and churches established, and machinery of all descriptions take the place of, and lessen labor; and is now, in her ninety-first year, able to dictate most of the facts for this sketch, having lived with her husband sixty-nine years.





former period, and that these meetings were composed essentially of the same persons who afterwards formed the Botskill church. It matters little, then, as to the date of the first records,—June 9, 1775,—since the germ of the church had an earlier existence. It was the sixth Baptist church in the State, and at that period the communicants of all the churches did not exceed two hundred. The first meetings were held at the house of Nathan Tefft, below the Middle falls, and among the early attendants were members of the Tefft, Rogers, Bentley, Rose, Tanner, Kenyon, Petreys, and Burdick families. Joseph Reynolds was the first clerk, and Harper Rogers and Nathan Tefft the first deacons.

For fifteen years the church was without a pastor or house of worship, yet during all this time the regular meetings of the church, both for worship and business, were sustained. They were held in dwellings, in barns, and in the open air. The exercises consisted only of reading of the Scriptures, prayer, and exhortation, and occasionally preaching when the flock was visited by some minister from the older settlements, at which times people would come in from a circuit of fifteen miles around, on foot, on horseback, and in ox-carts. Converts were added to it from time to time in covenant, as it was called, being obliged to wait many months for the visit of a minister to have the ordinance of baptism administered. The first general revival occurred in 1781, extending through many months, and the ordinance of baptism was administered on the 2d of February, 1782, by the Rev. Lemuel Powers, pastor of a church recently organized at Stillwater, being the first time the ordinance was administered in the waters of the Batten Kill.

After this revival,—which may properly be called the close of the first period of the church, in consequence of the infusion of young and active men into the church,—steps were taken for the erection of a house of worship, and for the procuring of a settlement of a pastor.

A grant of land was obtained from General Schuyler, on petition of one Joseph Reynolds, in behalf of the church, of a piece of ground about a mile south of Union village, on the Easton road, for a site, and a log house twenty-six by thirty-two feet was built, mainly by the voluntary labors of the members of the church. The work was under the direction of David Petreys, Daniel Rose, and Elisha Coon, building committee. This was in 1783. The first pastor, Elder Nathan Tanner, had been ordained in 1782, at the house of Robert Kenyon, by a council of which Elder Peter Worden, of Massachusetts, was moderator. Mr. Tanner had been an active member of the church for many years, and continued in the pastorate some twelve years, until 1794. Soon after the completion of its house of worship the church enjoyed the most powerful revival with which it had up to that time been blessed, adding one hundred and eleven by baptism alone.

On the 9th of March, 1794, Edward Barber, then a young man, aged twenty-six years, a licentiate from the church at Stephentown, presented himself, as the record says, "to improve his gift with a view to further acquaintance." He supplied the church until September following, when he was formally installed as pastor. The exercises

were held in the barn of William Tefft. Rev. Caleb Blood officiated as moderator, and preached the ordination sermon; Rev. Samuel Rogers offered the ordaining prayer; Rev. Clark Rogers gave the charge to the candidate; Obad Warren gave the hand of fellowship; and Amasa Brown made the concluding prayer. His salary was fixed at twenty-five pounds a year, or a little more than one hundred dollars. Immediately after his ordination measures were taken for the erection of a new church building.

A large settlement having been made at what is now Greenwich village, it was determined to erect the new church at that point. For this purpose John P. Becker donated a lot and burying-ground in the rear, and David Whipple presented the parsonage lot several years later.

The society was incorporated this year (1794), with the following trustees: Robert Kenyon, Nathan Tefft, William Tefft, Oliver Rogers, Smith Barber, and William Tefft, Jr. The house was completed in 1795, and was used until 1866.

The pastorate of Elder Barber continued forty years, and left an abiding impression on all that community. During his ministry the church enjoyed an unexampled degree of prosperity and divine favor. Several revivals were experienced, the most powerful of which was that of 1816, which continued through two years, and during which more than three hundred were added to it. The church numbered one hundred and seventy-two when he entered it; it numbered five hundred and seventy when he was taken from it.

He continued in the pastorate until his death, in 1824. While preparing to attend the annual meeting of the association of the Washington county Baptist churches, he was suddenly stricken with paralysis, and survived but a short time. His funeral was more largely attended, probably, than that of any other person in the county. The sermon was preached by the Rev. Mr. Witherell, then pastor of the Hartford church, from the text, "Help, Lord, for the godly man ceaseth; the faithful fail from among the children of men."

His character is thus summed up by the Rev. Dr. Kendrick: "He was a man possessed of a vigorous and active mind, a ripened and well-balanced judgment, a chastened and humble spirit, a generous and affectionate heart. As a preacher, a pastor, and a counselor he was excelled by few. His praise was in all the churches, and his remembrance is garnered up in the hearts of thousands who knew him."

During the ministry of Elder Barber the church took a very decided stand against what is known as "speculative Freemasonry," a position it has persistently held to the present time. We find the church, at a business meeting held May 7, 1796, passing the following resolutions:

"Resolved, by the church, that any member of this church that joins the Freemasons after this date is a transgressor of the covenant of this church.

"Resolved, by this church, that if any member that belongs to this or any other church, coming here and joining this church, and then to meet with the Masons without acquainting the church thereof, shall be culpable for so doing."

In the year 1808 the subject again came up, and was laid before a large council called to meet with the Botskill church. The decision of the council was unanimous in ad-

vising the churches to discontinue the institution, for certain reasons which are given at length in the result. When, a quarter of a century later, the disclosures of William Morgan and others laid bare the secret mysteries of the order, the church, as might have been anticipated, judging from her antecedents, took still stronger ground against the institution. This position she has endeavored to maintain, in regard to this as well as to all similar organizations, unto the present day. A position so peculiar and ultra, as many have regarded it, has not failed to excite a great amount of secret and open hostility to the church for seventy years past.

His successor was Elder Nathaniel Colver, a man of excellent powers of mind and strong convictions, who, with the church, took advanced ground on the questions of slavery and intemperance. So high did the excitement run that, from 1834 to 1837, the church edifice itself suffered damage from missiles, and it is stated that Elder Colver, in defense of his principles, did not hesitate in the exercise of muscular Christianity. His pastorate closed Jan. 1, 1838, leaving the church strong and vigorous.

Elder William Arthur succeeded to the pastorate of the church, commencing his labors about the 1st of November, 1839, and remained about five years, enjoying a peaceful and prosperous pastorate. Elder Arthur was father to General Arthur, the present collector of the port of New York. He retired from the charge of the church in August, 1844, and in September of the same year Rev. J. O. Mason entered upon his long, peaceful, and useful pastorate, during which about one thousand persons were added to the church, and the present handsome and commodious place of worship erected, which event took place in 1866. This history can add nothing to his reputation or to the esteem and veneration in which he is held. The resident membership of the church was about five hundred and fifty at the close of his labors, which, owing to his feeble health, occurred in May, 1873.

Rev. C. A. Johnson commenced his labors with the church in November following, and proved an able, conscientious, and discreet pastor, who won the sincere respect and affection of his people. The chief incident of interest connected with his pastorate was the endeavor, during the winter of 1875-76, to secure a modification or abolition of the clause in the covenant of the church which requires the exclusion of members who unite with any secret organization. The pastor earnestly favored the proposed change in the covenant, preaching a very able discourse in its favor, being willing to trust to the consciences of the church membership all questions of this kind; but at a church-meeting held during the winter it was decided to leave the covenant unchanged, and offending members were accordingly excluded from church fellowship. The church took this extreme ground at the time of the Morgan disclosures, and has held her position ever since.

This state of affairs caused Mr. Johnson's resignation in May, 1877. Since that period Dr. J. O. Mason has served it as a supply.

Bottskill church has been a power from the first, among its members being some of the most prominent families in town, as the Cottrells, Heaths, Barbers, Toffits, and Rogers',

etc. Its aggregate membership has been more than three thousand, and its present membership is five hundred and twenty. The present deacons are A. R. Crandall, N. R. Stewart, Ezekiel Herrington, George H. Wells, and Enos Durham.

The present house of worship was begun in 1865, in charge of a building committee composed of N. R. Stewart, Adam Cottrell, Charles Bradley, Morgan Heath, and Amos Toffit, and was completed in the fall of 1866, and dedicated November 28. It is of brick, and its dimensions are fifty-six by seventy-six feet. From one angle rises a tower fifteen feet in height. The basement is divided off into a fine large lecture and Sabbath-school room, a minister's study and reception-room, a robing and retiring room for candidates for the ordinance of baptism, and a room for meetings of the church and society for social purposes. These are connected with folding-doors, which can be thrown open, making all the rooms substantially one large one if desired. The audience-room in the body of the church is a splendid one for a worshipping congregation. The windows are of stained glass, the furniture is of chestnut, the pulpit, under which is a baptistry, ample and furnished richly, and the seats (a rare thing in modern churches) very comfortable. The cost of the house completely furnished, including a large organ, was thirty thousand dollars. The church also owns a parsonage worth two thousand five hundred dollars.

A Sabbath-school was organized in connection with the church work in 1836, which at present has two hundred members, and a library of three hundred volumes. Wm. V. R. Reynolds is the superintendent.

#### THE REFORMED CHURCH.

The following sketch has been compiled from a sermon delivered by the pastor, Rev. J. G. Smart, May 11, 1873, on the occasion of leaving the old meeting-house preparatory to the erection of the new building.

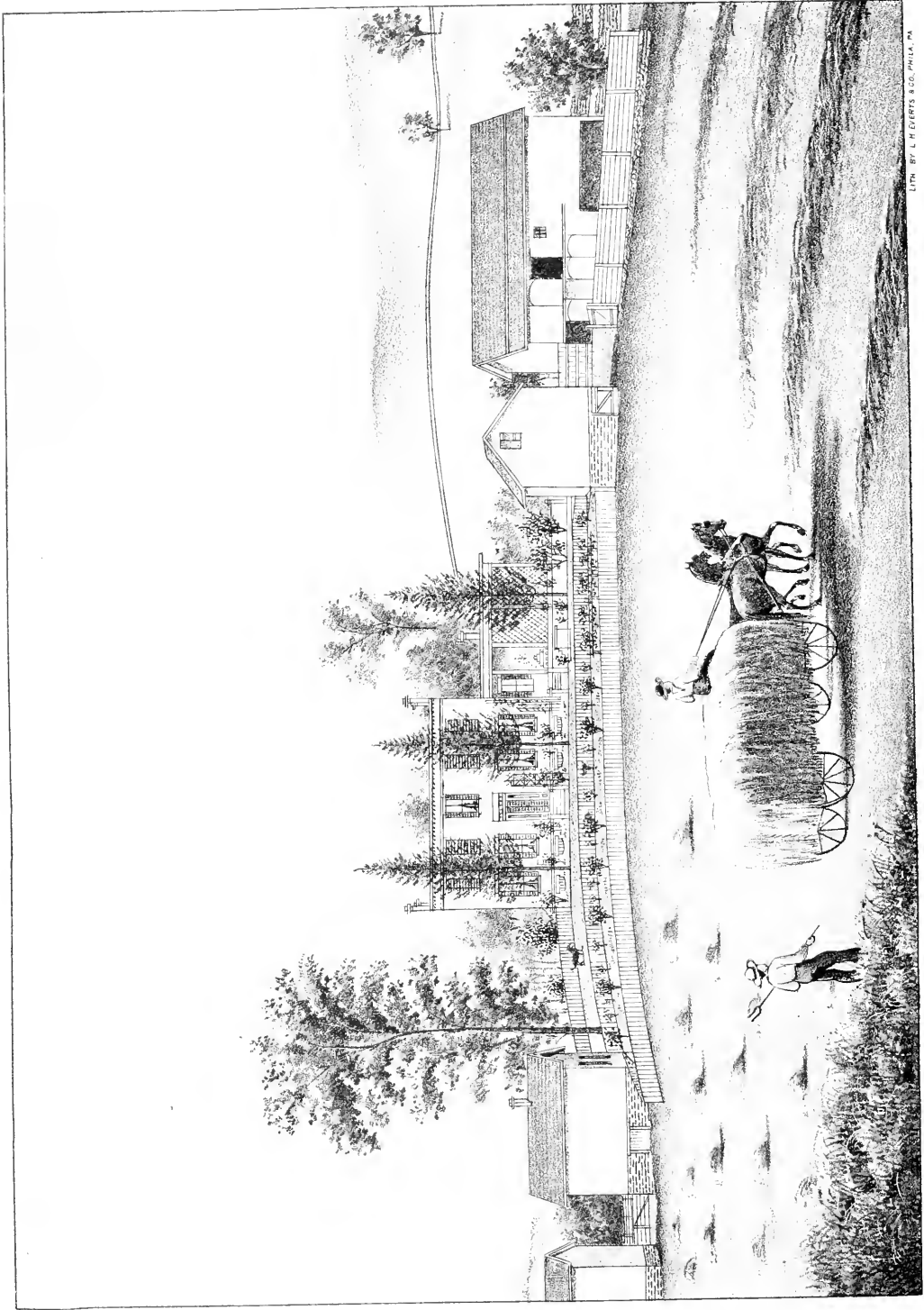
The church was formed in 1807 of members who formerly belonged to the Easton church. On the 20th of March, 1807, an agreement was made whereby the services of the Easton pastor, Rev. Philip Duryea, were secured by the new society for one-third of the time.

This agreement was renewed the next year. Services were probably held at Reuben Bride's, afterwards Captain Moores' tavern. They held the services in the ball-room, Mr. Duryea preaching part of the time. The old tavern stood in front of the site of the present hotel, its front stoop coming close to the well curb. Opposite and a little southeast from this stood the house soon after purchased and occupied by Luke Prentiss. The old store stood near the lower part of Main street, and the road ran up over the hill, across the place where this building is standing; it also branched and ran north of Mr. Prentiss' house and up to the tavern, and came together again near the residence of Mr. Dyer. This was an open lot down to Main street, the only houses on it being those owned by Mr. Whipple.

The recorded history of this house begins with the following brief minute; it bears no date, but, as we learn from the unexecuted bond of Charles Ingalls, should have been dated Feb. 5, 1810:

At a meeting of a number of inhabitants of the town



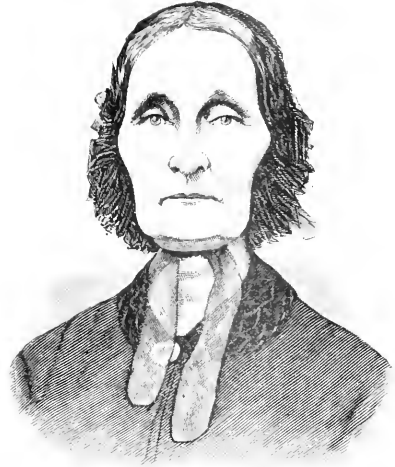


117th St., L. H. GREGG & CO., PHILA., PA.

RESIDENCE OF JAMES BEVERIDGE, GREENWICH, WASHINGTON CO., N. Y.



*James Beveridge*



MRS. JAMES BEVERIDGE.

#### JAMES BEVERIDGE.

JAMES BEVERIDGE was born in the town of Hebron, Washington Co., N. Y., Feb. 28, 1791. He was fourth child in a family of ten children—George, Thomas, Janet, James, Alexander, John, Ann, Matthew, Andrew, and David—of Andrew Beveridge and Isabella Cummings. The former was a native of Scotland, and came to this country prior to the war for independence, in the year 1774, with his widowed mother and one full sister, Anne, and one half sister, Janet Fotheringham.

His father was born about 1750; first settled in the town of Hebron, on a farm still occupied by his youngest son, David. He was a farmer by occupation, and a weaver by trade; was an elder of the Associate Presbyterian church of Hebron. He died about the year 1833.

His mother, Isabella, was of Scotch birth, and came to this country with her parents prior to the Revolutionary war, and settled in the town of Cambridge. She was a member of the Presbyterian church, lived to an advanced age, and died about the year 1836. Of the children there are three brothers living,—John, Andrew, and David; the first in Jackson, this county; Andrew in De Kalb Co., Illinois; and David on the old homestead in the town of Hebron, this county.

Mr. Beveridge spent his early life on the old homestead in Hebron, receiving the limited opportunities only of the log school-house days for obtaining an education from books; but his time was so improved in his youth, and impressions made, as to lay the foundation of a successful business career, and a life void of reproach.

In the year 1827 he married Janet, daughter of Thomas Lamb and Janet Stevenson, of Cambridge. She was born in the year 1800, and previous to her marriage became a member of the Associate Presbyterian church,

remaining warmly attached to that body during her life. She was a devoted wife and mother, and instructed her children in all that makes true manhood and womanhood. She died in the year 1864.

To Mr. and Mrs. Beveridge have been born three children. Thomas died at the age of thirty-one, in the year 1860, leaving one child, John T.; Andrew died at the age of twenty-five, in the year 1855, leaving a wife and one child, James Andrew; and James, Jr., who was born Feb. 2, 1832, and resides on the homestead, in the town of Greenwich. In the year 1859 he married Mary, daughter of Archibald Armstrong and Nancy Donaldson, of Argyle. She was born Jan. 11, 1836. They have three children,—Thomas L., Minnie N., and Archie A. James Beveridge, Sr.'s, and his wife's portraits are herewith given.

In the year 1829, Mr. Beveridge, soon after his marriage, settled on the farm in Greenwich, where he now lives with his son, James, Jr.<sup>1</sup> He has spent his life as a farmer, and by industry and economy, secured a competence, sufficient to place him beyond the apprehension of want.

In politics Mr. Beveridge was formerly a Whig, and is now identified with the Republican party. Never active in politics, or desirous of political notoriety, he has led a quiet, unobtrusive life, having the confidence of his fellow-men, and known for his uprightness in all his business. He early in life became a member of the same church as his father, and has remained a constant supporter of its interests until the time of writing this sketch, 1878, when he is found in the eighty-eighth year of his age, having lived under every administration since the first President of the United States.

<sup>1</sup> A view of the homestead is given on another page.



of Greenwich and Easton, with a view of taking into consideration the propriety of building a house for public worship in Union village: Voted, That it is a wish of this meeting to build such house, and that a committee be chosen to view the ground, and report to the meeting. Committee,—Thomas McLean, John P. Becker, and Moses Cowan. Committee to draw a plan to the house,—Captain Ezra Dyer, J. S. Wright, and Abram Tice."

Again, on the 14th day of September, 1810, those who had subscribed for the new church gathered at the residence of Reuben Bride, received reports from the two committees appointed at the first meeting, adopted a plan and arranged the method for collecting the subscriptions. A building committee of six was appointed, viz.: Robert Moores, Araspæc Folsom, Elijah Norton, Moses Cowan, Oris Whipple, and Aaron M. Perine. Captain Moores was specially appointed to purchase material, employ workmen, collect and pay out all moneys, to superintend the work, and was to be paid a reasonable compensation for this service.

The lot selected for the house was the present one, having been deeded for this purpose by Nathan Rogers and John S. Wright.

The foundation of the new church was immediately begun, and the frame erected before winter set in. The place was selected evidently because of its commanding position.

Rev. Philip Duryea, of Saratoga, now Schuylerville, continued to officiate in the new church occasionally until a pastor could be secured. Under his influence, in 1812 (the exact date we have not been able to ascertain), the people worshiping here appointed Simon De Ridder a commissioner to present their petition to the classis of Reusselaer, praying the classis to organize them and receive them into the communion of the "Protestant Reformed Dutch Church," under the title of the "Reformed Dutch Church of Union Village," the same now designating this church, excepting the word "Dutch," stricken out a few years ago by the general synod.

On the 16th of November, this same year, a commissioner from the classis met in this house, and resolved to grant the petition. Whereupon the congregation proceeded to organize. Moses Cowan was elected chairman, and Israel Williams clerk. \*An election was held for officers, and, by a unanimous vote, Benjamin Griffin and Thomas McLean were chosen elders, Simon De Ridder, Luke Prentiss, and James Wells were chosen deacons. Thomas McLean refusing to serve, Simon De Ridder was chosen elder in his place, and on Sabbath, the 29th of November, the first officers of this church were ordained and installed, and the "Reformed Dutch Church of Union Village" began its existence, all things having been made ready near two years before.

The first communion service of which we have a record was held July 10, 1813.

Calls to the pastorate were unsuccessfully extended, in 1814, to Revs. John Battie and W. C. Brownell, and full four years passed, after the house was completed, before Rev. James Christie was secured as the first regular pastor, Nov. 25, 1815. He remained two years, and added twenty-six to the church membership. His home was in a

parsonage on Main street, which was purchased, about the time he was called, for \$800.

In 1820 (February 29), Jacob D. Fonda was called; one-third of his time to be given to the church in Easton. He remained fifteen years, the longest pastorate enjoyed by this church since its organization down to this time. In 1830, Easton was given up, and he labored for this church alone. The most interesting period of the church's history was during Mr. Fonda's ministry.

About 1824 four men, each bearing on his shoulders a small tree, entered the church-yard, and to-day four large elms put forth the annual promise of grateful shade, and stand upon our northern borders a living monument to remind us of the zeal and the love of Dr. Holmes, Joseph Southworth, Moses Cowan, and Moses White.

In 1827 (Dec. 28), Moses Cowan and John Hay withdrew from the church services, their consciences being offended by the introduction of instrumental music at the public worship on the Sabbath, a bass viol having been brought in to assist the choir. Consistory sent a committee to talk with them, and referred the question to classis for their opinion. But all to no purpose. The offended parties would not be reconciled. The instrument was banished, but as late as 1829 we find consistory sending a committee to these men. Again, in 1830, resolutions were passed in consistory, regretting the occasion of offense, and sending another commissioner. At this time Mr. Cowan returned to attendance upon the services of the church. But John Hay never forgot nor forgave the bass viol, and remained away unreconciled. Though John was deaf, he was not blind.

Feb. 25, 1830, was appointed a day of fasting and prayer, on account of the low state of religion existing in the community, and during this year eleven were added to the church upon profession of their faith; two of this number are still living in our community.

The next year began a revival which seems to have been almost continuous up to the last year of Mr. Fonda's ministry. In 1831 one hundred and thirty-four persons were received into the membership of this church,—one hundred and eighteen of these upon profession of their faith, and one hundred and ten of these between April 20 and June 12. This was probably the most marked revival in all the history of the church. That 24th day of April, when William Mowry, Reuben Norton, and good old Solomon Place stood forth with fourteen others to receive the sacrament of baptism, must have been one of deep and lasting impressions.

On Oct. 9, 1835, on account of some difficulties in the church, Mr. Fonda was released from his long and fruitful pastorate. During this year an addition was made to the church lot by purchase from John Cushman of a small parcel of land at a cost of eighty dollars.

In 1863 (January 4) a call was made out for Rev. William Cannon, an agent for the missionary society, and declined because of his engagement with that society. The following August a call was sent to Benjamin Van Zandt, and he became pastor by ordination and installation Sept. 23. During this pastorate the old parsonage was sold and the proceeds appropriated to the purchase of the one now

belonging to this church. Nearly forty were added to the church as the results of six years' labor by Mr. Van Zandt. The most memorable thing in his ministry is the sad dissension of the first few months, marring the church's history and resulting in that separation from which originated the Congregational church. We only mention it in its historical connection, rejoicing that its bitterness has passed away, and in the full faith that many who were thus parted here have been brought together in that kingdom of clear and full light, where all see eye to eye, and where all is love.

From 1839 to 1846 a number of alterations and repairs were made on the meeting-house to give it a more modern appearance.

Mr. Van Zandt resigned in 1842, and the next pastor, Rev. Mr. Morris, was called in February, 1843, and installed the following April. During his ministry the assembly's shorter catechism was again substituted for the Heidelberg in the instruction of the Sabbath-school.

In 1845, November 10, by request, a committee was appointed to arrange a basis of a union between this and the Congregational church. Its results, if not all that was hoped, yet evinced a kindly and Christian spirit. It is summed up in one of the resolutions, a copy of which was sent to the consistory of this church:

*Resolved*, That although we do not deem it advisable to dissolve our church for the purpose of uniting with the Protestant Reformed Dutch church, still we do most cheerfully tender our willingness to labor reciprocally with them in any moral and religious effort for the good of mankind and the glory of God."

In 1848, Rev. Morris was released from his charge, and was succeeded April 18 of the same year by Rev. Uriah Marvin. His pastoral connection was severed March 17, 1855. His successor for the next three years was the Rev. C. Van Santwood, who was followed, in 1850, by Rev. John Steele. His ministrations extended through six years. In June, 1867, Rev. David Van Horn became the pastor, remaining until the following June. Mr. Hoyt was called in August, 1868, and resigned July 24, 1871. In February, 1872, the present pastor came, and was ordained and installed May 15, 1872. Ten pastors have been installed over this church. Six of them were here ordained to the gospel ministry, and gave here the first and best years of their life work.

We find no report in all the records which places the membership so small as at present. In 1854-55, one hundred and twelve families were reported, four hundred and fifty persons in the congregation, and nearly two hundred members of the church.

The present membership of the church is one hundred and nineteen, but under the pastoral direction of Rev. Smart the work is in a flourishing condition. Through his energetic efforts and judicious management, the present imposing church edifice was erected. Work on the foundation was begun May 26, 1873, and on the following 25th of June the corner-stone was laid in the presence of a large concourse of people. A copper box, containing various documents, etc., was placed in the stone by Edwin Andrews, and the stone was put in its place by the pastor. Addresses were made by Revs. Sprague, Fisher, and Judge Culver, of New York city.

Work on the building progressed rapidly, and it was ready for dedication Jan. 29, 1874. It is a stately structure of brick, in the Gothic style of architecture, with a slate roof, whose ridges are adorned with neat cresting. The front of the church is relieved by a handsome side-tower. The interior is finished in a corresponding style, the furniture and adornments being chaste and appropriate. The audience-room affords four hundred and twenty sittings. The entire cost was about twenty thousand dollars. The church was consecrated by the Rev. C. N. Waldron, D.D., assisted by Revs. W. S. Smart, D.D., J. H. Noble, D.D., J. R. Fisher, J. H. Collins, and others, with but a small debt resting on it.

The society has received bequests from the following members: in 1833, a forty-acre farm from Moses Cowan; 1854, one hundred dollars from Miss Lydia Mowry; 1865, two hundred dollars from Obadiah Culver; and in 1866, twelve shares bank stock from Elizabeth Stewart.

#### THE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

As noted in the history of the Reformed church, there was a dissension on account of the slavery question, resulting in the withdrawal of a number of persons and the formation of a new society. Its history is thus given in the church manual:

"The Orthodox Congregational church of Greenwich, as is the corporate name of the body, was organized March 15, 1837, by a council composed of pastors and delegates from the nearest Congregational churches of the region, without reference to State lines. It was a leading object with the founders to have a church according to their idea of the primitive Scriptural plan,—one independent of everything beyond itself, and democratic in the equality and self-government of its members. And such a one was formed, and has been continued down to the present time, as being in both external relations and internal polity just like all the Congregational churches of New England, except a portion of those in Connecticut. But the founders sought, as an object of still greater importance, to represent that most genuine, yet much neglected type of religion, which has comprehensive, practical love for mankind in all their interests, both temporal and spiritual. This was felt to be the crying want of the land and of the Christian world, as evidenced not only by the too generally selfish and unbenevolent course in private life of professors of religion, but also by the existence, tolerance, and even indorsement with Christianity, of huge evils like intemperance, slavery, and war. It is about the oldest, if not indeed quite so, among the many Congregational churches of the kind, which the growing light and love of the age have brought into being, and especially in our own State; while it also belongs with the most prosperous of such.

"The original members of the organization were thirteen in number: Daniel Frost, Jr., Roxanna Frost, Hiram Corliss, Susan Corliss, William H. Mowry, Angelina G. Mowry, Charles J. Gunn, Abigail Gunn, John Clark, Martha Clark, Roswell Grandy, James Watson, Lydia Watson, Edwin Wilmarth, Beulah Downs, Elizabeth Horton, Mary F. Corliss (Cook), Lucy Pattison, all of whom have passed away.

.. The church had a stormy infancy, from outward oppo-



sition in part, but more from factious elements troubling into its membership. But at length all internal troubles ceased, from the exercise of the wholesome discipline of Christ's house. And then followed years of reigning peace, prosperity, and happiness. This, however, was not to continue always, as better than the most favored human lot; for next came what before was hardly known,—bereavement, and such in a very grievous and repeated manner. Precious ones have passed away from us among the founders, officers, and members of the church; and not only those in old age, but oftener those in mid-age or youth. Several of them, who may well be mentioned, as Mrs. Angelina G. Mowry, Mr. Charles H. Holmes, and Mr. Erastus Bigelow, have left generous funded legacies to the church of their love, conditioned on its maintenance of the principles of humanity and reform. The various bequests made amount to several thousand dollars, aside from the waiting ones of the living, while the tasteful and pleasant church, with its connecting chapel, of a hundred feet in all from front to rear, and the contiguous parsonage, the whole standing on a roomy lot of nearly an acre, together with the organ and tower-clock, have been provided at an outlay in the sum total of more than fifteen thousand dollars. The property is held by trustees elected on the part of the society, which is composed of all those stately attending and supporting the church. In this does it differ from that of churches not of the independent order, as held by a ruling board of officers in their own name, else by trustees for the use of an extended ecclesiastical body. But in so well providing for itself, this church has not forgotten others in the great field of the world, white and suffering for the harvest, nor to move in their behalf by way of liberal giving and ready doing. Indeed, it sustained a mission church in Kentucky, with the help of the people on the ground, for a time, or till a pro-slavery mob burned the house of worship and broke up the operations. While it assisted, to a considerable extent, that devoted and dauntless man of the same State, Rev. John G. Fee, in his worthy educational enterprises of religion and reform, it has also ever taken good care of the needy poor in its own circle, as keeping them from want and public charity. And thus from small beginnings, and against the tide of the world, as insisting on the pure, whole gospel of Christ, did this band of Christians, in view of results, ability, influence, and numbers even, though always a secondary thing with them, have much reason to acknowledge the blessing of Heaven, and to say, 'Hitherto hath the Lord helped us.'

"The following are the clergymen who have served the church since its organization: Revs. R. A. Avery; John Smith, from June, 1838, to January, 1841; E. C. Pritchett, from April, 1841, to August, 1845; Sabin McKinney, from November, 1845, to December, 1846; J. B. Grinnell, from June, 1847, to November, 1850; C. S. Shattuck, from November, 1850.

"Since Mr. Shattuck's pastorate, which closed in 1860, the church has been without a pastor most of the time. Mr. Pomeroy, a Methodist clergyman, preached there for a time, after which, for a short season, Rev. Mr. Holmes was settled. Since the close of his labors there has been no stated preaching, but the reading of the sermons of dis-

tinguished preachers has been kept up until very recently. The church accomplished much good, in the course of its existence, by the advanced ground it took on the questions already adverted to. But the changes of time have so much affected it, that the organization is about to disband and dispose of its temporalities."

#### ST. JOSEPH'S ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

was established as the result of the labors of Father Waldron, who preached to a small flock, in a hall, prior to 1871. That year, Father James Feligan, aided by David Donahue and others, purchased the old Methodist Episcopal meeting-house, which was moved to a desirable location on Hill street, and thoroughly renovated until it presents an inviting appearance. The property is estimated worth three thousand five hundred dollars. The parish has been in charge of the following reverend fathers: T. A. Field and E. A. Daily, and under their tutelage the communicants of the church have increased to two hundred and fifty, while the Sunday-school numbers fifty members. John Geetings is in charge of the temporalities of the parish.

#### ST. PAUL'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH

was formed as a mission, under the spiritual care of Rev. Walker, of Schuylerville, in 1872, and assumed its present name a few years after, calling the Rev. H. M. Blanchard to the rectorship. Worship was held in the Congregational meeting-house. His successor in the pastoral office was the Rev. M. Smythe. The parish is at present vacant, and no other data has been available.

#### THE WORK OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH IN GREENWICH.\*

When or by whom Methodist preaching was introduced in Greenwich, no records existing nor recollection of the elders give reliable information. Cambridge, the mother of Methodist churches in Washington county, embraced a region in its early circuit which contained many preaching-places. As early as December, 1804, Greenwich appears in the Cambridge circuit records as paying "quarterage" for the support of the circuit preacher.

At that time the circuit was embraced in the New York conference, whose bounds extended from the city on the south to Montreal on the north, including Augusta, Me., and Detroit, Mich., in the appointments. In 1804, Revs. Elias Vanderlip and Phineas Cook were the preachers on Cambridge circuit, and doubtless preached part of the time in Greenwich that year. Previous to that time, in 1806, one Phineas Langworthy (father of the late Robert and Dr. James Langworthy), a devout Methodist, moved into Greenwich from the town of Easton, occupying the farm now owned by Wm. Fisher. Mr. Langworthy soon commenced holding Methodist class-meetings in the Gazette school-house, in the northwest part of the town, now district No. 18.

Connected with the class in that neighborhood was the family of Eleazer Woodworth, whose son James has since made the name familiar as the mayor of the city of Chicago

and member of the national Congress. The Woodworth family moving west, Mr. Langworthy changed his meetings to North Greenwich, where to the present time Methodist meetings have been maintained.

Phineas Langworthy may justly be called the father and founder of the Methodist Episcopal church in Greenwich. By his invitation and influence, North Greenwich became connected with the Cambridge circuit through the preaching of Methodist ministers at that place. Doubtless, before his day they had preached occasionally in the town in various places, but through his efforts Methodist preaching was permanently established in Greenwich. He was a large-hearted, open-handed man; a reliable friend and counselor of the church; an earnest, efficient Christian worker, of irreproachable and unblemished Christian character and conduct.

His son, the late Robert Langworthy, long and well filled the place of his father in the church. His name gave credit and his testimony was a tower of strength in the church, and his life was a shining light in the Christian community. The influence of his experience and example is still manifest in the Methodist church, and his memory will be long and gratefully cherished in the minds of its oldest members.

Of the family of Robert Langworthy there are now living in Greenwich his widow, Mrs. Harriett Langworthy; his son, Phineas B. Langworthy, and his two daughters, Mrs. C. B. Carter and Mrs. F. Skinner, all worthy members of the church of their fathers. Of his grandchildren four are also members of the Methodist church.

April 20, 1818, the first Methodist society of Greenwich obtained a legal standing according to the statutes at North Greenwich. The society was organized in the school-house of district No. 6. The preachers then on Cambridge circuit were Revs. Friend Draper and Tobias Spicer. John Sprague, Derastus Hanks, and Phineas Langworthy were the first trustees.

The society stately worshipped in the school-house during the first year of its organization. In 1819 the society built a small house of worship at North Greenwich, which they occupied till the building of the present Methodist church in that place. It was the first church or chapel erected by the Methodists in the town of Greenwich. That first building is now owned and occupied as a barn by Mr. Asa Tefft. It formerly stood farther north, on the opposite side of the street from its present site.

At Battenville, on the Batten Kill, in the southeast part of the town, a Methodist class was formed in August, 1829.

At what date Methodist preaching commenced at that place no records determine. Revs. J. B. Houghtaling and J. M. Weaver were the circuit preachers when the first class was formed. Of the members of that class several are now living who remember well the circumstances of its formation and the trials of those times. David Walsh, now eighty-two years and his wife seventy-six years old, still residing at Battenville, joined the class at its organization, and have to the present time been consistent members of the Methodist church. Several of their children are also members of the church, and one son, the Rev. John

Walsh, is a member of the Kentucky annual conference. Phineas K. Stewart, now seventy-one years old, born near Battenville, and always having lived at that place, was a member of that class, and still remains a member of the church of his first choice. Abram Edwards, connected with the class from its commencement, was an earnest and influential member for years till he moved from the place. Abel Whitney was also an active member. Rev. Roswell Kelly, assisted by Rev. W. Rider, followed Rev. Mr. Houghtaling on Cambridge circuit, and preached stately at Battenville. During his ministry, in 1831, the Hicksite Quakers took offense at his outspoken trinitarian theology, and organized such an opposition to such orthodox teaching in the school-house that the majority of the trustees, being Hicksites, decided to close the doors against Methodist ministers.

Hence the Methodists met for worship in the house of David Walsh, in which both their social meetings and stated Sabbath preaching services were held for two years. The pressure of public sentiment becoming so strong against the course of the school trustees, they opened the school-house again, and invited the Methodists to occupy it for public worship.

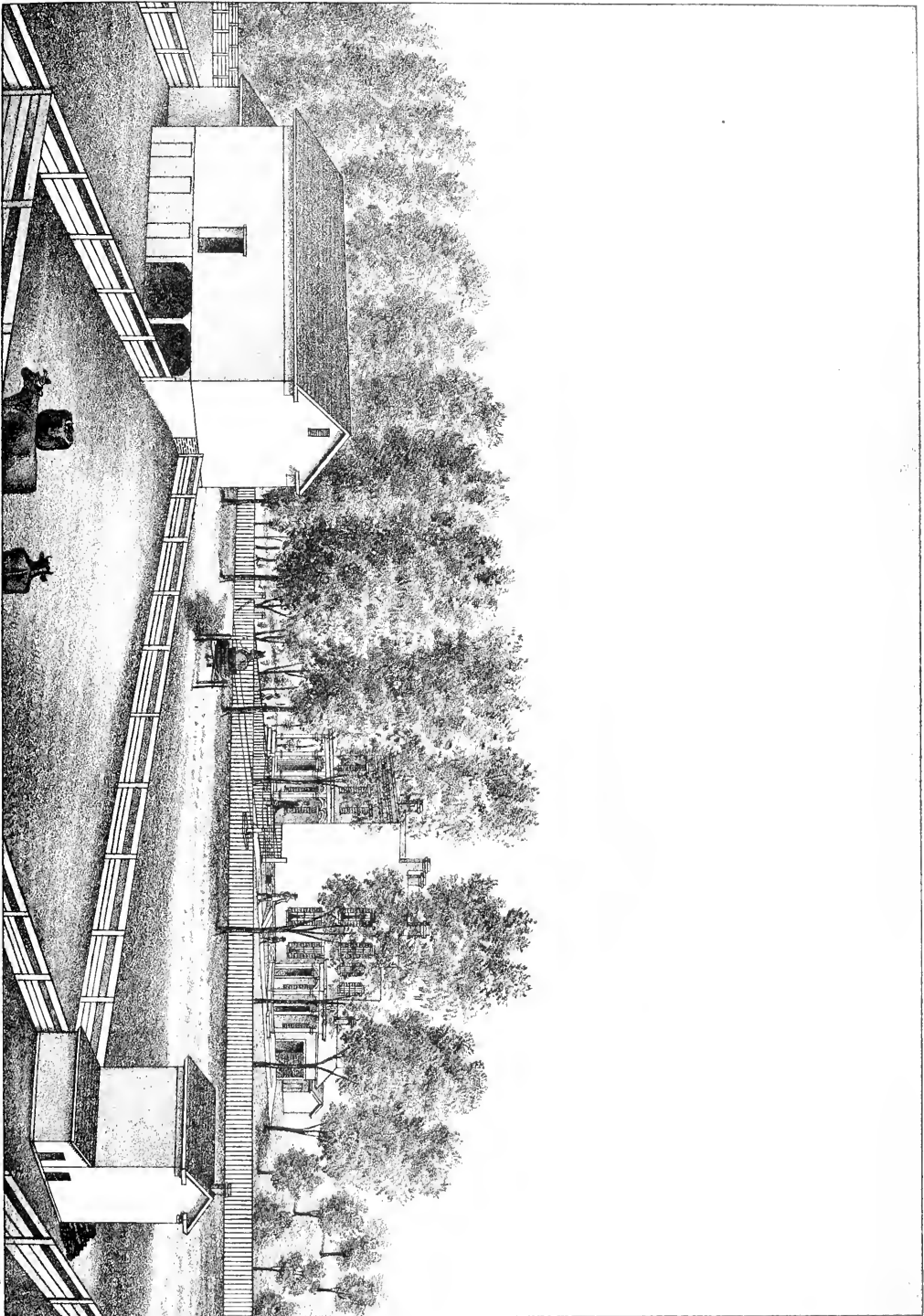
In June, 1832, Greenwich, as a part of Cambridge circuit, fell within the bounds of the Troy annual conference from the division of the New York annual conference, by the decision of the general conference, held at Philadelphia that year.

December 2, 1833, the Methodist society at Battenville was legally organized, with Abram Edwards, P. K. Stewart, and David Walsh as trustees. The names of Abel Whitney and David Walsh appear on the records as the first class-leaders.

The Union village class (now Greenwich proper) was formed some time in 1833. At that time Revs. Joel Squires and John Lagrange were the circuit preachers. Among the more prominent members of the class were Robert Langworthy and wife, George Fisher and wife, Lemuel Peterson and wife, Joseph Fisher and wife (English), and Mrs. Baily. Lemuel Peterson was the first class-leader. Previous to the formation of this Methodist class the circuit ministers had occasionally preached at Union village, holding meetings in the old school-house, then standing on the south side of Church street, nearly opposite the present Methodist parsonage. In that school-house the Methodists worshipped for years. Union village first appears on the circuit records June 18, 1836.

March 9, 1838, agreeable to an appointment, several friends met at the house of Mrs. Baily to consider the building of a Methodist Episcopal church in Union village. Rev. Samuel Covel, preacher in charge of Cambridge circuit, was chairman, and Rev. Wright Hazen, assistant, was secretary of the meeting. Francis Roberson, Oliver Ross, and Joseph Hillman were "appointed to circulate a subscription in favor of a church," and also to "ascertain where the most favorable site may be obtained, and report at the next meeting."

The Methodist society at this place organized according to the statutes of the State, at the school-house, April 21, 1838. Abram Mosher was chairman. George Fisher,



RESIDENCE OF HORACE MORSE, GREENWICH, WASHINGTON, CO., N. Y.

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Oliver Ross, Joshua Dupy, Francis J. Roberson, Joseph Millman, and P. R. Stewart were appointed "trustees of the Methodist Episcopal church of Union village."

By the Troy annual conference, held at Keeseville, June, 1838, Greenwich, including North Greenwich, Union village, and Battenville, was separated from the Cambridge circuit, and becoming a "charge" or circuit by itself, its name first appears that year in the conference minutes. Rev. Wright Hazen, the junior preacher of Cambridge circuit the previous year, was the first minister appointed to the Greenwich charge. He resided at North Greenwich, in the Methodist parsonage which had been built at that place in 1834-35. He stately preached at each of the three places where a Methodist society had been organized. His ministry continued but a few months. His health the previous year had been poor, and entirely failed early in the fall of his pastorate in Greenwich. He died of "pulmonary consumption," at North Greenwich, Nov. 12, 1838, in the thirty-ninth year of his age. He was born in the town of Kent, Putnam Co., N. Y. He joined the New York annual conference in May, 1827, and for eleven years he was a successful itinerant minister of the New Testament. His dying testimony was, "That gospel I have preached to others I find to be my support and comfort in this trying hour. The cradle of death is fast rocking me away into eternity, and I am sure it rocks easy." "Elder" Washburn preached his funeral sermon from the words, "I have fought a good fight, I have finished my course, I have kept the faith." He was buried with his friends in Troy. This faithful Methodist minister, the only one having died in Greenwich, was "diligent in business, fervent in spirit, serving the Lord." He is well and kindly remembered by several of the older members of the church, who attended his earnest ministrations of the Word.

The first Methodist church at Union village stood on the site of the present Methodist parsonage. The edifice was erected in 1839, and dedicated in March, 1840. Rev. C. P. Clark, of the Fort Ann circuit, preached the dedicatory sermon. Rev. David Poor was the preacher in charge of Greenwich circuit, and Rev. S. D. Simonds superintendent.

This first house was a small wood structure, with seating capacity (including galleries) for four hundred, and cost, with one acre of land, some four thousand eight hundred dollars.

During the pastorate of Rev. J. M. Edgerton, in 1856, a convenient chapel, costing about one thousand dollars, was built on the rear of the church. In 1871 this church, with its chapel, was sold to the Roman Catholics, and removed to Hill street, where it is now occupied by them as a house of worship.

The society at North Greenwich having by default lost its legal standing, was reorganized March 14, 1842, with Jonas Soames, John W. Clark, and Jesse Spencer, as trustees.

The present Methodist church at that place will comfortably convene an audience of two hundred and fifty, and cost about four thousand dollars.

The first Methodist parsonage at Greenwich was built in the fall of 1843, and occupied the following winter by the pastor, Rev. D. C. Starks. It stands just west of the Baptist church, and is now owned by John S. Crandall.

In 1844, the society at Battenville bought a lot and building formerly occupied as a carriage-shop, and changed it into a comfortable chapel, with a capacity for convening two hundred persons, at an entire cost of six hundred dollars.

The present magnificent and commodious Methodist church edifice was erected during the very successful pastorate of Rev. F. A. Soule. The fine building site on the corner of Church and New streets was purchased of Mr. William Holmes. The ground was broken and the mason-work commenced in the spring of 1868. The church was completed and publicly consecrated to the worship of God in February, 1870.

Subsequently a two-story brick chapel, corresponding with the main edifice in style and finish, was built in the rear of the church. The entire cost of lot, church, and chapel was thirty-three thousand dollars. It is an attractive building, of Gothic architecture, and composite style with beautiful front, well-proportioned tower, and tall spire, thoroughly built, and pleasantly frescoed and finished within, with orchestra and auditorium, and end gallery, with sufficient capacity for comfortably seating a thousand persons, and, including its capacious aisles, for *packing* a congregation of over fifteen hundred by actual count.

Altogether it is the most imposing, spacious, and costly church structure in Washington county. In 1875 the society built a well finished, convenient, two-story parsonage fronting south, on the site of the old Methodist church, valued at four thousand five hundred dollars, making the total value of the church property thirty-seven thousand five hundred dollars. In convenience and value of church property and numerical membership, the Greenwich Methodist church leads the denomination in the county. Not including North Greenwich, which now is connected with the Argyle Methodist Episcopal church, the present total membership of the church is over four hundred and twenty-five communicants.

During several pastorates in the history of the church it has been greatly favored with gracious evangelical awakenings and extensive religious revivals, adding to its membership families of intelligence and influence. As results of such religious awakenings, about sixty were added to the church, in full fellowship, during the pastorate of Rev. J. M. Edgerton, in 1856-57; over one hundred and sixty during the pastorate of Rev. F. A. Soule, in 1866-68; and ninety-three during the pastorate of Rev. H. F. Austin, in 1875-78. During several other pastorates the church has been prospered greatly in spiritual interests and material increase.

The growth of the Methodist Episcopal church in Greenwich has been almost constant from its very commencement. Its gain in membership, moral power, and material prosperity has been remarkable, considering the obstacles it has had to contend against and the older church organizations it has had to compete with, that were already occupying the ground when Methodist ministers first preached the gospel of free grace in Greenwich.

In Sunday school work, evangelical efforts, Christian example, benevolent enterprise, church building, gospel temperance, Christian patriotism, and questions of moral reform,

the Greenwich Methodist church has no mean record or cause for shame, when compared with contemporary Christian churches. In view of all that God hath wrought in the growth of this church, "who hath despised the day of small things?"

At its organization it was a few and "feeble folk," despised and disputed in its efforts to establish a church. It was even complained of to civil authorities by its Christian neighbors, who petitioned a court-judge to enjoin its proceeding to build as a "public nuisance." But their cause was of God, and His good hand in prosperity was on the Methodists, who now command the respect of their neighbors, and are in love and charity with the Christian churches.

The following is a complete list of the pastors, with the term of their service, of the Greenwich Methodist Episcopal church, commencing with its separation from the Cambridge circuit in the spring of 1838: 1838, Wright Hazen, one year; 1839, David Poor, one year; 1840, Benjamin Marvin, one year; 1841, E. B. Hubbard, two years; 1843, D. Starke, two years; 1845, Clark Fuller, one year; 1846, Jacob Leonard, two years; 1848, S. L. Stillman, two years; 1850, Ensign Stover, two years; 1852, L. A. Sanford, one year; 1853, John Pegg, one year; 1854, Andrew Witherspoon, two years; 1856, J. M. Edgerton, two years; 1858, Robert Fox, one year; 1859, S. M. Merrill, two years; 1861, Hiram Dunn, one year; 1862, Sanford Washburn, two years; 1864, P. P. Harrower, two years; 1866, F. A. Soule, three years; 1869, Thomas W. Harwood, three years; 1872, Elsha Watson, three years; 1875, H. F. Austin, three years.

For list of Methodist ministers preaching in Greenwich from 1804 to 1837, inclusive, see history of Cambridge (circuit) Methodist Episcopal church.

#### CENTRE FALLS

is a small hamlet on the Batten Kill, two miles above Greenwich village, and was settled about 1790 by Smith Barber and Nathan Rodgers, who have already been mentioned. James Conlee was next in order of settlement, and a son, Monroe, yet resides at the place. Osborn Wilson is also an old settler, having lived in the house he occupies more than sixty years. Several saw-mills were operated here at a very early period, and one was continued until 1870. A grist-mill was added on same side, which was operated by Mathew Burdick. Afterwards this was changed to a flax-mill, and lastly enlarged and formed a part of a paper-mill operated by Parker & Co. It was burned in 1865. On the Jackson side a woolen-factory was erected forty years ago by Daniel Anthony, which was enlarged to a four-story building, and used as a cotton-factory by Thomas Truesdell. Six thousand yards of sheeting per week were manufactured and many hands employed. This factory was destroyed by fire in 1853; and a flax-mill erected on its site met a similar fate. The magnificent power is at present entirely unemployable.

Near the bridge is the old Nathan Rodgers tavern, yet in good condition, but long since surrendered for a private house. Farther up the river is another stand, where John Krugon, and later George Ellendorph, kept a tavern, which has also been converted to private uses. A few mechanic-

shops are the only things to distinguish the place from a farming settlement.

#### BATTENVILLE.

Four miles from Greenwich village is the above-named village. It has a pleasant location on both banks of the Batten Kill, which here affords good power, and contains about three hundred inhabitants. It was settled as a business point about 1815 by John McLean, Thomas McLean, Pardon Telft, Nathan Cottrell and others. Saw- and grist-mills were early erected, and as late as 1825 the place was known as the "mill-yard." Both are yet operated. About 1815, Thomas McLean and Abel Dunham laid the foundation of the old woolen-mill at that place. They failed, and the property passed into the hands of Judge McLean. In 1826 his son-in-law and Daniel Anthony converted it into a cotton mill. Soon after both McLean and Campbell died, and Anthony, who acted as agent, subsequently failed. In 1836 it was for a while run by a man named Graves, after which it again lay idle until 1842, when Thomas Truesdell, from New York, carried it on successfully for three or four years. Then a man named Moore ostensibly bought it and soon after failed, and the Haskin Brothers bought it and ran it successfully until it was burned in 1868.

There were sixty looms in charge of Elijah Hyatt, producing about twelve thousand yards of calico per week and employing many operatives.

In 1872, L. W. Haskin, H. L. Mowry, and W. R. Hobbie formed the Phoenix Paper Company, and erected a mill fifty-five by one hundred and forty feet and two stories high, with a bleaching-room attached. It was designed at first to manufacture hanging-paper, but for the last few years it has been run on wrapping-paper. A superior quality is produced, which has been awarded the first prize at several State fairs. The yearly product is seven hundred and fifty tons, and from ten to twelve hundred tons of straw are consumed. Sixteen hands are employed. Mowry and Hobbie at present constitute the firm.

A small store was carried on in 1828 by Steward & Merriam. Afterwards the different factory companies sold goods to their employers and others, among the store-keepers being Willard White, Aaron McLean, and Anthony.

Edgar S. Hyatt is at present in trade.

The post-office was established about 1829,—Daniel Anthony postmaster. The office has also been held by Aaron McLean, Elijah Hyatt, Theodore Graves, Job Skellie, H. B. Woodard, E. S. Hyatt, and Fitch McLean. It has a tri-weekly mail, from Salem to Greenwich.

*Evening Star Lodge, No. 229, I. O. of O. F.*, was instituted in 1846, with Charles Frederickson, N. G.; D. S. Telft, V. G. The lodge had a flourishing existence for a few years, but has gone down.

The place has had two churches,—a Reformed, on the Jackson side, which has become extinct; and a Methodist Episcopal, whose history is elsewhere given.

#### EAST GREENWICH.

This is a pleasant village, near the Salem line, on the Batten Kill, and is one of the oldest places in the town.





A cursive signature that reads "C. Holmes" with a decorative flourish underneath.

CORNELIUS HOLMES, M.D.

Cornelius Holmes, M.D., was born at Plymouth, Mass., June 15, 1774, and was a lineal descendant of the emigrant Holmes, one of the Puritan fathers who came in the "Mayflower." His parents died when he was only three years of age, and he was adopted by his uncle, Cornelius Hood, of Pelham, Mass., from whom he received his name. Until he was sixteen years of age his time was spent at school and on the farm. At the age of twenty-one he came to West Rupert, Vt., and began the study of medicine with Dr. Graves, which he continued for some four years. Circumstances necessitated him to provide his own means for completing his studies, and he accepted the principalship of the Washington Academy, at Salem, which position he filled for two years, when he resumed his study with Dr. Asa Fitch, at Fitch's Point.

After receiving a license to practice his profession, he married, September, 1809, Miss Mary, daughter of Colonel David Gray and Sarah Smith, of Salem,—the latter of Scotch descent and whose ancestors were driven from Scotland to Ireland on account of religious persecution. Dr. Holmes gave the first impulse to planting trees in the village, and brought on horseback from Fitch's Point, where he had studied medicine, the first shade-trees planted in the village of Greenwich,—they were young poplars,—but finding they were not the best trees for shade or beauty, he planted elms and maples in their places.

He was one of the first trustees of the village (in 1809), and was one of the five who built the first academy,—the building now owned by Mr. Ira C. Stevens. He was

earnest and very energetic in its support and prosperity, and took an active part in all its operations, though his medical practice was very large. He was among the first to suggest improvements, and if money was wanted to carry forward any enterprise he furnished it without display. Dr. Holmes was a man of much decision of character. Honest and upright in all his dealings, studious and very skilful in his profession, outspoken and unreserved, he was a man upon whom his friends could rely under all circumstances. He held in contempt cunning and intrigue and prevarication in all their forms. Whatever was done by him was not for show or to gain applause, but for some real, genuine benefit.

Having enjoyed a very extensive practice for over forty years, he at the age of seventy-five gave up his ride and retired from the active duties of life; yet so long as he lived he did not relax in spirit, in the development of not only the village but in establishing good society. He died Jan. 29, 1865, at the very advanced age of ninety-one years. There were born to Dr. and Mrs. Holmes nine children, four of whom died young. The others were Asa Fitch Holmes, Leroy; Sarah Gray, wife of Dr. Daniel M. Neil, of Jersey City; Mary Elizabeth (deceased), wife of William Dewitt McLean, of Greenwich; and Julia A. The wife and mother survived her husband some twelve years, and died Oct. 24, 1877. Dr. Holmes was a self-made man in every sense of the word, and left an example in his works worthy the emulation of the young men of the rising generation. His influence still remains.





ASA FITCH HOLMES.



MRS. ASA F. HOLMES.

#### ASA FITCH HOLMES.

Asa Fitch Holmes was born in January, 1813, in the village of Greenwich, Washington Co., N. Y. He was a son of Dr. Cornelius Holmes and Mary Gray, early settlers of the village, the former one of the pioneer physicians of the county, and especially of Greenwich, and after a life of usefulness as a citizen and in his profession, honored by all who knew him, died at the advanced age of ninety-one years.\*

Mr. Holmes spent his minority at school at Cambridge and Elizabethtown, and as a printer and a clerk in a store, where he learned the useful lessons of a business character, which fitted him for his subsequent career of active life. In the year 1829 he entered a partnership with Edwin Andrews, in the dry goods trade, which continued for seven years. Subsequently he went into trade with Morgan Heath, and continued for some eight years, and the balance of the time he was in business he was alone, until about six years prior to his death. After the close

of his mercantile business he was appointed postmaster, which position he occupied for four years. His life was one of activity, industry, and self-reliance, with that unostentatious integrity that commands the confidence of all good citizens.

In politics, Mr. Holmes was a Whig formerly, later an ardent, though not very active, member of the Republican party. In whatever he undertook he was characterized for his firmness, decision, and great resolution.

In the year 1834, September, he married Miss Lucy S., fifth daughter of Lake Prentiss and Susannah Wilder, formerly of Massachusetts, but of Greenwich at that time. By this union there were born two children, only one of whom, a son, Leroy M. Holmes, survives, and resides in Springfield, Vt. He married Miss Amelia Cutler, of Springfield.

Mrs. Holmes, since the death of her husband, Feb. 5, 1857, has most of the time resided with her sister, Mrs. Wing, and is a lady of great sociability, strong resolution, and of those fine qualities that make home attractive.

\* See his portrait and biography elsewhere in this work.



Roger Reid was the first to make a beginning at this point, and the house he erected remained many years. Other pioneers were Archibald Livingston, William Blake, Alexander and James Shaw, James Cherry, Samuel Curtiss, Wm. McDougall, and Wm. Robertson. The growth of the place has not been rapid, and at present it numbers only a few hundred inhabitants, including the settlement on the Jackson side.

The dam across the Batten Kill affords an eight-foot power, which was employed, about 1800, to operate saw-mills for James Shaw, James Cherry, and others; and millions of feet of lumber were cut at this point. This fact caused the place to be named "Slab City." A saw-mill, erected in 1818 by James Shaw, has its site occupied by a first-class lumber-mill, operated since 1861 by Wm. Walker.

The grist-mill was erected the same year by Shaw, and some modifications yet remain. Since 1856, W. H. Larkins has owned this property. On the Jackson side, a two-story woolen-factory was put up in 1828 by Jedediah Post and John Taggart, which was operated until its destruction by fire in 1845.

The present factory was shortly after erected by Wm. Baker, and enlarged by Nelson Keefer. It is a good factory, but has not been operated for some time. A sash- and blind-factory has been kept in successful operation since 1850 by Archibald Lendrum.

Seventy years ago William McDougall had a saw-mill and a tannery on the brook below the village, the ruins of the works yet being visible. The mechanic arts are at present represented by several good shops.

James Shaw was one of the first to engage in mercantile pursuits to any great extent, and remained until his death. There was a union store at this place; and others active in trade were Moses Robertson, J. E. Beebe, Thomas McClaughry, Wm. Jacoby, and Snyder. The village has several stores doing a good business.

The post-office was established about 1835, with Moses Robertson postmaster. Subsequently the position has been held by William Hall, Moses Billings, Nelson Keefer, J. Beebe, and the present official, Wm. H. Martin. There is a tri-weekly mail from Salem, distance five miles.

Chester Johnson put up the first tavern in 1841, using the frame-work of an old factory which was demolished at Fitch's point. In an enlarged condition this is the tavern at present. Below the village, at the foot of Sand street, was a pioneer tavern, dating its origin to the beginning of the present century. It was a noted hostelry, and in later years bore the name of the keepers,—the Dunn family. The house is used as a farm residence.

About 1829, Dr. Robert Stevenson located as the first physician. Since his removal Drs. Scott, Stewart, Douglas and others have been in practice. Dr. J. J. Millington is the present resident physician. But a short distance above the village is Dr. Asa Fitch, for many years one of the foremost physicians in the county.

#### THE UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CONGREGATION OF EAST GREENWICH.

This society was organized May 30, 1819, with fifty-one members, most of whom had withdrawn from the South

Argyle congregation for this purpose, as the Associate congregation of East Greenwich. The Rev. D. W. French, of Salem, presided over the meeting, which elected Samuel Dobbin, William McNeil, and Robert Telford as the first ruling elders. At a subsequent meeting steps were taken to build a church, and the same season a substantial frame, forty by fifty-two feet, was erected on an eligible site in the village at a cost of two thousand dollars. The house was consecrated in December, 1819, by the Rev. James P. Miller, of South Argyle, who preached an appropriate sermon from the text, "Not by might, nor by power, but by my spirit, saith the Lord of hosts." On the 28th of January, 1850, the congregation appointed George Christie, Wm. McNeil, Francis H. Arnot, Alexander Small, Andrew Randles, and Thomas Cherry a board of trustees. Their present successors in office are John Cowan, John W. Snyder, Alexander Rea, and Charles Dunn.

In the spring of 1850 the Rev. Joseph McKirahan was ordained as the first pastor, and labored in that capacity until 1854. From that period until 1857 the congregation was without a regular pastor, but in the fall of that season the Rev. John B. Dunn was settled, and remained four years. Again there was a vacancy in the pastoral office, but in October, 1863, the Rev. James M. Orr came in obedience to a call, remaining, however, only a short time, as poor health warned him to return to his home in Ohio, where he died in 1865. In July, 1868, the Rev. W. R. Gladstone entered the pastoral office, continuing until January, 1877. The present pastor, the Rev. George T. Galbraith, commenced his labors in July, the same year, preaching to a congregation of about two hundred, and having one hundred and twenty-two communicants. The present session of elders is composed of John Beveridge, John Arnot, John Maxwell, A. Lendrum, John Cowan, James Small, James McMorris, and John McGeoch.

A Sabbath-school was established in 1850, which has been superintended since 1869 by A. Lendrum; has about one hundred members.

#### LAKE.

Nine miles northeast of the village of Greenwich is the thriving hamlet of Lake. Being situated at the foot of Cossayuna lake, on both sides of the creek of the same name, it has attained some importance as a manufacturing place. The first settlers at Lake and its vicinity were Alexander Reid, John McEachron, John Tinsler, Robert Mount, Jonathan and David Paddock, Richard Hay, James Alexander, Thomas Lamb, E. Clough, William Henry, and Walter Stewart. The latter came about 1782, and settled on lot 41, which yet remains in the family. Walter G., one of his sons, is an old resident of Lake. Another old settler was William Pratt, on lot 57, where he died in 1830. Of a family of twelve children, Simon, an old man, resides at Lake, William, an attorney, in California, and Daniel in Syracuse. The latter, after graduating from Union College in 1833, moved to Onondaga county, studied law, and in 1843 was appointed the first judge of the county. In 1847 he became a justice of the Supreme Court, and held that position until 1859. In 1873 he was elected attorney-general of the State. In the same neighborhood lived

George Beveridge, who removed to Illinois, where one of his sons, John L., was elected to the office of governor. An uncle of his, James Beveridge, Sr., still resides near Lake. Here also settled the Hanks family, and one of the sons yet occupies the homestead, on lot 71.

One of the first mills in this locality was erected below the village by Asa Carter. The overflow of this dam caused a great deal of sickness, and, on complaint, it was torn down by the sheriff, when the epidemic abated.

At the village three dams were built across the creek to afford power for as many saw-mills, operated by men named Vanderburg, Fulson, and Bragg. But one mill remains, and is operated by the Alexander brothers. The grist-mill was erected in 1810, and is the same structure in a remodeled condition.

A fulling-mill took the place of one of the early saw-mills, and was owned by Silas Walter and Jacob Hyatt. Afterwards it was used as a potato-starch factory, and is at present idle.

Sixty years ago a tannery was built at the middle dam by Moses Cowan, and was operated by different parties until a few years ago, being at present inoperative.

In 1860, Durham & Burdick erected a flax-mill, which is yet operated on a large scale, by the Alexander Brothers. Employment is given to many men, and an excellent quality of lint is manufactured.

A store was opened at this point about 1800; and in 1812, George Stewart began trade in a small frame house near the present stand of his son, Walter G., who has been a merchant in the place for the last forty years. Among other merchants were Moses Cowan, John Viele, R. W. Richey, Durham & Burdick.

The post-office was established about 1840, with R. W. Richey as the first postmaster. G. Taylor, D. Wallace, and W. G. Stewart have been his successors. The mail is semi-weekly from North Greenwich.

Among the physicians resident at Lake were Doctors Turner, Sprague, McNish, Mack, Spencer, Harris, and Irwin. There is no practitioner at present.

#### THE LAKEVILLE BAPTIST CHURCH

is a branch of the Botskill church, at Greenwich, and was organized Sept. 10, 1834, at a council called for this purpose, over which the Rev. G. Withereil presided. Norman Wallace and Joseph Tefft were chosen deacons, and Daniel Wallace, clerk. The first meetings were held in the school-house, but on the 24th of January, 1835, measures were taken to build a meeting-house thirty-four by forty feet. But it is believed that this house was not dedicated until January, 1837, the cost at that time being estimated at twelve hundred dollars. In 1874 the house was reconstructed, its length increased by the addition of twelve feet and otherwise improved, so as to make it a comfortable place of worship. This cost, including the bell, was three thousand three hundred dollars. The rededication services were performed Dec. 17, 1874, by the Revs. J. O. Mason and A. E. Clark.

The following have served as pastors or stated supplies: Revs. A. Kenyon, B. F. Garfield, W. Brand, S. Wright, D. Sweet, J. J. Peck, J. O. Mason, E. R. Warren, M. P.

Favor, and A. E. Clark. The latter has occupied the pulpit about one-third of the time since 1834. The church has about ninety members. H. Hanks and L. Brown are the deacons, and E. Clough clerk. A flourishing Sabbath-school, superintended by J. H. Dunge, is connected with the church.

#### NORTH GREENWICH

is a small hamlet in the northern part of the town, extending to the Argyle line. It was formerly known as Reid's Corners, from William Reid, an early settler, whose son, H. L. Reid, is yet a prominent citizen of the place. Other pioneers in this locality were Nathan and Joshua Tucker, Archibald McKallor, Asa Tefft, Seth Road, Josiah Harts-horn, Phineas Langworthy, and Woods & Shankland. The latter had the first store, about 1800. W. G. McMasters was also early in trade. From 1816 to 1860, William Reid, and since 1865, H. L. Reid, have been the merchants of the place.

In 1825 the post-office was established, and William Reid was the first postmaster. It has since been in charge of F. A. Parker and H. L. Reid, and has a daily mail from Greenwich.

About 1836 a hotel was opened by Hezekiah Luther, and kept by him until his death. The building is now F. Gleason's residence.

The place has had as physicians Drs. McKnight, Harkins, and Stevenson.

The apple-orchard of G. H. Wells, near the hamlet, is the largest in the county, containing four thousand thrifty trees. It was planted since 1850.

The history of the Methodist church will be elsewhere given.

#### MIDDLE FALLS.

This enterprising place is very pleasantly situated on both banks of the Batten Kill, on a bend of the stream, two miles below Greenwich village. Settlement was begun here before 1800, but, on account of its proximity to the former village, the place has never attained the size which its valuable water-privileges would otherwise have given it. It has about five hundred inhabitants. The village was formerly called Galesville, in honor of John Gale, an early settler and the owner of a portion of the village site. In February, 1875, the name of the village and post-office was changed to the present one, largely through the instrumentality of J. H. Reynolds, Esq. Two unsuccessful attempts had previously been made looking to the same end. The village is situated between Hardscrabble falls above, and the Dionondohawa falls below; the latter being ninety-five feet in height, the former twelve feet, and the middle falls forty-five feet; for which reason the name adopted is made appropriate, both as to location on the stream, and height of the fall.

Abraham G. Lansing made the first business settlement about 1790, by building a house and mill on the Greenwich side. The mill was a small affair, and when Joseph Heath purchased it he enlarged and remodeled it. On this foundation the present mill was erected, whose capacity is six hundred bushels per day. On the Easton side John Gale erected, in 1810, the "Washington County custom and flouring-mills," which are yet operated by his son, F. A.



*Nelson H. Wing*

*Emma B. Wing*

NELSON H. WING.

Nelson H. Wing was born at Glen's Falls, Warren Co., N. Y., March 14, 1807. He was the son of William Wing and Rachel Gray. The former was an active business man, and spent most of his life as the proprietor of a public-house, for many years in Whitehall, N. Y., and subsequently at Troy, N. Y.

Nelson H. resided at the place of his birth until he was thirteen years of age, when he went to Albany as clerk for Wiswall & King, and remained there until 1822. He then, for one year and a half, was clerk for J. & J. R. Westcott, of Saratoga Springs, when his father opened the Clinton House at Whitehall, the first hotel in the State named after Governor Clinton. He was at Whitehall for three years. In the spring of 1827 his father went to Troy and bought the Franklin House, and they as partners carried it on for three years, when Mr. Wing sold his interest to his father and went to Michigan, then on the borders of civilization, and engaged in trade with the Indians, who thickly inhabited that part of the country. His operations there laid the foundation of the immense fortune he possessed, for he went west with only a small sum of money,—one thousand dollars; but he had made many friends among the first business men of Troy and Albany, and by reason of his honesty and strict business habits he could get all the credit he desired. Of the one thousand dollars, he built a store and house costing three hundred dollars.

He left Troy for Michigan in 1830, and went to Dexter, about forty-eight miles west of Detroit, where he opened a general store and began barter with the Indians, who were his chief customers during the first five years. At the end of twenty months he had made seven thousand dollars,—a brisk business for the wilderness. He lived at Dexter about twenty years in all, and, in connection with his store, engaged in locating land at the government price,—one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre.

Some time in 1851 or 1852, with Abram Wing, of Glen's Falls, he established a bank at Detroit, and removed to that city, living there more or less until 1859, when he came east, living at Greenwich, Washington county, during the summer, and at Boston in the winter. He lived at Boston, with his family, about twelve winters, always boarding at the Revere House. While in the west, Mr. Wing was director of a bank fifteen years; was county treasurer, and was postmaster at Dexter seven years and a half.

He bought and sold a large amount of real estate in Chicago, Detroit, and Dubuque. He was interested in all the railroads of his time. He went to Omaha, Platts-mouth, and Nebraska City to fix the terminus of the B. & M. R. R. R., and purchased property along the line for depots and other purposes.

He purchased the lands for their freight depot at Chicago. In Iowa he formed a land company. He bought and contracted for eighteen farms near Jackson, Michigan, for the M. C. R. R., in order to prevent the M. S. R. R. building a road; and at one time he owned and managed four stores, had an interest in two grist-mills, and owned twenty farms. During his long experience among the aborigines he never lost but one debt due him by an Indian; and never had a difficulty with any of them but once, when a drunken Indian drew a knife to stab him, when he immediately knocked "the noble red man" down with an axe-head, and threw him out of the store. Mr. Wing was considered one of the shrewdest business men that ever lived in the country.

In December, 1829, he married Miss Emma Prentiss, of Greenwich, a most estimable lady, who is still living. She has had two children, both deceased. Mrs. Wing is a lady of rare good common sense, unassuming in her ways, and a model woman, carrying around her a circle of warm friends.



Gale. Their capacity is one thousand bushels per day. Mr. Gale also operates plaster- and cement-mills. On the same side, an excellent woolen-factory was built in 1845, of brick, forty by sixty feet, and four stories high, by Gale & Co. It was first operated by Hart Reynolds, and was at one time supplied with knitting machinery. This has been removed. A fulling-mill and distillery were owned many years ago by Joseph Heath. He had, also, one of the first stores, in the red building near the bridge. Sherman & Gale built a good business block on the Easton side, and were succeeded in their business in 1838 by Ingraham & Hall. In 1842, Hall erected the large brick block on the Greenwich side. The later merchants have been the Reynolds Brothers and W. L. Robinson.

Pioneer taverns were kept by a man named Crowner and Nathan Tefft. The present Middle Falls House was originally the residence of Sidney Heath. The physicians of the place have been Doctors Carmichael, Mason, Scott, and Zipperley, at present in practice.

The post-office of Galesville was established in or about the year 1835, with Bryant Sherman as postmaster. He was succeeded by S. M. Burke, and he in turn by William L. Robinson. The present postmaster of Middle Falls is James H. Reynolds, and the office is now located at the store of W. Pitt Reynolds.

The village now contains one large woolen-factory, two cement- and plaster-mills, and two flouring- and custom-mills, which rank among the best in the county.

#### THE WEST GREENWICH BAPTIST CHURCH.

On the 10th of June, 1837, a number of persons formed themselves into a legal body to be known as the "Church and Society of West Greenwich," and elected the following trustees to have charge of the temporalities of the society: D. W. Heath, Abner Wright, David W. Williams, James R. Newbury, Enos C. Clark, Francis P. Robinson, and Amos Eggleston. On the 23d of August, 1843, the corporate name was changed to the present title. This society erected a plain but neat brick house of worship in the village of Middle Falls, which has been used by the Baptist church, as well as by other bodies for occasional services, and in which, in 1837, met the newly-organized body. This was composed of sixty members who had withdrawn from the Botskill church for the purpose of establishing a church nearer their homes, and were under the charge of the Rev. B. F. Garfield. His pastoral connection extended to 1844, when Thomas S. Rogers succeeded him. From 1845 to the present the following have been the clergy: Solomon Gale, Jerome Mason, William Bowen, M. P. Forbes, Emerson Andrews, E. S. Yocum, J. O. Mason, and J. Gardner. The church has a membership of one hundred and forty-five, and the Sabbath-school has one hundred and fifteen members. It has a library of two hundred and seventy volumes. F. A. Parker is the superintendent.

The present church clerk is W. L. Robinson.

#### THE BATTEN KILL DIVISION, SONS OF TEMPERANCE,

was instituted at this place, June 12, 1848, and had for several years a very flourishing existence. It has long since disbanded.

#### BALD MOUNTAIN

is a village of a few hundred inhabitants, situated at the western base of the mountain, two miles from Middle Falls. A scattering settlement was made here before 1790; and it is supposed that lime was burned at the mountain as early as 1785. Samuel Dunham erected a kiln for the regular burning of lime soon after, and Gardner Thayer and Samuel Heath carried on the business on an enlarged scale. In 1849 there were a number of kilns, owned by Gamble, Tefft, and Wright, but the business was not carried on very extensively until 1852. That year Robert W. Lowber purchased the quarries and much of the surrounding land, and pushed the business with remarkable energy. He erected ten kilns of the most approved kind, with elevated truck-ways to transport the rock from the quarry to the top of the kiln. He had a large saw-mill and cooper-shop, which enabled him to manufacture barrels directly from the log. These facilities enabled him to manufacture one hundred and sixty thousand barrels of lime annually, which always found a ready market. To facilitate transportation to the canal, three miles distant, Mr. Lowber constructed a macadamized road costing \$10,000. For his workmen he erected sixty plain but very neat and comfortable tenements, which compose the village. For many years this place was one of the busiest in the town, but in 1872 Mr. Lowber disposed of his interests in the lime-works to the Bald Mountain Lime Co., who also operate lime-works at Glen's Falls. By the terms of the contract the Lowber works were to be kept in operation so as to afford employment to his old workmen. This has been observed in the spirit only, as but one kiln is kept at work, thus throwing hundreds of persons out of employment and causing their removal. The place at present has a forsaken appearance, only a few of the cottages being occupied. Years ago an excellent article of pottery was produced at this place by Lemuel Rowel and others, but the manufacture has long since been discontinued.

In 1853 a store was opened in the village by R. W. Lowber, and continued several years by the Bald Mountain Union Store Co. The interest was disposed to the Bald Mountain Store Association, who continued in trade until Jan. 1, 1878. The post-office was established in 1854, and had Samuel B. Thorne as postmaster. John Lowber had the office in 1869, when it was discontinued.

A pleasant chapel was erected in 1870, by Mr. Lowber, which was designed for the use of his workmen, but which, owing to the affairs at the lime-works, has never been opened for worship.

A few miles below Middle Falls, near the mouth of the Batten Kill, is a mill settlement known as

#### CLARK'S MILLS.

The place contains about twenty houses. Here is the first water-power on the kill from the Hudson, and it is supposed that it was improved as early as 1731, and that the mill mentioned in the records of the French and Indian wars, of the exploits in this section, was located at this point. In later days Holmes & Shearer carried on the lumber business very extensively. Hiram Clark succeeded to the business, and yet operates the saw- and plaster-mills.

A planing-mill is operated by Carhard & Van Valkenburg, who are also heavy dealers in lumber, having large yards, which are supplied from points on the Hudson river. The place has a store, which was opened in 1862, on the co-operation system. In 1869, George Rogers secured the interest, and has been in trade ever since.

Below the State dam, on the Hudson, are Thompson's mills, which rank among the most complete establishments in the county. The dam is a V-shaped structure, of the most substantial masonry, thus affording permanent power. The mills were erected on a smaller scale, in 1870, by Richards & Co. Two years later, L. Thompson purchased the property and enlarged to the present dimensions, ninety-six by one hundred feet. The mill has six wheels, and is supplied with the most approved machinery for sawing and finishing all kinds of lumber. Its cutting capacity is forty thousand feet per day. The logs are floated to the mill from the forests on the upper Hudson and tributary streams. Fifty men are employed, and the place presents a scene of interesting activity. Above the dam is the Fort Miller bridge, a wooden structure more than one thousand feet in length. Three miles above is the Fort Miller village, a small part of which is in Greenwich. Formerly a saw-mill was on the brook at this place, and it is said that in 1790 seven mills were operated by the same stream in the town of Greenwich.

#### MILITARY HISTORY.

Our space will permit but a brief allusion to some of the events which will be more fully detailed elsewhere. In the movements of Burgoyne's army from the north a detachment, under Lieut.-Col. Baum, crossed into Greenwich and encamped near the present Clark's Mills. From this point small scouting-parties were sent along the Batten Kill, on both sides of the stream, towards the objective point, Bennington. It is thought that the route on the eastern side was reported the most favorable, and that the movement of Baum's force was on that side. The scouting-party which passed up on the Greenwich side stopped at the house of Thomas Bentley, near the Hannah Place house, but nothing was done to molest the inmates, who at that time were Mrs. Bentley and two small children. The scouts evidently intended to disguise their purposes, and moved as quietly as possible. The presence of the enemy caused the flight of many of the settlers to what were supposed to be places of safety, but which brought them into the path of the army, near Bennington.

The part taken by the citizens in the struggle for independence does not seem to have been considerable, but the names of some have already been mentioned in the list of early settlers.

In 1812 a large number responded, but did not reach the seat of war in time to be actively engaged.

In the Civil War of 1861-65 the town furnished two hundred and thirty-one men, and perhaps more, for whom no credit has been received. One hundred of these lost their lives in the service. The town was represented in about twenty regiments, although the greater number were in the 123d, 93d, 30th, and 22d Regiments of New York Volunteers. The town expended for war purposes eighty-eight thousand and seventy-four dollars and eighty-two

cents, and furnished the following commissioned officers: Lieut.-Col. E. Franklin Norton, Capt. Alonzo Truman Mason, Capt. Abram Reynolds, Capt. James Cowan Shaw, and Brevet-Capt. George Robinson. Lieut.-Col. Norton was the only commissioned officer who lost his life in battle.\* He died May 12, as brave men die, from wounds received at the battle of Chancellorsville, May 1, 1863. The 123d Regiment, in which most of our volunteers were found, participated in twenty battles, and their regimental flag, laid away in the military archives of the State, bears evidence in its tattered folds of the true hearts that followed it.

The names of those who served in the army are appended hereto. The town adopted appropriate measures to fill the quotas required, at a special meeting, Oct. 30, 1862, when a bounty of two thousand four hundred dollars was authorized to be paid by the town auditors. On the 18th of December, 1863, the action of the board of supervisors was ratified, and John Stewart, James I. Lourie, Archibald Lendrum, Morgan Heath, and I. G. Parker appointed a committee to fill the quota, by paying a two-hundred-dollar bounty to each volunteer.

At the annual meeting of town auditors, Nov. 15, 1863, it was resolved to extend relief to indigent families of soldiers, and the town clerk and justices of the peace were authorized to ascertain such cases and supply their needs.

At a special meeting, March 26, 1864, the supervisor was authorized to pay three hundred and fifty dollars per volunteer; and Aug. 11, 1864, Isaac G. Parker, N. G. Moor, Abram Reynolds, Wm. M. Holmes, J. T. Masters, Morgan Heath, as a committee, were to pay five hundred dollars per volunteer. Dec. 27, 1864, I. G. Parker, Abram Reynolds, and Wm. L. Cozzens were appointed a final committee to fill the quota.

#### WAR OF 1861-65.

- Albert Allen, enl. Aug. 5, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. A; died of disease at Murfreesboro', Tenn., Dec. 1863.  
 Joshua Allen, enl. Aug. 1, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. A; disch. June 8, 1865.  
 Frank L. Amos, enl. Aug. 29, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. I; disch. June 8, 1865.  
 Evander Burtis, 123d Regt., Co. A; died at Philadelphia, 1862.  
 Ansel Boutley, enl. Aug. 15, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. A; disch. May 24, 1865.  
 Ezra Butler, enl. Aug. 15, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. A; disch. June 8, 1865.  
 Le Roy Briggs, enl. July 24, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. A; disch. June 8, 1865.  
 Ferdinand Bourne, enl. Aug. 11, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. A; disch. June 8, 1865.  
 Wm. Bartlett, enl. Aug. 8, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. A; killed in battle at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863.  
 Oscar Bunnies, enl. Aug. 17, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. A; killed, May 1, 1863, at Chancellorsville, Va.  
 John Bunnies, enl. Aug. 11, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. A; disch. June 8, 1865.  
 James H. Bennett, 123d Regt., Co. A.  
 Adolbert Brown, enl. Aug. 27, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. A.  
 John Barry, enl. July 29, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. H.  
 Wm. Barron, enl. April 25, 1861, 22d Regt., Co. D; pro. to sergt.; disch. June 19, 1863.  
 John M. Baker, 123d Regt., Co. A.  
 John Brackett, enl. Sept. 1, 1861, 44th Regt., Co. K; wounded at Gettysburg, and died July 15, 1863.  
 John M. Burdick, sergt.; enl. May, 1861, 30th Regt., Co. I; served full time; re-enl. 21st Cav., Co. I; taken prisoner June 19, 1864; detained seven months; died from effects after reaching home, Jan. 8, 1865.  
 Debit Baird, 21st Cav., Co. E.  
 George F. Burke, enl. Dec. 20, 1863, 16th Art., Co. K; died of wounds received at Old Point Comfort, Va.  
 John Blake, enl. Nov. 1, 1862, 96th Regt., Co. E; discharged.  
 John Brannin.  
 Charles Bridges, enl. Dec. 23, 1863, 16th Art., Co. I.  
 John Baker, enl. Sept. 3, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. A.  
 Harvey Bosworth, corp.; enl. Aug. 7, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. A.





*N. G. Stewart*



GEO. STEWART.

#### WALTER G. STEWART.

Walter G. Stewart was born in the town of Greenwich, Washington Co., N. Y., March 13, 1813.

His grandfather, Walter Stewart, with his wife, Isabella Dunlap, came from Scotland about the year 1781, soon after their marriage, and settled in the town of Greenwich about the year 1790, and a part of the old homestead is now owned and occupied by one of the grandsons, Robert Stewart. Once settled in the wilderness, they met the obstacles of pioneer life with that courage and resolution that characterized the generations following.

He lived to the age of eighty-two years, and died Jan. 22, 1856. His wife died, at the age of eighty years, some six years prior to his death. Their children's names were Robert, George, and James.

George Stewart, father of the subject of this narrative, was born in the year 1786, and was five years old when he came to Greenwich. Married Anna Darrow, of Hebron, Jan. 10, 1810, by whom he had nine children,—Jared D., Walter G., James, Mary Ann, Jane, George D., John, William, and Robert; of whom four are living in 1878,—Walter G.; Jane, wife of Alexander Lyon, of Ford Co., Illinois; George D., of Argyle; and Robert, of Greenwich.

The father was a farmer by occupation. Was a member of the Associate Reformed Presbyterian church of Salem nearly his whole life (of which church the grandfather was an elder, and among the members in its early history), and died in the year 1859.

The mother was only daughter of Jared Darrow, of Heb-

ron; was also a consistent member of the same church as her husband, and died May 27, 1839. Some of her ancestors lived to be very old, her grandmother living to be nearly a hundred years of age.

Walter G. spent his minority until the age of fourteen on the farm, and at that age entered the store of his father at Lake, in the town of Greenwich, where he remained until he was of age, when he took charge of the business for himself; he has made the mercantile trade a life-work, and has been very successful.

In the year 1840 he married Miss Eunice, daughter of William Reid, a merchant, of North Greenwich. She was born in the year 1819. By this union were born four children,—Mattie A., wife of Rev. J. H. Robinson, a Presbyterian clergyman, of Delhi, Delaware Co., N. Y.; Caroline (deceased); William Herbert; and Mary T. Mrs. Stewart, during the latter part of her life, was a member of the United Presbyterian church of South Argyle; was an exemplary woman in all her ways, and her example is worthy the emulation of those who follow her. She died Dec. 10, 1873.

Mr. Stewart has spent a life of activity in business. Has been postmaster of Lake for some twenty-five years. In politics he is identified with the Republican party, and by the suffrages of his townsmen has enjoyed the office of justice of the peace for one term of four years. He is still carrying on the mercantile business at his old stand, having associated with him, in the year 1871, his son, William Herbert, under the firm-name of W. G. Stewart & Son.



- George L. Cramer, sergt., enl. Aug. 7, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. A; trans. to Vet. Reserve Corps, Sept. 1862; disch. June 24, 1865.
- Eugene Cowen, corp.; enl. Aug. 7, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. A; pro. to sergt.; disch. June 8, 1865.
- Albert M. Cook, corp.; enl. Aug. 7, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. A, pro. to sergt.; disch. June 8, 1865.
- Robert Chambers, enl. Sept. 11, 1862, 23d Regt., Co. D; trans. to 76th Regt.; to 147th Regt.; disch. June 7, 1865.
- Charles Campbell, enl. Aug. 9, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. A; disch. June 8, 1865.
- Palmer C. Clark, musician; enl. Aug. 7, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. A; disch. for wounds, Dec. 25, 1863.
- James Curtis.
- Vobsey Craw, enl. Aug. 18, 1862, 3d Art., disch. July, 1863.
- John Cutter, enl. April, 1861, 9th Regt., Co. A; re-enl. 123d Regt., Sept. 1864; disch. June 8, 1865.
- Darius S. Chapin, enl. June 3, 1861, 23d Regt., Co. D; disch. June 19, 1863.
- John R. Creighton, 21st Cav., Co. E.
- John Curtis, enl. Aug. 7, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. A.
- John Cary, enl. Nov. 7, 1861, 93d Regt., Co. I.
- Martin Curtis, enl. Dec. 6, 1861, 93d Regt., Co. I.
- Charles Dings, enl. 123d Regt., Co. A.
- Martin F. Duclap, enl. 123d Regt., Co. A.
- William H. Dobbins, corp.; enl. Aug. 7, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. A; died of fever at Nashville, Tenn., Aug. 10, 1864.
- Albert A. Davis, enl. Sept. 10, 1862, 43d Regt., Co. G; disch. June 16, 1865.
- Charles H. Davis, corp.; enl. June 25, 1862, 43d Regt., Co. G; pro. sergt.; died of wounds, July 14, 1864, at Washington, D. C.
- Elisha Downing, enl. Aug. 8, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. A; disch. June 8, 1865.
- Michael Divine, enl. Aug. 21, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. H.
- Alexander Dolbin, enl. Aug. 6, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. A; disch. June 8, 1865.
- Richard Durham, enl. Aug. 8, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. A; pro. corp.; taken prisoner, June 22, 1864; disch. June, 1865.
- David Donohue, enl. Aug. 22, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. A; disch. for disability, Feb. 2, 1863.
- Edward W. Durling, enl. Aug. 2, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. E; disch. June 29, 1865.
- James E. Davidson, enl. Oct. 1861, 77th Regt., Co. I; killed May 10, 1864.
- Thomas Dorsey, July 28, 1863, 21st Cav., Co. E.
- Richard Durran.
- Alfred Durling.
- Albert Deming, enl. 93d Regt.
- John Down, enl. Aug. 7, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. A.
- John Decker, enl. Aug. 8, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. A.
- Phineas F. Dixon, enl. Sept. 1864, 123d Regt., Co. A; disch. June 8, 1865.
- Oren W. French, musician; enl. Sept. 12, 1862, 93d Regt.; disch. July 6, 1865.
- Charles A. Fowler, enl. Aug. 6, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. A.
- Samuel A. Fones, enl. Aug. 8, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. A; disch. June 8, 1865.
- John H. Fuller, enl. Aug. 4, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. A; disch. June 8, 1865.
- Corland Faxson, enl. Aug. 24, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. A; disch. June 8, 1865.
- William Fenton, enl. Aug. 22, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. A; wounded at Gettysburg; at White House Landing; disch. July 7, 1865.
- James H. Ferris, enl. 123d Regt., Co. A.
- Norton E. Franklin, capt.; enl. Sept. 1861, 77th Regt., Co. I; pro. lieut.-enl.; 123d Regt., Aug. 18, 1862; wounded at Chambersville, Va.; died of wounds, May 12, 1863.
- John Grooms, enl. Aug. 6, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. A; disch. June 8, 1865.
- Charles Gibson, enl. Aug. 6, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. A; disch. June 8, 1865.
- Thomas H. Giles, enl. Aug. 6, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. A; disch. June 8, 1865.
- Asel Galusha, enl. Aug. 15, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. A; disch. June 8, 1865.
- Patrick Gilroy, enl. March 4, 1862, 77th Regt., Co. I; pro. sergt.; supposed killed, May 10, 1864.
- Benselard G. Green, enl. Aug. 25, 1864, 4th Art., Co. D; disch. Aug. 21, 1865.
- Russell Goodwin, enl. July, 1863, 21st Cav., Co. E.
- James Galusha, enl. July, 1863, 21st Cav., Co. E.
- Richard Galusha, enl. Aug. 15, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. A.
- Edward Green, enl. July, 1863, 21st N. Y. Cav., Co. E.
- Wm. J. Harrison, sergt.; enl. Aug. 6, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. A; killed at Chambersville, Va., May 1, 1863.
- Myron Holsopfer, enl. 23d Regt.
- John Hughes, enl. July 29, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. A.
- John F. Hillman, enl. Aug. 8, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. A; disch. June 8, 1865.
- George H. Hay, enl. Aug. 8, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. A.
- John Hemibrook, enl. Aug. 8, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. A; disch. for disability, July 15, 1864.
- Jonathan Hatch, enl. Aug. 14, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. A; disch. June 8, 1865.
- Zachariah B. Hastings, enl. Aug. 22, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. A.
- James Hay, enl. Aug. 7, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. A; disch. July 10, 1865.
- Benjamin B. Hyde, enl. Aug. 1862, 115th Regt.; taken prisoner at Harper's Ferry; disch. for disability, Nov. 1862.
- Brainard T. Harkness, enl. Dec. 26, 1861, 4th Art., Co. D; wounded May 19, 1864; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps, 2d Regt., Co. K; disch. at close of the war.
- George W. Hoffman, enl. Aug. 25, 1864, 4th Art.; disch. Aug. 21, 1865.
- Emory L. Hoffman, enl. Jan. 18, 1862, 4th Art., Co. D; wounded May 19, 1864; disch. Dec. 19, 1864.
- Ferdinand Hill, enl. Aug. 29, 1864, 4th Art., Co. D; disch. June 10, 1865.
- Aaron M. Hyatt, corp.; enl. Aug. 7, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. A; disch. June 30, 1865.
- Rufus Hall, enl. Dec. 1863, 16th Art.; died in the service.
- Oberd Hartwell, enl. 16th Art.
- Alexander Hay, enl. May 10, 1861, 23d Regt., Co. B; disch. June 22, 1863.
- John Herrin.
- Michael Heron.
- Arthur Hughes, enl. 77th Regt.
- Alexander Hempstreet, enl. Aug. 7, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. A.
- John F. Hillman, enl. Aug. 9, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. A.
- Thomas Hughes, enl. Aug. 6, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. A.
- John H. Hyde, enl. Aug. 22, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. A.
- David Irwin, enl. 123d Regt., Co. A.
- Robert B. Jones, enl. 123d Regt., Co. A.
- Lewis Y. Johnson, enl. June 6, 1864, 23d Regt., Co. G; killed at Second Bull Run, Aug. 30, 1862.
- William M. Johnson, enl. Aug. 24, 1864, 26th U. S. C. T., Co. A; disch. May 18, 1865.
- Henry Jones, enl. Dec. 26, 1863, 26th U. S. C. T., Co. E; died at Fort Hudson, April, 1864.
- Roswell B. Jones, corp.; enl. Aug. 6, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. A.
- Gilbert H. Knapp, enl. May 22, 1861, 23d Regt., Co. D; disch. June 19, 1865.
- Franklin A. Knapp, enl. Aug. 3, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. A; disch. July 14, 1865.
- Henry J. Knapp, enl. Aug. 1, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. A; disch. for disability, Jan. 29, 1863.
- Edward B. Kenyon, corp.; enl. Dec. 25, 1861, 14th Art., Co. D; pro. to sergt.; had served seven months in 23d Regt.; disch. for wounds, May 17, 1865.
- Harry Knapp, enl. Aug. 6, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. A.
- Robert Kerigan, enl. 1862, 123d Regt., Co. A.
- John Luddy, enl. 123d Regt., Co. A.
- James Livingston, enl. Aug. 2, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. A; disch. June 8, 1865.
- Vitell Lapoint, enl. 1862, 123d Regt., Co. A; disch. June 8, 1865.
- Lucius Lang, enl. Aug. 8, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. A; disch. June 8, 1865.
- Alexander Lambert, enl. Aug. 12, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. A; disch. June 8, 1865.
- Charles Lapoint, enl. Aug. 11, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. A; killed at Oulp's Farm, June 22, 1862.
- John H. Lamson, enl. Aug. 11, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. A; wounded at Chambersville; died at Aquia Creek, Va.
- Joseph Lapoint, enl. Aug. 7, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. A.
- Nathan Lamplier, enl. Aug. 22, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. A.
- John C. Lamont, assist. surg.
- John Langman, enl. Sept. 5, 1861, 123d Regt., Co. A; disch. June 8, 1865.
- Freston Long, enl. May 20, 1861, 23d Regt., Co. D; disch. June 22, 1863.
- William Langworthy, enl. April 22, 1861, 23d Regt., Co. D; pro. to sergt.; discharged, re-enl. Jan. 2, 1861, 16th Art., Co. K; disch. Aug. 21, 1865.
- Henry Langman, enl. Aug. 6, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. A.
- Alonzo T. Mason, 1st lieut.; enl. Aug. 3, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. A; pro. to capt.; brevet maj.; disch. June 8, 1865.
- Alexander Mitchell, enl. Aug. 6, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. A; died of disease, at Chattanooga, Tenn., Aug. 16, 1864.
- Edwin R. Mosher, enl. Aug. 6, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. A; disch. June 8, 1865.
- William H. Manning, enl. Aug. 7, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. A; disch. June 8, 1865.
- Thomas McNulty, enl. 77th Regt.
- William McLaughlin, enl. April 22, 1861, 23d Regt., Co. D; re-enl. 123d Regt., Co. A, Aug. 25, 1864; disch. June 8, 1865.
- Henry McQuinn, enl. 21st Cav., Co. E.
- Luther Morgan.
- Samuel Morse, enl. 77th Regt.
- Morgan Morse, enl. Dec. 30, 1863, 16th Art., Co. K.
- Albert A. Norton, sergt.; enl. Aug. 6, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. A; disch. June 8, 1865.
- John Nevins, enl. Sept. 3, 1862, 41th Regt., Co. K; disch. June 30, 1865.
- Charles Norton, enl. Sept. 22, 1862, 109th Regt., Co. E; disch.
- Wallace Orton, enl. Aug. 15, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. A; disch. at Philadelphia, Pa.
- Donald Parks, enl. July 25, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. A; disch. June 8, 1865.
- John Preece, enl. Aug. 20, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. A; disch. April 17, 1865.
- Albert Potter, enl. Aug. 21, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. A; killed near Atlanta, Ga., July 30, 1864.
- George W. Potter, enl. Aug. 25, 1864, 123d Regt., Co. A; disch. June 8, 1865.
- James Pilling, enl. Aug. 22, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. A; disch. May 21, 1865.
- John H. Pullman, enl. Aug. 20, 1861, 41th Regt., Co. B; died of wounds, June 17, 1863.
- Abner W. Porter, enl. 1861, 20th Regt., Co. G; re-enl. 16th Art., 1864; died at Fortress Monroe.
- Orrin C. Potter, corp.; enl. Sept. 3, 1863, 21st Cav., Co. F; pro. sergt.; prisoner; disch.
- Alonzo Rice, enl. Aug. 6, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. A; disch. June 6, 1865.
- John W. Richards, corp.; enl. Aug. 21, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. A; disch. June 8, 1862.
- George Robinson, sergt.; enl. Aug. 7, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. A; pro. 2d lieut.; 1st lieut.; brevet capt.; disch. June 8, 1865.
- Edward Remington, enl. 43d Regt.
- Albert Rogers, enl. Aug. 15, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. A; disch. for disability, March 27, 1864.
- Hiram R. Rice, enl. July 28, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. A; disch. June 6, 1865.
- Benjamin F. Robber, enl. Aug. 6, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. A.
- George J. Russell, enl. Aug. 4, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. A; disch. June 8, 1865.
- Adolphus Rosenthal, enl. Aug. 6, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. A; disch. June 8, 1865.
- Abram Reynolds, capt.; enl. Aug. 9, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. A; resigned July 19, 1865.

William Robinson, enl. 43d Regt.  
 Lewis H. Reynolds, enl. Nov. 21, 1861, 93d Regt., Co. F, re-enl. 124d Regt., April 12, 1865; dish. May 12, 1865.  
 John M. Reynolds, enl. Jan. 7, 1864, 16th Art., Co. K, dish. June 13, 1865.  
 David S. Randall, enl. March 11, 1861, 124d Regt., Co. G, (pro. corp.); dish. Aug. 28, 1865.  
 James C. Shaw, 2d Hout. enl. Aug. 9, 1862, 124d Regt., Co. A, pro. 1st Hout., and capt., dish. June 8, 1865.  
 George H. Sutton, enl. 44th Regt.  
 James Summers, enl. 10th Regt.  
 Harmon Shaw, enl. July 26, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. A; dish. for disability.  
 Jacob Steves, enl. Aug. 1862, 124d Regt., Co. A; died in the service.  
 George Sheffield, enl. Aug. 8, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. A; dish. June 8, 1865.  
 George W. Swars, enl. Aug. 9, 1862, 124d Regt., Co. A; dish. June 8, 1865.  
 William Sheffield, enl. Aug. 7, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. A; dish. July 13, 1865.  
 John A. Spencer, enl. 124d Regt., Co. A; dish. June 8, 1865.  
 William H. Spencer, enl. July 31, 1862, 124d Regt., Co. A; dish. June 8, 1865.  
 Oscar Sparhawk, enl. Aug. 6, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. A; dish. May 16, 1865.  
 Rouben Stewart, enl. Aug. 7, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. A; dish. June 8, 1865.  
 John Scott, enl. 124d Regt., Co. A.  
 Theodore Stover, enl. Aug. 16, 1862, 124d Regt., Co. H; dish. June 8, 1865.  
 Joseph Sullord, sergt., enl. Aug. 12, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. A; dish. June 9, 1865.  
 Isaac Sullter, enl. Aug. 13, 1864, 26th Regt. U. S. Colored Troops, Co. G; dish. Sept. 9, 1865.  
 Jerome Swars, enl. Dec. 25, 1864, 93d Regt., Co. I; killed at Deep Bottom, Va., Aug. 13, 1864.  
 Almon Spencer, enl. Dec. 20, 1863, 16th Art., Co. E; dish. June 18, 1865.  
 Patrick Savage  
 John Stevens  
 Charles R. Sweet, enl. Dec. 24, 1863, 16th Art., Co. I.  
 Martin Shuster, enl. Aug. 1, 1862, 124d Regt., Co. A.  
 Wm. J. Smith, enl. Aug. 7, 1862, 124d Regt., Co. A; dish. June 8, 1865.  
 Albert N. Tammot, corp., enl. Aug. 1, 1862, 124d Regt., Co. A; dish. June 8, 1865.  
 Hiram B. Telft, enl. Aug. 4, 1862, 124d Regt., Co. A; trans. to navy, April 17, 1864; dish. July 13, 1865.  
 Charles Tucker, enl. Aug. 11, 1862, 124d Regt., Co. A; dish. June 8, 1865.  
 Charles Telft, enl. Aug. 1, 1862, 124d Regt., Co. A; dish. June 8, 1865.  
 George Tracy, enl. Dec. 26, 1863, 16th Art., Co. E; dish. Aug. 28, 1865.  
 Frank Telft, enl. priv. sergt., July, 1864, 21st Cav., Co. E; dish. Sept. 9, 1865.  
 Caleb B. Telft, enl. Aug. 6, 1862, 124d Regt., Co. A; dish. June 8, 1865.  
 Samuel Vaisey, enl. Aug. 23, 1864, 26th U. S. Colored Troops, Co. D; dish. Aug. 28, 1865.  
 Wm. H. Van Buren, enl. Aug. 29, 1864, 26th U. S. Colored Troops, Co. D; pro. to corp.; dish. Sept. 8, 1865.  
 Charles Van Valkenburgh, enl. Aug. 17, 1861, 4th Regt., Co. C; died of disease at Annapolis, Md.  
 Joel Valentine, enl. Dec. 28, 1863, 16th Art., Co. I.  
 Benjamin Van Norman, enl. Aug. 8, 1862, 124d Regt., Co. A.  
 George E. Winhardt, enl. Aug. 11, 1862, 1st Mounted Rifles, Co. D; was present at the fall of Richmond; dish. June 12, 1865.  
 Wm. W. Willard, 4th Regt.  
 Alfred Winhardt, wagoner, enl. Aug. 21, 1862, 124d Regt., Co. A; dish. for disability, Feb. 21, 1864.  
 Monroe Waller, enl. Aug. 6, 1862, 124d Regt., Co. A; dish. June 8, 1865.  
 Thomas D. Wright, enl. Aug. 8, 1862, 124d Regt., Co. A; dish. June 8, 1865.  
 Le Roy Wright, enl. Aug. 8, 1862, 124d Regt., Co. A; killed at Atlanta, Ga., July 29, 1864.  
 John Wilson, enl. Aug. 4, 1862, 124d Regt., Co. A; dish. for disability, March 16, 1863.  
 Erastus T. Williams, enl. Aug. 6, 1862, 124d Regt., Co. A; dish. May 24, 1865.  
 Thomas W. Wilson, enl. Aug. 21, 1862, 124d Regt., Co. A; dish. June 8, 1865.  
 Clark K. Whittaker, enl. May 22, 1864, 24d Regt., Co. D; dish. for disability; re-enl. 124d Regt., Co. I; died of disease at Alexandria, Va., Sept. 19, 1863.  
 Almer T. Wilcox, enl. Aug. 25, 1864, 54th Regt., Co. E; dish. June 1, 1865.  
 Le Roy Whittaker, enl. Sept. 3, 1864, 124d Regt., Co. A; dish. June 8, 1865.  
 Charles H. Waller, enl. April 21, 1861, 24d Regt., Co. C; dish. May 21, 1863; re-enl. 16th Cav.; dish. June, 1865.  
 Sidney R. Wolf, enl. Dec. 26, 1861, 4th Art., Co. D.  
 John Willard, 4th Regt.  
 W. G. Watson, enl. Nov. 1, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. C; dish. Dec. 14, 1864.  
 Webster Woodward, died of disease at Washington, D. C., July 7, 1864.  
 Wm. Wright, enl. Dec. 24, 1863, 16th Art., Co. I.  
 David Whipple, enl. Aug. 11, 1862, 124d Regt., Co. A.  
 Arnold A. Young, musician; enl. Aug. 6, 1862, 124d Regt., Co. A; dish. May 27, 1865.  
 Hiram T. Young, enl. July 28, 1862, 124d Regt., Co. A.

## BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

## DAVID A. BOIES.

Joseph Boies, the father of David A. Boies, was born at Blandford, Hampden Co., Mass., Oct. 2, 1783. The Boies family was of French descent. On the revocation of the edict of Nantz, they fled to England, thence removed to the north of Ireland, and some time in the last century they crossed the ocean, and finally settled at Blandford, a Green mountain town, about twenty miles west of Springfield.



Photo. by Arnold, Greenwich, N. Y.

He graduated at Williams College in 1808, and the same year commenced the study of the law, in the office of Savage & Cray, of Salem, in this county, where he continued until 1810, when he went to Union village, in this county, and studied in the office of Charles Ingalls, the grandfather of the present Judge C. R. Ingalls, of Troy, until he was admitted to the bar, in 1811. He then went to the village of Cambridge, and opened an office in the hotel then kept by Major Porter, opposite the old white church, where he remained until the death of Mr. Ingalls, in 1812. He then moved back to Union village and opened an office, where he continued to practice law until his death, in 1866, aged eighty-three years.

In 1813 he was married to Anna Eights, a daughter of Abraham Eights, of Albany, N. Y., whose name appears as one of the committee of public safety in Albany in the time of the Revolution. The Boies family is a striking illustration of the intermingling of blood and races in this country.

As before stated, the Boies family were originally French, and intermarried with the Scotch-Irish and New England Yankees. Abraham Eights, the father of Miss Anna



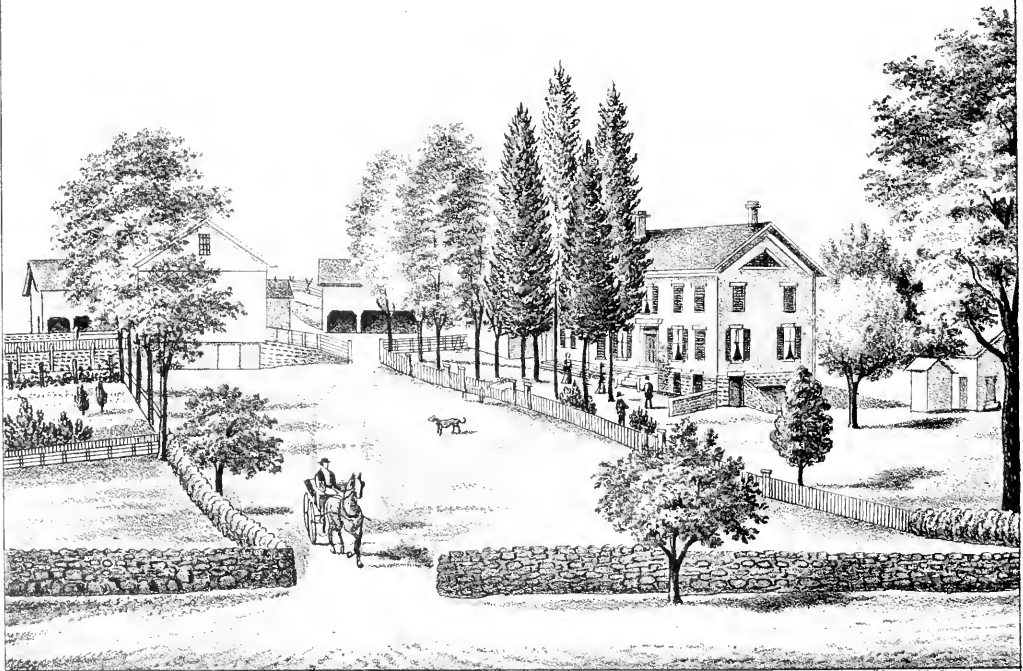


NELSON PRATT



MRS. NELSON PRATT

PHOTO BY W. BIRN, FORT EDWARD



RESIDENCE OF NELSON PRATT, GREENWICH, WASHINGTON CO., N.Y.

ENGR. BY L. H. SWEET & CO. PHILA. PA.

Eights, who married Joseph Boies, was a Dutchman or Hollander. His father immigrated from Rotterdam, Holland. The wife of Abraham Eights was an Englishwoman.

Joseph Boies mainly spent his life in the practice of his profession, at Union village (now Greenwich), Washington Co. He held several town offices, and was judge of the Washington county common pleas court for several years. In 1847 he was elected to the office of surrogate of Washington county.

He was always highly respected and esteemed as a good, safe counselor, and an *honest man*. He joined the Reformed Dutch church about 1831, was immediately elected an elder, and held the position until his death, in 1866. He was born in the last year of the Revolutionary war, and was one of the connecting links between the Revolution and the great Rebellion.

He had six children, only three of whom lived beyond early childhood, and they are still living, namely: Abraham Eights Boies, of Greenwich, unmarried, sixty-two years old; David Artemas Boies, lawyer, of Greenwich, fifty-nine years old; and Catharine Eights Boies, now the wife of Hon. Joseph Potter, of Whitehall, in this county, justice of the Supreme Court.

DAVID A. BOIES, the son of the Joseph and Anna Boies above mentioned, was born on the 28th day of April, 1819.

His life has been an uneventful one. He entered Union College, at Schenectady, under the presidency of the celebrated Dr. Nott, in the spring of 1836, and was graduated in July, 1839. The class of 1839 was the largest class which at that time had ever been graduated in the United States; one hundred and six received diplomas at "commencement." Mr. Boies stood number two on the merit-roll of that large class.

After his graduation he entered his father's office and commenced the study of the law, and was admitted as an attorney of the Supreme Court in 1842. He has continued the practice of the law ever since in his native village.

In 1858 he married Miss Margaret Gifford, daughter of Elihu Gifford, Esq., of Easton, in this county. He has one child, a daughter, Louise, fifteen years of age.

In 1852 he succeeded his father as surrogate, and filled the office to the satisfaction of the people.

#### HON. LEONARD GIBBS.

His grandfather Gibbs emigrated from England about the close of the Revolutionary war, and settled in the town of Cambridge, Washington Co., N. Y. He was eldest son in a family of eleven children of Dr. Leonard Gibbs and Betsey Roberts, of Warren Co., N. Y., and was born April 21, 1800; was educated a lawyer, and for a number of years practiced his profession in his native town. Rapidly rising in influence and esteem in the county, he was, in the early days of his profession, appointed district attorney for the county, in which office he continued a number of years, and was once elected to the Legislature of the State. He never disappointed his friends, but filled every place to the satisfaction of all and with credit to himself.

In the year 1839 he removed to the city of New York,

and continued the practice of the law until the year 1845, when he came to the village of Greenwich and retired from business, where he resided until his death, Sept. 12, 1863. Mr. Gibbs was a man of strict business habits and unswerving integrity, possessed a warm heart, a clear intellect, pure motives, and an unyielding will. He was in politics and religion radical and uncompromising. His course was never governed by policy or expediency. He desired only to know the right, and then to embrace and defend it with all the energy of an ardent and sanguine temperament, and the frequent expressions of trust and confidence on the part of those who best knew him is a worthy commentary upon his life. His intellectual, moral, and affectional development was as symmetrical as it was rare. True to his highest convictions and noblest aspirations,—and his ideal standard was ever most exalted,—he had no fear of "the world's dread laugh," or of its frowns or threats, and seemed proof against every temptation to turn aside from a hated and unpopular cause.

He was long known as among the early advocates, and most thoroughly conscientious, of the anti-slavery cause, and in his addresses delivered before the public, as an advocate at the bar, or elsewhere, he is said to have had command of almost unprecedented wit, and to have been a most fascinating and accomplished orator. He was long a professor of religion, and for fifteen years had been a member of the Orthodox Congregational church of Greenwich, and at his death looked back upon life with gratitude, and forward to eternity with hope.

On April 15, 1834, he married Miss Mary, daughter of Henry Beckwith and Edie Griswold, the former a native of North Granville, Washington Co., N. Y., and whose father was one of the first settlers of that town, and a soldier of the Revolutionary war. She was born Jan. 9, 1813, and still survives in 1878. To Mr. and Mrs. Gibbs have been born four children, of whom Mary and Helen are living, and reside in the village of Greenwich.

#### NELSON PRATT.

The Pratt family is of English extraction, and settled in this country, probably in the State of Connecticut, at an early day. Daniel Pratt, the great-grandfather of Nelson Pratt, resided at Pomfret, Conn., where he engaged in farming. In 1790 he removed to the town of Greenwich, Washington Co., N. Y., where he also pursued farming. With Daniel Pratt came William Pratt, his son, and grandfather of Nelson Pratt. He located at Greenwich also, established a farm at that place, and followed farming throughout his life. He was one of the earliest settlers of the town of Greenwich. He married for his first wife Eleanor Newcomb, of Rensselaer Co., N. Y., by whom he had six children, of whom Simon N., father of Nelson, was one, and Lydia, a daughter, is still living at Argyle. For his second wife he married Sarah Morey, of Saleu, by whom he had fifteen children, of whom only four are now living, namely, Hannah, of Plainville, Minn.; Judge Daniel Pratt, of Syracuse, N. Y.; William, of Walnut Creek, Cal.; John M., of Mentor, Ohio. Of those who lived to maturity

and are now deceased are the following: Sarah (Newcomb), who first married Joshua Brown, of Saratoga county, afterwards Wm. Hutchins, of Greenwich; Milly, who married Robert Burnett, of Deerfield, Mich.; Elizabeth, who married John McLelland, of Greenwich; Juliana, who married Rev. Archibald Kenyon, of Chicago, Ill.; Christopher, and Alexander. He died in 1830, at the age of sixty-five years.

Simon N. Pratt was born Nov. 15, 1796, at Greenwich. He passed his early life as a farmer, and engaged in the lumber business. On March 9, 1819, he married Deborah Nelson, daughter of Joseph Nelson, of the town of Argyle, who was born Dec. 15, 1796. By this union were born ten children, namely, Elizabeth, who married Hon. Wm. Patton, of Sandwich, Ill., and is now dead; Sarah Maria, widow of Sydney Matthews, of Argyle; Hannah, who died in infancy; Moses T., now deceased; Jane N., who married Samuel Johnston, of Omro, Wis., and is now dead; Eleanor, now dead; William, of Greenwich; Nelson, of Greenwich; Mary L., of Omro, Wis.; Emily A., wife of A. M. Nesbitt, of Hoopston, Ill.

Simon N. Pratt is still living at Greenwich, engaged in farming. He was an early and active worker in the temperance cause, and is still earnest in the support of his principles. He is a man of prominence in the community, and possessing great influence, and has filled the various offices of the town, including the important one of supervisor. He is now in his eighty-second year.

William, only living brother of Nelson Pratt, married Mary E. Somes, daughter of Jonas Somes, of Argyle, and now resides at Greenwich, on the same farm cleared and settled by his great-grandfather, his children being the fifth generation of Pratts who have occupied the same. He has three children, namely, Lizzie, Newcomb, and Willie, all residing at home.

Nelson Pratt was born in the town of Greenwich, on Sept. 23, 1832. He passed his minority at home, assisting on his father's farm, and attending the common school and the Greenwich Academy. At the age of nineteen he commenced teaching, a pursuit which he followed for two terms in Greenwich, and one term in Illinois. At the age of twenty-two he went to Rice Co., Minn., and took up one hundred and sixty acres of land under the pre-emption act, to which he added one hundred and sixty more by purchase, the whole of which he traded for a farm in the town of Hebron, Washington Co., N. Y. He subsequently purchased two thousand acres in Osage, Iowa, which he disposed of to settlers. He also bought an interest in what is now the town of Northwood, county-seat of Worth county, Iowa (in which he still retains an interest), and for four years engaged largely in real estate, both here and in the west. In the year 1860 he returned to his native town, purchased the farm on which he was born, and married, Jan. 30, 1861, Mary E., third child and only daughter of Elijah and Ann Eliza Clough, who was born Dec. 31, 1840. He has two children, to wit, Anna E., born Dec. 7, 1861, and Simon Nelson, born Oct. 9, 1864, both of whom reside with their parents.

Politically, Mr. Pratt is identified with the Republican party, and has been chosen to different official positions by his townsmen; is a member of the United Presbyterian

church of South Argyle, has been one of its trustees, and is foremost in all enterprises tending towards temperance and reform in his vicinity. Mr. Pratt controls extensive business interests in the west, and is a man of great activity, resolution, and perseverance, and of the strictest integrity in all his transactions. He has met with marked success in all his business enterprises.

A view of the residence and farm of Nelson Pratt may be seen on another page of this work. The farm comprises two hundred and thirty-five acres, and is notably one of the richest and most productive in Washington county.

#### ALPHONZO DWELLE

was born in the town of Greenwich, May 3, 1800, and was the seventh child in a family of thirteen children, of whom five are living, viz., Lemuel, born Dec. 8, 1788; Moses, May 17, 1790; Lydia, June 13, 1792; Jedediah (deceased), May, 1794; Jedediah, Feb. 12, 1796; Betsy, April 27, 1798; Alphonzo, May 3, 1800; Almyra, May 31, 1802; Abner, Jan. 2, 1805; Horatio, May 2, 1806; Horatio Nelson, Nov. 25, 1807; Miriam, June 25, 1811. His father, Abner Dwelle, was born at Scituate, Mass., June 10, 1758. His mother, Miriam Martin, was born in Salem, Washington Co., Feb. 5, 1770, and married Sept. 8, 1786. His father served in the Revolutionary war, and held various offices of trust in his town. He was identified with the Presbyterian society, but not as a member, always contributing to its support, as well as to that of school interests, and every other good work. In politics he was first a Federalist and subsequently a Whig. He died June 30, 1826.

His wife was a member of the Presbyterian society, and died Oct. 13, 1825.

Mr. Dwelle spent his early life in the routine of farm-labor, and attending the common school. May 2, 1824, he married Elizabeth, daughter of Tabor Tofft, who had a family of thirteen children. The result of this union was ten children,—Lemuel, born Aug. 16, 1824; subsequently married to Hattie Edwards, of Wisconsin. He has been chosen State Senator one term, and member of the State Legislature one term. James Albert, born March 16, 1826; married, in 1859, to Sarah Walker, of Salem. Occupation, real-estate dealer and money-lender. Henry B., born July 13, 1827. Practicing medicine in St. Louis. Caroline, born June 8, 1829; widow of late B. T. White. Mary Elizabeth, born Nov. 16, 1830; died April 29, 1870. Horace and Horton, born Dec. 25, 1832; the latter died June 7, 1868. Lydia, born Jan. 19, 1835; married to J. E. Hoag, of Easton, June 28, 1865. Mariam, born May 7, 1836; died in infancy. Charles Hamilton, born Jan. 27, 1842; died at the age of eight years.

Mr. Dwelle has held various offices of trust in his town, and is to-day enjoying the confidence of all who know him. He is a man of correct moral habits and strict integrity of purpose in all his business transactions. Mr. Dwelle has been a Republican since the party's formation, prior to which he was a Whig; his first vote was cast for De Witt Clinton, and he has never failed to attend a presidential or





ALPHONZO DWELLE



MRS ALPHONZO DWELLE

Lieut.-Col. Franklin Norton was born at Greenwich, July 20, 1834. The family of Norton is supposed to be of Welsh descent, and the ancestry to have emigrated during the early days of the settlement of the Eastern States. His great-grandfather, Elijah Norton, came from Martha's Vineyard, and settled in the town of Cambridge prior to the struggle for independence, and with a brother, Jonathan, were soldiers of that war. His grandfather, Robert Norton, was in the War of 1812-14. Colonel Norton was eldest son of William H. Norton and Mary Roumelia Bassett; spent his minority at school, and learned the business of painting. In the year 1855 he married Miss Caroline M., daughter of Boughton Lamb and Lydia Le Baron, of Greenwich, the former a native of Massachusetts, and whose father was a soldier of the Revolutionary war; the latter was of French descent, and her father of French birth.

By this union there is one surviving daughter, May Norton. Colonel Norton, true to the patriotism of his ancestors and to his country, enlisted September 12, 1861, in



COL. FRANKLIN NORTON

PHOTO BY W. H. W. F. F. F. F.

the War of the Rebellion, as a private of the Seventy-seventh N. Y. Infantry, under Colonel McKean. His gallantry and bravery soon gained him rank as captain, and just before the battle of Antietam he was promoted to the office of lieutenant-colonel. He was in the various engagements on the Peninsula; was in the battles of Yorktown, Williamsburg, and Mechanicsville, and conducted the retreat of the regiment to Harrison's Landing. At the battle of Chancellorsville, when color-bearer after color-bearer had been shot, resolved that the Union flag should float, Colonel Norton stepped forward and raised it, but was pierced with a ball from a rebel sharpshooter, who was in turn also shot by a Union man. He went at once to Washington, where he soon died from the effects of the wound, May 12, 1863. Thus was one of America's noble and brave sons brought to a premature grave, just at a time when there loomed up before him a bright future of usefulness to the country, and happiness to his family and friends.

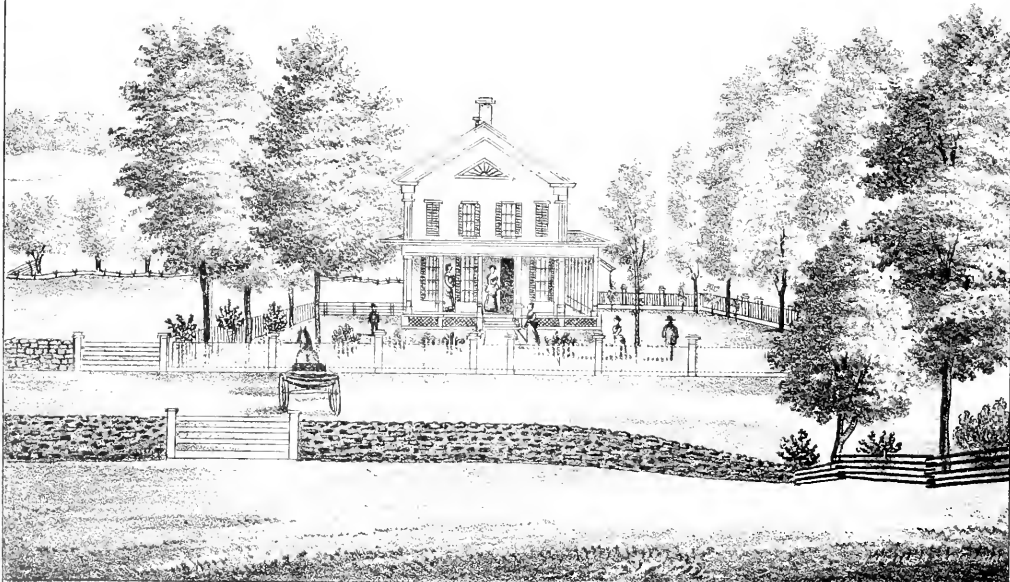






Mrs. Harvey Hanks Harvey Hanks

PHOTOS BY NIMP FORT EDWARD N.Y.



RESIDENCE OF HARVEY HANKS, GREENWICH WASHINGTON CO NY

LOW BY L. F. EVERTS & CO. PHILA. PA.

township election since. He was formerly an anti-Mason, but latterly more favorable to the organization.

Mr. and Mrs. Dwelle were identified with the Baptist church, and have always contributed liberally to the support of school interests.

#### CAPTAIN HARVEY HANKS

was born in the town of Greenwich, Washington Co., N. Y., Aug. 16, 1816. He was seventh child and youngest son of a family of ten children of Amos Hanks and Polly Fisk. The former, of German descent but of American birth, was married March 15, 1804, spent his life as a farmer on the farm where his son Harvey now resides, was a soldier in the War of 1812-14, and died in April, 1859, having survived the decease of his wife eight years. He was prominent as a member of the Baptist church, and was also prominently identified politically as a Jackson Democrat until the agitation of the slavery question, when he became a Free-Soiler, and subsequently an ardent supporter of the Republican party. The latter, his wife, was of English descent, but of American birth. Of the children living are Louisa, wife of Wm. Brown, of Greenwich; Fisk, of Onondaga county; Isaac, Harvey, and Harriet, of Greenwich; and Alvira, wife of Luther Brown, of Greenwich.

Mr. Hanks purchased the old homestead in the year 1841, and has resided thereon until the present time (1878). His early education was confined to the common school of that day. In the year 1848 he married Sarah Stewart, of Argyle, she being third child and third daughter in a family of five children. She has only one sister living, who is the wife of Henry Rogers, of Ohio. The result of this union was six children,—Martin, born Nov. 7, 1848; Mary, born Nov. 28, 1850; Fannie S., born Jan. 23, 1855; Harriet L., born July 1, 1858; Harvey A., born Aug. 4, 1865; and Stewart W., born Oct. 14, 1870. Mr. and Mrs. Hanks are identified with the Baptist church of Lakeville. In politics Mr. Hanks is an ardent supporter of the Republican party. In the year 1842 he became captain of a company, in the State militia, of the Fiftieth Regiment, Fifteenth Brigade of Infantry, in which capacity he served for three years. His ancestors, grandfather and great-grandfather, were also at one time residents of the town of Greenwich, both being natives of Connecticut.

#### WILLIAM HUTTON

was born in the town of Greenwich, Washington Co., N. Y., on the farm where he now resides, April 21, 1821, being the youngest child of John and Margaret Hutton. He had three brothers and two sisters,—John (deceased); David, of Greenwich; Mary Ann (deceased); Susannah (deceased); and Andrew, of Greenwich.

His father was of Scotch descent, and settled in the town of Greenwich about the year 1800. His mother was also of Scotch descent, but of American birth, her maiden name being Margaret Carson. She survived her husband some twenty-seven years, he dying in the year 1826.

Mr. Hutton spent his minority on the farm, with the usual opportunities for an education at the district school, residing with his widowed mother until her death, when

he, with his brother David, bought out the interest of the other heirs in the homestead, and still own the farm together, consisting of three hundred and thirty-four acres.

In the year 1870, March 23, he married Miss Ann Elizabeth, daughter of Joseph R. and Lydia Telfer, of Greenwich. Mrs. Hutton was one of eleven children, of whom ten are, in 1878, living,—five sisters and four brothers.

To Mr. and Mrs. Hutton have been born two children,—Frank Andrew, born Oct. 19, 1873, and Margaret L., born May 13, 1876, both living.

In politics Mr. Hutton has been identified with the Republican party, but never aspired to any official notoriety. He is a man of no ostentation or show, satisfied to lead a quiet life, and is known for his honesty and uprightness in all his business transactions. Although not connected as a member of any church, he contributes to the support of all interests tending to educate and elevate the rising generation. Mrs. Hutton is a member of the Baptist church of Greenwich.

#### HORACE MORSE

was born in the town of Greenwich, Aug. 11, 1837. He was youngest son, in a family of ten children, of Sanford Morse and Lucinda Mead. The former, a native of Vermont, came to the town of Easton when a young man; was married, and soon after settled in the town of Greenwich; was a farmer by occupation; firmly identified first with the Whig party and afterwards with the Republican party. He lived a man of strict integrity of purpose, and was respected by all who knew him. He died at the age of a little over eighty years, and about the year 1870. The latter was a native of Plattsburg, came to the town of Easton when a young woman. She was born in the year 1800, September 12, and still survives in 1878.

Of the children living are Joseph, resides in the town of Greenwich; Morgan, of Pontiac, Mich.; George, of San Francisco, Cal.; and Horace. Mr. Morse spent his early life on the farm at home, and attending the district school. At the age of twenty-one he married Miss Mary A., only daughter in a family of two children (the son's name being Alexander) of John Hutton and Eve Maria Bain; the former a native of Greenwich, and whose father was one of the pioneers of the town. John Hutton died about the year 1867, aged fifty-six years. The latter was born in the town of Argyle, in the year 1811, and still survives in 1878. The son, Alexander, died about the year 1869, at the age of thirty-five years. Mrs. Morse was born 1838, April 20. After his marriage Mr. Morse settled as a farmer in the town of his nativity, where he has since resided, and in the year 1868 he purchased the Charles H. Cottrell farm, consisting of one hundred and six acres, a view of which may be found on another page of this work. After the manner and integrity of his ancestors, Mr. Morse is identified with the Republican party in politics, and as a farmer ranks among the foremost of his town.

To Mr. and Mrs. Morse have been born eight children,—Charles H., Frank E., Eva B., Mattie J., Willis W., Grace H. (deceased), Earl C., and Roscoe C.

# H A M P T O N.

## LOCATION AND NATURAL FEATURES.

HAMPTON lies upon the east border of the county, north of the centre. A range of hills, about five hundred feet above the valleys, and for the most part covered with forests, extends through the central and eastern parts of the town. Poultney river, separating the town from Vermont, is the principal stream. The town is bounded on the north by Vermont, on the east by Vermont, south by Granville, and west by Whitehall. The town is long and narrow, of peculiar shape, comprising twelve thousand six hundred and sixty-four acres, or a fraction less than twenty square miles. It is the smallest town in the county. The western portion of the town is high and mountainous, which renders it not very attractive for settlement. The surface is mostly drained eastward to the Poultney river. A small stream in the centre of the town flows westward to the Pawlet river. In the southwest part of the town another stream, the outlet of several ponds, flows into the Pawlet river. Between the foot of the hills and the Poultney river are alluvial flats. The stream is subject to overflows, alternately fertilizing and desolating the valley.

## TITLE OF LAND.

The greater part of this town is included in patents granted to provincial officers after the French war of 1756-60. The north part embraces about two thousand acres of the so-called "Skene's Little Patent." This patent, of nine thousand acres in all, was granted July 6, 1771.

South from Skene's, as marked on old colonial maps, are the patents of L. Williams, L. A. Grant, J. Mooney, and D. Mooney.

None but Skene's appear in the table of patents prepared from the documents in Albany; but this is the case with most of the small patents throughout the State. The land was all transferred to other parties at a very early day, probably before the Revolution, and no descendants of the original proprietors remain in the town.

The eastern boundaries of these patents are not coincident with the present east line of Hampton, as they extend beyond the Poultney river into what is now Vermont; but they are apparently limited westward by the present west boundary of the town. Upon late township maps appear the names of Turner, Taylor, Faesh, and Bass, as also patentees.

## EARLY SETTLEMENT.

The early settlement of the town was probably made previous to the Revolution, but exact dates are difficult to be obtained. As in other towns of this vicinity, the early settlers endured all the toils and privations of pioneer life.

They were mostly from Massachusetts, but some hailed from Connecticut. The following family sketches show the first and early settlement:

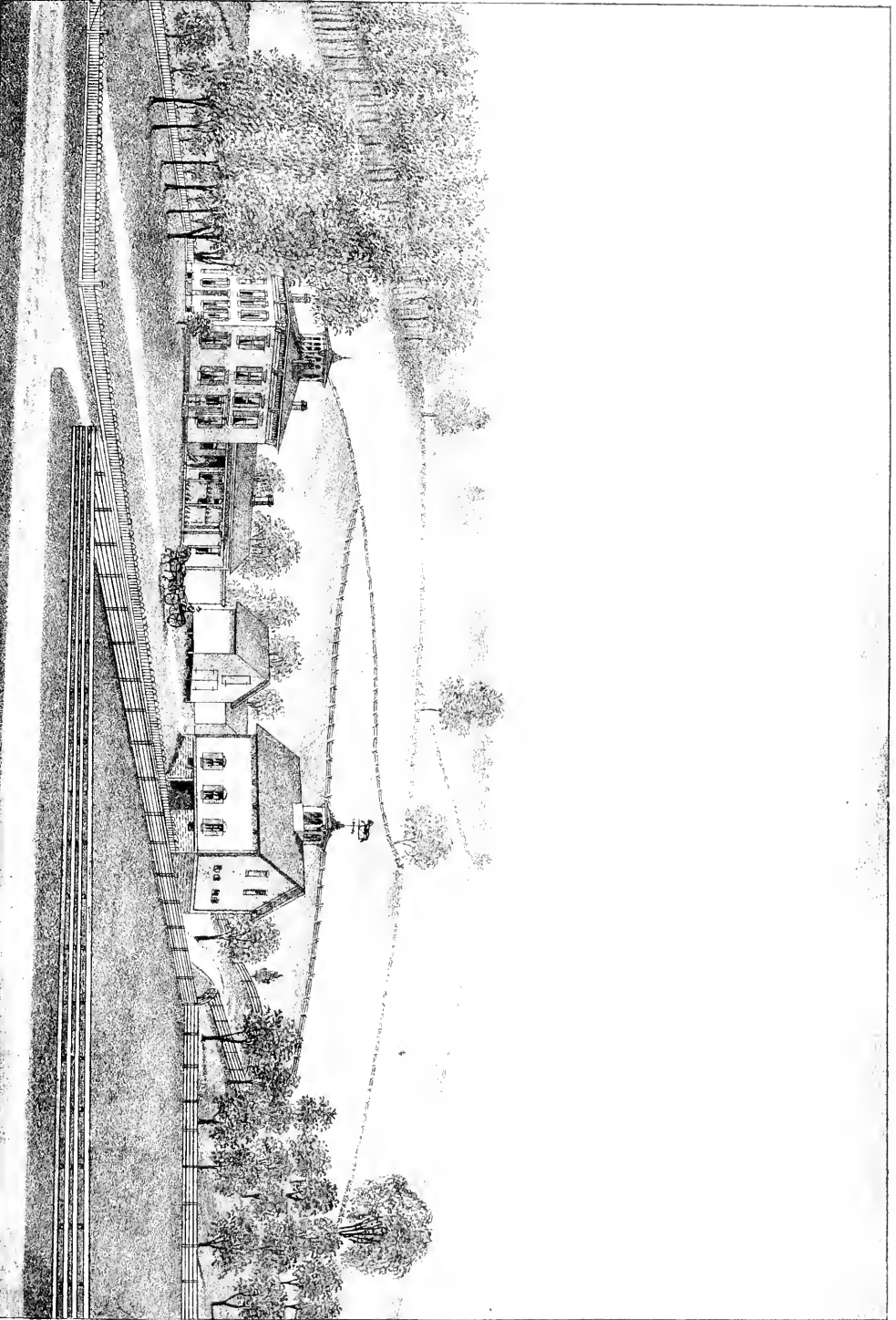
Colonel Gideon Warren and family came from Williamstown, Mass., into Hampton, among the first settlers, and located in the south part of the town on five hundred acres, a part of which is now included in the village limits. He built his house on the site of the house now owned by Wm Hyland. His sons were Caleb, Eben, Asa, and Bishop. Caleb was in the army of the Revolution, and was a pensioner. He married Rachel Webster. They had fourteen children grown to adult age. Those who remained in the town were Ethan, Eben, Rachel, and Mary; the others moved to the west. Ethan married Eunice Owens for his first wife. Their son, Gideon, is now living on his father's homestead, formerly owned by a man named Doolittle. Eben married Abigail Savage; Rachel married Jason Kellogg, Jr.; and Mary married John New. They are both living at Hampton Corners. Squire A. Warren lives on the farm first owned by Jason Kellogg. Chauncey Warren lives at East Whitehall on a farm. They are sons of Ethan. Colonel Gideon Warren was at Ticonderoga, and was wounded in his elbow, which stiffened his arm for life.

Benjamin C. Owen and wife emigrated from Roxbury, Mass., at an early day. He bought land on the Bass patent, now owned by Mrs. Warren, south of the village. He was a soldier of the Revolution, and a pensioner, and was known as Major Owen. One of his daughters became the wife of Ethan Warren.

Jason Kellogg was here previous to 1786. He was the first town clerk, elected in that year, and continued to hold the office thirty-six years. His farm was the one now owned by Squire A. Warren. His sons were Silas D. Kellogg, well known as a surveyor, Jason, Jr., Zina, and Ezra, who became an Episcopal minister. The family moved to Ohio after Mr. Kellogg's death, which took place in 1821-22. His first wife, Miriam, died Oct. 4, 1789, aged thirty-one years. His second wife, Martha, Nov. 25, 1812, aged fifty-six years.

Rufus Hotchkiss came from Connecticut at the close of the Revolution. He settled on the Granville road, about two miles from Hampton Corners. He made a clearing and put up a log house, then went back, was married, and moved here with his wife. Of six children, only two are living in the town.

Shubael Pierce and family—five daughters and four sons—came from Swansea, Mass., about the year 1800, settled in Salem, and then moved to Hampton, locating in the southwest part of the town, on the farm now owned by Levi Prouty. Mason Pierce, a son, married Anna Archi-



RESIDENCE OF FONROSE FARWELL, HAMPTON, WASHINGTON COUNTY, N. Y.

LITH. BY T. H. BERRY, 303 N. 4TH ST. PHILADELPHIA, PA.





bald, of Salem; their family was Hiram, now living in Colton, St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., Prudence, Lucia, Diadem,—married Horace Hotchkiss, and are still living in Hampton,—Solomon, and Betsey Ann. Mr. Pierce moved to Eaton Co., Mich., after the death of his wife.

Ashbel Webster moved into Hampton from East Hartford at an early period. He bought land of Colonel Warren, and settled where the village now stands. H. Martin has his house on the spot. He had fourteen children. Miner Webster, a son, lived on the homestead, but sold off to John P. Adams and Daniel Mallary. Nathaniel Dailey bought of them. Miner Webster built a distillery.

William Morris settled on what is now known as Morris Hill, and gave it his name. He followed weaving, and wove blankets and cloth.

Elisha Kilbourn, Enoch Wright, Samuel Waterhouse, and a man named Carver, owned a large tract of land in the northern part of the town, and were the first settlers. Their land was on the river, north of Low Hampton. Eli Parsons was an early settler, and lived near the river. Among other early settlers near the Whitehall line, west and south of the Baptist church, were Peter and Thomas Christie, Ebenezer West, and a man named McFarlane. Beriah Rogers, supervisor in 1816 and at other times, and also justice of the peace, lived about two and a half miles southwest of Low Hampton. Richard and Samuel Wheat lived in this vicinity. In the southern part of the town, among the early settlers was Captain Stephen Brooks, noted as a hunter. He lived on the road west of Hampton Corners, about three miles out. North of the corners lived Captain Peter P. French and Esquire Samuel Beaman. They built and kept the first store in town, and Captain French kept the first tavern. They were one mile north of the bridge. Captain French and family moved to Pennsylvania. McNoyes kept the tavern after French. Esquire Beaman was agent for the sale of lands and a prominent man in the town, and was supervisor and justice of the peace. His son, the Rev. N. S. S. Beaman, D.D., late of Troy, was born in the town. Lucy, a daughter, married Charles Bulkley of Grauville.

Samuel Hooker was an early settler in the southeast part of the town. His son, Martin P. Hooker, resides on the homestead; another son, Samuel P. Hooker, lives in Le Roy, N. Y. Ebenezer Popple was an early settler, and gave the name to Popple Hollow. Roderick Chapin was also an early settler in the Hollow. Caleb Warren and Captain Lemuel Hyde lived on what is the D. Smith farm, about three-fourths of a mile south of where Gideon Warren now lives.

Abiather Millard came from Connecticut. He settled on the hill about half a mile west of Poultney river, at the upper bridge. He was a blacksmith, and followed his trade, together with farming. He was a soldier of the Revolution. His son, Paulinus, born in 1792, is still living on the homestead. He married a daughter of Elder Draper, the first Methodist preacher. Paulinus Millard was in the War of 1812, and was at Plattsburg. His sister, Mrs. Stacy, is living in Benson, Vt.

Another Abiather Millard, also a blacksmith, came in at an early period, and settled at the lower bridge. He and

the Abiather Millard mentioned above were not related by blood, but married sisters.

William Miller, Sr., the father of the celebrated "prophet" Miller, had a family of sixteen children, of whom there are now living in the town and vicinity Solomon P., now living on the homestead on which he was born; Mrs. Shaw, now living in the town with her son-in-law, Levi W. Manchester; and Mrs. Joseph Adams, of Fair Haven, Vt.

From Mrs. Daniel Mallary, residing in Delavan, Wis., we receive the following. She is a daughter of Colonel Pliny Adams, a pioneer of Hampton. Colonel Pliny Adams and wife, Lucretia (Vail) Adams, moved from Salisbury, Conn., to Hampton Corners, about 1793. Here he opened a store, which was the first and only one at this point for a number of years. His first store was the old yellow house, afterwards converted into a tavern, and long kept by Daniel Rockwell. In 1803, Colonel Adams built the house now standing next the tavern building, and resided in it for some years. He built a store across the street from his house, which he occupied till his death, in 1816. He was appointed captain in a militia company, and furnished the uniforms for most of his company from his store. On the breaking out of the War of 1812, he was commissioned as colonel, and led his regiment to Plattsburg.

Among the old settlers were Samuel Beaman, afterwards called "Old Squire Beaman," who owned a large farm on the "intervals," and Major Peter P. French, also a farmer, who raised a large family. Near him, on Hampton plains, lived Mason Hullett, a farmer. His youngest daughter, Mrs. W. H. Webster, now resides in Omro, Wis. "Old Squire" Jason Kellogg, justice of the peace and farmer, had sons who grew to be men in honorable positions; one of them, Rev. Ezra B. Kellogg, is now a minister of the Episcopal church in Ohio.

Prominent in later years was the family of Eli Richards. He came from Connecticut in March, 1813, and settled on the farm now owned by Ralph Richards, his son. He had one daughter, Mrs. Franklin Norton, of Clermont, N. H. After the death of her husband she returned to Hampton, and resides with her brother.

#### CIVIL HISTORY.

The town of Hampton was organized by act of the Legislature, March 3, 1786. The following extracts from the records, together with a complete list of town officers, give a full account of its civil history. The old school-house, at which the first town-meeting was held, was situated on the hill just east of the old cemetery, near the present residence of Gideon Warren. The present school-house occupies the same site. The town of Hampton, before it was organized by law, was called Greenfield by the old settlers. The name of Hampton is a common one among New England towns.

#### HAMPTON TOWN RECORDS.

At a town-meeting holden at the school-house, near Colonel Gideon Warren's, May 2, 1786, the following officers were elected: Captain Lemuel Hyde, moderator; Jason Kellogg, district clerk; Captain Lemuel Hyde, 1st supervisor; John Howe, 2d supervisor; Peter Fuller, Joseph Kellogg, and Moses Perkins, assessors; Asa Tyler,

constable and collector; Samuel Church, David Nichols, and Jason Kellogg, commissioners of highways; Lemuel Hyde, Nathan Wheeler, Stephen Brooks, and Samuel Calkins, overseers of highways; Jacob Howe and Lemuel Hyde, overseers of the poor; Derick Karner, James Michel, Jr., Nathan Wheeler, and Moses Perkins, wardens; Peter P. French, pound-keeper, and his barn-yard for a pound; Nicholas Spoor, David Nichols, and Moses Perkins, fence-viewers; Asa Warren, Caleb Warren, and Samuel Church, grave-diggers for the year ensuing; Lemuel Hyde, Joseph Hyde, and Nicholas Spoor, a committee to purchase a burying-place at each end of the town, and to set a time to clear the same; Joseph Kellogg and Thomas Treat, choristers. It was voted to raise a tax of eight pounds to defray town expenses for the year ensuing.

In 1787, Jason Kellogg was elected town clerk, and Peter P. French, constable and collector.

*Supervisors.*—John Howe, 1786; Lemuel Hyde, 1786–87; Gideon Warren, Esq., 1788–89; John Howe, 1790–91; Peter P. French, 1792; John Howe, 1793; Peter P. French, 1794–95; Samuel Beaman, 1796; Jason Kellogg, 1797–98; Pliny Adams, 1799–1801; Jason Kellogg, 1802–5; Samuel Hooker, 1806–8; Pliny Adams, 1809; Samuel Hooker, 1810–11; Jason Kellogg, 1812; Samuel Hooker, 1813–14; Jason Kellogg, 1815; Berial Rogers, 1816–17; Silas D. Kellogg, 1818–20; Wm. Miller, 1821; Silas D. Kellogg, 1822; Berial Rogers, 1823; Moses Ward, 1824–25; Berial Rogers, 1826; Ethan Warren, 1827–28; Wm. Miller, 1829; Ethan Warren, 1830–31; Wm. Miller, 1832; Samuel P. Hooker, 1833; Moses Ward, 1834; Hiram Shaw, 1835; Moses Ward, 1836–37; Hiram Shaw, 1838; Ethan Warren, 1839–40; Hiram Shaw, 1841; Henry S. Beaman, 1842; Hezekiah Bosworth, 1843; Martin P. Hooker, 1844–45; Hiram Shaw, 1846; Roswell Clark, 1847–48; Seth Peck, 1849; John Ward, 1850; Martin P. Hooker, 1851; Wm. S. Miller, 1852; Hiram Hotchkiss, 1853–54; Gilbert Peck, 1855; J. W. Egery, 1856–57; Thomas Manchester, 1858; Hiram Hotchkiss, 1859–60; Thomas Manchester, 1861; Martin P. Hooker, 1862–63; Solomon P. Miller, 1864; Ralph Richards, 1865–66; Harrison Phelps, 1867; Martin O. Stockland, 1868–69; Josiah Peck, 1870; Squire A. Warren, 1871; Rufus H. Clark, 1872; L. W. Manchester, 1873; Squire A. Warren, 1874–75; L. W. Manchester, 1876; Rufus H. Clark, 1877–78.

*Town Clerks.*—Jason Kellogg, 1786 to Jan. 15, 1822, inclusive; Moses Ward, Jan. 15, 1822, to fill vacancy occasioned by the death of Jason Kellogg; John P. Adams, 1822 to 1833, inclusive; Ethan Warren, 1834–36; John P. Adams, 1837; Samuel H. Beaman, 1838; John P. Adams, 1839; Peter Honey, 1840–41; John P. Adams, 1842; Chauncey L. Adams, 1843–46; Rufus H. Clark, 1847–55; John Honey, 1856; Rufus H. Clark, 1857–58; Peter Farnham, 1859–60; Henry Martin, 1861–73; Wm. Hyland, 1874; Rufus H. Clark, 1875–77; William Hyland, 1878.

*Justices of the Peace.*—Horace K. Rice, 1830; Samuel P. Hooker, 1832; Hezekiah Bosworth, 1833; Horace K. Rice, 1834; Wm. Miller, 1835; William Hotchkiss, 1835; Hiram Shaw, 1836; Gilbert Leonard, 1836; Berial Rogers,

1837; Seth Peck, 1837; Hiram K. Rice, 1838; J. P. Adams, 1839; Hezekiah Bosworth, 1840; Wm. Hotchkiss, 1841; Seth Peck, 1842; Jacob Stowe, 1843; M. P. Hooker, 1843; Geo. W. Neal, 1844; Ruel Ruggles, 1845; H. Bosworth, 1845; Wm. S. Miller, 1846; H. Bosworth, 1847; Nathaniel Daily, 1848; Ruel Ruggles, 1849; N. Daily, 1851; A. Phelps, 1851; Norman Peck, 1852; Wm. Hotchkiss, 1852; A. C. Broughton, 1853; William Hotchkiss, 1854; A. Witherell, 1855; H. W. Webster, 1855; N. Peck, 1856; R. Clark, 1856; J. C. Broughton, 1857; J. Stowe, 1857; B. G. Streeter, 1858; H. Phelps, 1859; Nathaniel Daily, 1859; Levi W. Manchester, 1860; F. Farwell, 1861; J. H. Green, 1861; N. Daily, 1862; N. Peck, 1862; H. Phelps, 1863; Josiah Peck, 1863; Thomas Manchester, 1864; F. Farwell, 1865; N. Peck, 1865; A. C. Broughton, 1867; W. S. Wood, 1868; H. Phelps, 1868; Ira E. Phelps, 1869; A. C. Broughton, 1870; Josiah Peck, 1871; N. Daily, 1872; L. E. Phelps, 1873; Richard McGrath, 1873; A. C. Broughton, 1874; M. P. Churchill, 1875; Lyman J. Warren, 1876; M. P. Churchill, 1876; John H. Miller, 1877; Henry Martin, 1878.

*Collectors.*—Asa Tyler, 1786; Peter P. French, 1787; John Howe, 1788–89; Solomon Morris, 1790; Peter P. French, 1791; Peter Fuller, 1792–93; Elias Hibbard, 1794–95; Elizur Webster, 1796; David Morgan, 1797–1803; Daniel Rockwell, 1804; David Morgan, 1805; Caleb Warren, 1806; David Morgan, 1807; Moses Perkins, Jr., 1808; John Lawrence, 1809–11; Joel Hyde, David Morgan, 1812–13; Josephus Hyde, 1814; Josiah Lyman, 1815; John Lawrence, 1816–20; Samuel P. Hooker, 1821; Daniel Merritt, 1822; Robert Millard, 1823; Eli K. Post, 1824–26; Ambrose D. Rice, 1827; H. Bosworth, 1828; P. F. Kellogg, 1829; Elliott Lampson, 1830; Arnold Harvey, 1831; C. L. Adams, 1832; Hiram Ransom, 1833; Paul Spink, 1834; Gideon Warren, 1835–36; A. Witherell, 1837; George W. Mather, 1838–39; J. Kilbourn, 1840; George W. Mather, 1841; Otis D. Kellogg, 1842; John Broughton, 1843; Josiah Peck, 1844; Daniel Smith, 1846; O. H. Webster, 1847; Robbins Miller, 1848; L. W. Manchester, 1851; John Honey, 1852; O. D. Kellogg, 1853; B. F. Millard, 1854; J. Williams, 1855–56; Byron Inman, 1857–58; Allen Gilchrist, 1859; J. E. Phelps, 1860; J. Q. Hotchkiss, 1861–62; E. Inman, 1863; Charles J. New, 1864; Thomas B. Clark, 1865; L. E. Phelps, 1866; Junius L. Clark, 1867; L. J. Warren, 1868; William H. Leonard, 1869; Warren Wilson, 1870–71; W. W. Douglass, 1872; Levi W. Prouty, 1873; A. L. Wilson, 1874; T. J. Leard, 1875; W. Wilson, 1876; James Q. Hotchkiss, 1877; Nathan Bachelor, 1878.

We add the following notes taken from the town records:

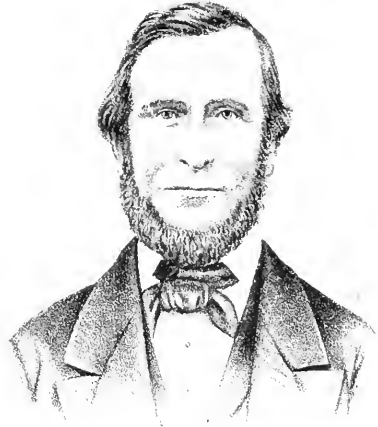
1792.—Voted, to allow Captain Howe, £1 9s. 1d. for his loss in collecting taxes in 1788; voted, that Esquire Beeman shall pay but twenty shillings for his license to sell spirituous liquors the ensuing year.

1793.—Voted, to pay a bounty of ten dollars for every wolf killed by any inhabitant of this town; said wolves to be pursued from, or killed in, said town.

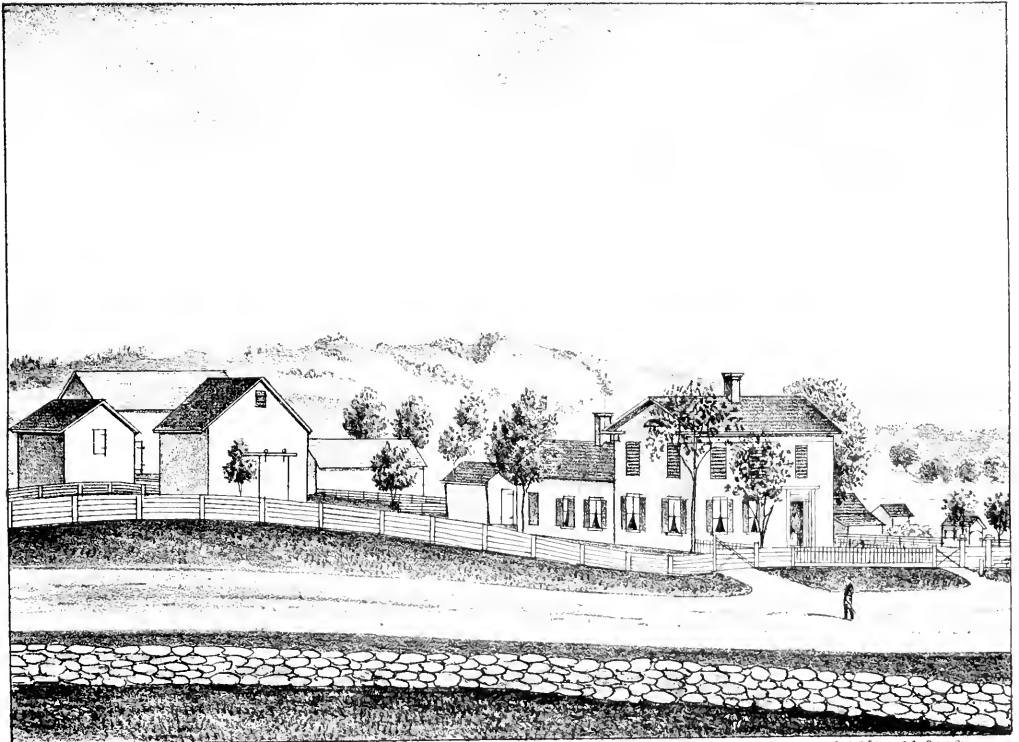
1794.—Voted, that each town inhabitant shall mow all



PAULINUS MILLARD



BENJAMIN F. MILLARD



RESIDENCE OF PAULINUS MILLARD, HAMPTON WASHINGTON CO NY

Drawn By L. H. EVANS & CO PHILA PA



the thistles on his farm, or on the farm in his possession, highways included, twice in each year; and if any one shall neglect or refuse to do the same, shall forfeit or pay the sum of £2 New York money.

1795.—Peter P. French appointed to take the census of the electors in this town.

1796.—Voted, Jason Kellogg, Samuel Beeman, Samuel Bibbins, commissioners of schools; voted, that the small-pox may be set up by inoculation at suitable pest-houses in this town, with the consent, and under the authority, of said town, and not otherwise, under the penalty of £50.

1797.—Voted to pay Amos Collins and others ten dollars out of excise money which is in the hands of the poor-masters, for killing a wolf, agreeable to the laws of this town; voted, to raise by tax twenty dollars to rebuild the bridge at the north end of town.

1798.—At a special town-meeting held on the 27th day of January, 1798, it was unanimously voted to set off the north part of said town, lying north of the line running easterly from Whitehall, parallel with the north line of Skenesborough, old town, till it intersects Poultney river; voted to hold our annual town-meeting in future at the house of Peter P. French, innkeeper.

1811.—Voted, that the dwelling-house of David Collins be occupied as a house of correction for town paupers the year ensuing.

1822.—Town-meeting held at the inn of Samuel Wood.

1823.—Voted, That the town raise fourteen dollars to buy a cow from Elijah Scott, said cow to be town property. And that Newton Sanford be agent in behalf of the town to take care of said cow. These votes were reconsidered, and thirty-nine dollars was voted for the support of the poor.

1824.—Town-meeting was held at Eli K. Post's inn.

1826.—Town-meeting was held at Wm. P. Noyes' inn. The tax to be collected the year ensuing was put up to the lowest bidder—Eli K. Post being the lowest bidder it was struck off to him at three-fourths per cent.

1827.—Voted, To allow the collector three per cent. for collecting.

1832.—Town-meeting held at Mallary & Ransom's inn.

1833.—*Resolved*, as the sense of this meeting, that it is expedient to abolish the law of imprisonment for debt, and recommend a repeal of said law, and transmit a copy of this resolution to the member from this district.

1847, April 27.—At a special town-meeting one hundred and twenty votes were cast, of which license received fifty votes, no license seventy votes.

1864.—Special town-meeting held March 30, 1864. Voted to raise money to pay four recruits the sum of three hundred dollars each, and voted to pay each drafted man three hundred dollars.

Special town-meeting held Aug. 12, 1861. S. P. Miller, Dan. E. Atwood, and S. A. Warren appointed a war committee for raising recruits to fill the quota of Hampton under the last call. Voted to have the county treasurer pay said recruits and charge the same to this town.

Special meeting held Dec. 24, 1861. Voted to pay volunteers, drafted men, or substitutes, one year, two hundred dollars; two years, four hundred dollars; three years, six hundred dollars.

1865.—Special meeting held Jan. 3, 1865. Voted that the supervisor pledge the credit of the town to pay volunteers or substitutes to fill the quota.

#### ROADS.

The first record of highways, dated June 19, 1786. "Begin at the southwest corner of Richard Wheat's land, on the road running from thence to Whitehall, and marked a northerly course to Samuel Wheat's house."

"April 12, 1787. Begin at a stake and stones in the main road that leads from Abraham Sharpe's bridge to Whitehall; thence north six chains to lots 11 and 12; thence to the north end of said lots; thence northwesterly to a stake and stones upon Mr. Waterhouse's lot; thence northerly to Mr. Sears' mill."

"Begin at a stake and stones from the south side of the main road and running thence south across the corner of Eli Parson's lot; thence southerly to Leonard's bridge."

"January, 1788. Begin at Elias Stephens' house and running thence westerly twelve chains fifty links to a hemlock-tree marked; thence northerly to the road leading from Leonard's bridge to William Miller's house."

#### LEGISLATIVE.

This town has been represented in the Legislature of this State by Hon. Jason Kellogg in 1802-5, inclusive, 1807, 1810, 1812, 1813, 1818. His son, Silas D. Kellogg, represented this town in 1822, both being members of Assembly. Hon. Ralph Richards was in the House as member in 1858, senator in 1862-63. Hon. Nathaniel Dailey represented the town at a later date.

#### VILLAGES.

##### HAMPTON CORNERS

is located on the Poultney river, about a mile west from Poultney, Vt. The building of a dam and the erection of a saw- and grist-mill on the Vermont side of the river at an early day by Solomon Norton and the convenience of trade led to the growth of a village at this point. The first store in the village was kept by Colonel Pliny Adams. The building is still standing, and is owned by J. O'Donnell. Ormis and Reuben Doolittle built the first blacksmith-shop where the brick store now stands.

A distillery was built at an early day by Miner Webster on land a few rods west of the present residence of Rufus H. Clark. It went to decay and was finally torn down.

##### LOW HAMPTON

is a hamlet situated on the Poultney river, about five miles above Hampton Corners. It contains one store and a woolen-factory.

##### SCHOOLS.

The pioneers of Hampton, realizing the advantages derived from education, erected their first school-house on the hill, on the site of the present house, which is the third on that site. The first school-house was built of logs, the second and third were frame; the last one was built about thirty years ago. Eliakim Doolittle was probably the first teacher. In the north end of the town we could get no

definite account of the school-house. Peter Christie is mentioned as having taught the first school. The first physician in the town was Dr. William Codman. The first frame house was built by Squire Samuel Beaman, and used as a store. It stood on the Stowe farm till within a few years, when it was torn down by Mr. Stowe. The first tavern was kept at this point by Captain Peter P. French. The first tavern at the Corners was built and kept by Daniel Rockwell. He was succeeded by Eli K. Post, and he by Mallary & Ransom. Colonel Pliny Adams built and kept the first store at the Corners. The first orchard planted was by Colonel Gideon Warren.

At the annual meeting in 1816 the town accepted the provisions of the school law of 1812, voted to raise a sum of money equal to that proposed to be given by the State, and elected as the first school commissioners the following persons: Silas D. Kellogg, Luke Hotchkiss, William Miller. Inspectors were also elected at the same time, as follows: Stephen Sweet, Josiah Lyman, Price F. Kellogg, Seth Peck, Robert Millard, Isaiah Inman.

During the succeeding years, down to 1843, the following citizens also served one or more years each as commissioners: William Miller, David Rood, John P. Adams, Silas D. Kellogg, Seth Peck, Edward W. Martin, Robert Millard, Benjamin Rice, Samuel P. Hooker, William Hotchkiss, John Fuller, David Rood, Seth Peck, M.D., L. F. Hooker, Henry J. Ruggles, Roger D. Hotchkiss, William P. Noyse, Horace K. Rice, Hiram Shaw, Samuel P. Hooker, Martin P. Hooker, Huel S. Austin, William S. Miller, Smith Phillips, Augustus Austin, Warren Brown, William Ward, Nathaniel Daily, William H. Ward, Ralph Richards, David Bosworth, Henry S. Beaman, Levi S. Smith, Joseph D. Crippin, Oliver Hulet.

In the same period other citizens served as inspectors one or more years each: Henry H. Kilbourne, Oliver Thayer, Stephen Brooks, Rev. Stephen Sweet, Rev. Edward W. Martin, Benjamin W. Hoar, David Burt, Jr., Robert Inman, E. P. Kellogg, William Miller, William Hotchkiss, Seth Peck, Harry D. Kilbourn, Marvin Cady, Isaiah Inman, Jr., Beriah Rogers, Samuel P. Hooker, Robert Millard, John Ward, John Searles, William P. Noyse, Henry J. Ruggles, Truman Andrus, Jacob Streeter, John Norton, Price F. Kellogg, Samuel P. Hooker, Hiram Ransom, William H. Ward, Oliver Hulet, Smith Phillips, Samuel B. Austin, Gilbert Peck, John W. Wood, Caleb S. Phillips, Robbins Miller, George Morris, Samuel B. Law, Hiram Ward, Amos Pierce.

This system was succeeded, in 1843, by that of town superintendents, and the incumbents of that office were: 1844, Aaron C. Broughton; 1845, Amos M. Pierce; 1846, James H. Wood; 1847, David Bosworth; 1848, Aaron C. Broughton; 1850, John M. Webster; 1852, Aaron C. Broughton; 1854, Ralph Richards; 1856, Henry A. Bourne.

This last officer was legislated on by the act which changed the supervision of the schools from the town authorities to assembly district commissioners.

The earliest report upon the condition of the schools to be found in the town clerk's office is for 1849, and shows the following distribution of public money twenty-nine

years ago: District No. 1, \$416.02; No. 2, \$55.23; No. 3, \$26.70; No. 5, \$30.38; No. 6, \$22.10; No. 7, 19.34; part of No. 4, \$10.14; part of No. 6, \$3.70; part of No. 9, \$4.62; total, \$218.23.

The last apportionment filed with the town clerk by the school commissioners for 1877 shows to some extent the present condition of the schools:

District.	Children between five and sixteen.	Entire public money
No. 1.....	37	\$101.43
" 2.....	8	43.27
" 3.....	10	28.11
" 4.....	32	97.96
" 5.....	28	96.03
" 6.....	37	96.19
Total.....	269	\$643.01

CHRIST (EPISCOPAL) CHURCH, HAMPTON.\*

This parish was founded in the year 1798, by Rev. Philander Chase, then rector of a parish in Vermont. He afterwards became bishop of Ohio, and also of Illinois. The Rev. Amos Parlee, in a letter dated Aug. 15, 1839, says, "In the summer of A.D. 1797 I was introduced to the parish composed of Episcopalians of Pawlet, Wells, and Granville. I officiated during that summer about one-quarter of the time. About the beginning of the following year I returned to Pawlet, and not long after my return I was invited to visit Hampton. In Hampton resided Major Peter P. French, whose mother was an Episcopalian, and he had some traditional attachment to the church. Here also resided John Dowd, a good sort of a man, and very strongly attached to our church. On the hill towards Granville resided a Mr. Doolittle, who, on account of a deranged brother residing with him, was seldom able to attend church. A Mr. Martin, also living on the lower road, laid some claim to the name of churchman. The principal men of the place, Samuel Beaman, Esq., Jason Kellogg, Esq., Colonel Pliny Adams, etc., though previous, to this but little acquainted with the church, now somewhat readily received the truth. In this year, viz. A.D. 1798, I think the church was legally and canonically organized, and a subscription was circulated for the erection of a church edifice, which was at length effected, and the house used for religious worship, though not completed. In Poultney the principal man who manifested much regard for the church was Esquire Canfield. There was also in the south part of the town Samuel Dowd; perhaps there might have been some others in the town who laid some claim to the name of churchmen. There were others who were friendly to the church. There was no very formal organization of the time spoken of, but there was a consultation held, the chief object of which was to request me to take charge of the spiritual concerns, to lease the glebe lands (the rent of which was small), to preach in the town, as special occasions required and my convenience would permit. The friends of the church were willing, for the most part, to attend at Hampton, where we had a congregation and house of our own. In the fall of A.D. 1800 I moved my family into East Poultney, because I could not

\* Taken from the church records and "Frisbie's History of the Town of Poultney."

find a comfortable house that I could live in Pawlet, nor in Hampton. I remained there until I left the State, in the forepart of A.D. 1802."

At a period still earlier than the ministry of the Rev. Amos Pardee, this parish was occasionally visited by the Rev. Bethuel Chittenden, of Tinmouth, Vt. His ordination by the first American bishop, Dr. Seabury, must have taken place as early as A.D. 1784-88. Mr. Chittenden was succeeded by the Rev. Daniel Barber. Mr. Pardee was succeeded, it is supposed, by Mr. Chittenden, and he by the Rev. Stephen Jewett, who remained here about ten years (1811-21). Under his charge the parish and church acquired considerable importance, and became the mother-church in the vicinity.

Between 1820-25 the church in East Poultney, Vt., was organized by the Rev. Palmer Dyer, and became a separate and independent parish, under the title of St. John's church, Poultney. It still remained, however, as before, to all practical purposes a part and parcel of Christ church, Hampton, until July 13, 1828, when in its parochial capacity it united with said parish in calling the Rev. Moore Bingham, and shared equally in his services until Easter Monday, A.D. 1837. During the period of nine years the parish of Hampton contributed about one-sixth of the minister's salary, which averaged about four hundred dollars per annum. In the spring of 1831 St. John's church edifice, East Poultney, was commenced, and was completed and occupied on the 27th day of May, 1834. On Easter Monday, 1837, at a parish-meeting the rector observed that as neither parish was likely to prosper with half-services, he advised the parishes to try the experiment of each sustaining its own rector. The recommendation was adopted, but the Rev. Moore Bingham remained in the Hampton parish. He remained here a year or two, and then removed to East Berkshire. In 1845 he returned to Hampton, rendering also partial service in Tinmouth (1848-52), teaching pupils and working the few acres of the rectory lot. Finally, he bought a western farm, and had scarcely settled upon it when he was summoned away from all earthly toils and pains. He was a man of sterling moral characteristics, great energy, a good mind, and a reliable and earnest Christian minister. About 1840, the Rev. Lucius M. Purdy officiated in this parish. About Christmas, 1844, the Rev. Daniel Barber became the rector in Hampton and Poultney. His ministry was brief. He died the following September, and was buried in the old church-yard in Hampton. The next rector was the Rev. Oliver Hopson, giving one-fourth of his time to this parish (1850). In 1853, up to 1868, the half-services were given. The last rector in the parish was the Rev. J. H. De Mill. The old church edifice stood on ground given by Colonel Gideon Warren, situated on the northwest corner of the cemetery. The site commanded a beautiful view of the valley of the Poultney river and the surrounding hills and mountain-peaks. It was a church upon a hill. The building was torn down a few years ago. The society occupied in its later years a chapel near the bridge, now occupied by the Roman Catholic society. As an outgrowth of the church in Hampton and East Poultney, Trinity church, Poultney, was organized in the summer of 1866, by the

Rev. Nathaniel F. Putnam. The services were at first held in Joslin Hall, and were well attended, and by the vigorous efforts of the friends of the church this part of the parish increased so as to warrant an effort towards building a church edifice in the west village. Trinity church was consecrated in the fall of 1868. In the fall of 1869 the Rev. E. H. Randall was called to this parish, and is rector at this time.

#### METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The earliest account of this church in the town of Hampton is from an entry in Bishop Asbury's journal, that the bishop visited Hampton Hill, Washington Co., N. Y., and preached at the house of one Wheat, and administered the sacrament to a society which Philip Embury and Barbara Heck had organized. This is confirmed by the fact that records show that there were several Methodists there in 1788, the earliest date at which Methodist ministers were appointed by conference to this territory. The whole territory from New York city northward was created into one district, entitled New York district, of which Freedom Garretson was the first presiding elder. In the year 1788, already mentioned, Lemuel Smith was appointed to Cambridge circuit, and Samuel Wigdon to Lake Champlain; both circuits embraced in the New York district, but being quite indefinite with regard to boundaries. Smith found members and a class at Hampton, but whether Wigdon found any we cannot say. They visited Hampton together, and were hospitably received by Samuel Bibbins, whose name thenceforward is prominent among Methodists of this region for many years. In 1801 Cambridge circuit was divided, and Hampton was set off to Brandon (Vermont) circuit. At a quarterly conference for Brandon circuit, held at Pittsford, Oct. 27, 1821, the following vote was passed: "That Samuel Draper circulate a subscription paper to build a meeting-house in Hampton, and report at the next quarterly conference." At this time John B. Stratton was presiding elder, and Samuel Draper, Moses Amadon, and Jacob Beaman the circuit preachers. The next quarterly conference was held at Hampton, Jan. 13, 1822, and Mr. Draper reported, "That he had attended the business assigned him at a former conference to circulate a subscription for the purpose of building a meeting-house in the town of Hampton, and that his report was unfavorable to any probable success." A vote was called to dismiss the subject, and carried in the affirmative. Elder Draper informed the conference he had drawn a subscription, at the request of a number of the inhabitants of the town of Poultney, to build a Methodist meeting-house in Poultney, with a prospect of success. In 1822, Hampton and Poultney passed from the Brandon to the Whitehall circuit. Its first quarterly conference was held in a school-house near William Hotchkiss', Aug. 24, 1822. J. B. Stratton was presiding elder; Orrin Pier and Philo Ferris, circuit preachers. At a quarterly conference for Whitehall circuit, held in the meeting-house in Poultney, Nov. 5, 1825, Poultney is recognized as a station, and Seymour Landon is called "station preacher." The "Stone church" had been occupied by the circuit preachers for meetings, but it was unfinished; and on the 13th day of April, 1826, the leading Methodists of West Poultney, with the few Metho-

dists in other parts of the town, and with several Methodists in Hampton, New York, to the number of thirty-six in all, united to form a society, whose objects are set forth in the following compact: "We, the subscribers, inhabitants of Poultney, in the State of Vermont, and of Hampton, in the State of New York, do hereby associate and agree to form a society, under the name of the Methodist Episcopal Society of Poultney, for the purpose of building or furnishing a meeting-house, paying and supporting ministers, and procuring a parsonage lot for their accommodation."

The first Methodist meeting-house in Poultney was built in 1822. From the introduction of Methodism into this region, Hampton had been much more prominent than Poultney, and the house would have been located there but for a contest which arose at this time between Poultney and East Poultney in regard to the post-office.

In 1841 the Methodists in Hampton separated from the Poultney society, and organized a society at Hampton Corners. The first pastor was Rev. Mr. Cooper, who officiated here and at Whitehall alternately for two years. The first trustees were Wm. Hotchkiss, Roswell Clark, Ethan Warren, for one year; Lyman Broughton, Ebenezer Gould, Mason Pierce, for two years; Hiram Hotchkiss, Z. Kellogg, E. R. Morgan, for three years. Mr. Cooper's successor was Rev. Mr. Chipp, who remained two years, preaching half the time at Poultney, Vt. Rev. S. S. Ford was the next pastor, giving his whole time to this church for two years. The church edifice was erected in 1842. The ministers have been the following: A. C. Rose, J. G. Craig, R. Westcott, Wm. G. Leonard, J. N. Webster, S. A. Knapp, Cyrus Meeker, Hiram Meeker, D. H. Loveland, J. J. Noe, D. Starks, R. T. Wade, J. W. Belknap, and D. B. McKenzie, the present pastor. The present trustees are Roswell Clark, L. E. Prouty, N. Dailey, J. O'Donnell, Rufus H. Clark, Gideon Warren, Jesse Wilson, J. Q. Hotchkiss, and Dr. H. Meeker. The society own a parsonage. The present membership is seventy. The Sunday-school has a membership of sixty-five pupils; T. D. Southworth, superintendent.

#### BAPTIST CHURCH (LOW HAMPTON).

Elder Elnathan Phelps, of Orwell, Vt., a minister of the Baptist church, was well known in his day for the plain, scriptural character of his preaching, through the whole section of country extending from western Massachusetts along the line of Vermont and New York to Lake Champlain. Through his labors, the Baptist church was organized in Low Hampton. In 1799, Elisha Miller was settled over the church, and was pastor to 1821; a small meeting-house was erected about 1812. In 1833, Wm. Miller was licensed to preach, and officiated for this society. Here and elsewhere he preached his doctrine, and a majority of the members having embraced the Advent faith, they were, by the action of an ecclesiastical council, in 1845, separated from the Baptist denomination. The minority being weak the church disbanded, and the building was finally torn down. The members now attend worship at Fair Haven, Vt.

#### THE SECOND ADVENT CHURCH

was organized Sept. 11, 1850, with thirty members; the first house of worship was erected in 1848. Elder Leonard

Kimball was the first pastor; at present it has none. There are but few of the society left in the neighborhood.

William Miller, the first preacher of and founder of the Advent faith, was born Feb. 15, 1872, on the Miller farm, about one mile west of Pittsfield, Mass. His father, Capt. Wm. Miller, was in the army of the Revolution. He married Paulina Phelps, a daughter of Rev. Elnathan Phelps, a minister of the Baptist church, residing in Orwell, Vt. In 1786, Capt. Miller with his family removed to Hampton in the State of New York, and settled on a farm located near the bank of the Poultney river, and about a mile and a half from what is now known as the village of Fair Haven, Vt. He leased one hundred acres of land, for which he was to pay annually twenty bushels of wheat. After a suitable clearing had been made, a log cabin erected, farming life in the wilderness with its toils and privations was fairly begun. In a newly-settled country, the public means of education must necessarily be very limited. William's mother had taught him to read, so that he soon mastered the few books belonging to the family. But if the terms of school were short, the winter nights were long. Pine-knots could be made to supply the want of candles, and the spacious fire-place was ample enough as a substitute for the school-house. William possessed a strong physical constitution, an active and naturally well-developed intellect, and an irreproachable character. He had enjoyed the limited advantages of the district school but a few years, before it was generally admitted that his attainments exceeded those of the teachers usually employed. June 29, 1803, he was united in marriage with Lucy Smith, of Poultney, Vt., and took up his residence there. In 1809 he was appointed sheriff, in which office he continued until he received a commission, in 1812, as captain of a company of infantry, in the 1st Brigade of Vermont State volunteers. In 1814 he was appointed captain in the 30th Regiment, United States Infantry, and took part in the battle of Plattsburg. On the retirement of Capt. Miller from the army, he removed his family from Poultney to Low Hampton, to begin the occupation of farming.

His father, dying in 1812, left the homestead encumbered with a mortgage; this was canceled by Captain Miller, who permitted his mother, and brother Solomon (who is still living on the homestead), to live there, while he purchased another farm in the neighborhood, about half a mile west. On this farm, in 1815, he erected a convenient farm-house of wood, two stories high (this is still standing and occupied by one of his sons). At the Baptist church in the neighborhood he became a constant attendant, and contributed liberally to its support. The proximity of his house caused it to become the headquarters of the denomination. There the preachers from a distance found food and shelter and a home beneath his roof. During a period of twelve years previous to 1816 Captain Miller was an infidel. The time had now come when God, by his providence and grace, was about to enlist the patriotic soldier in another kind of warfare. In the minister's absence one Sunday it devolved on Captain Miller to read a sermon of the deacons' selection. They had chosen one on the importance of parental duties. This sermon was the turning-point in his life. He publicly professed religion



and united with the little church that he had despised, opened his house for meetings of prayer, and became an aid to pastor and people. He pursued the study of the Bible with the most intense interest. He became fully satisfied that the Bible is its own interpreter. He found that, by a comparison of Scripture with history, all the prophecies as far as they had been fulfilled had been fulfilled literally. In the fall of 1831 it was impressed on his mind "to go and tell it to the world." He delivered his first public lecture on the Second Advent in Dresden, Washington Co. In February, 1833, he published his views in a pamphlet of sixty-four pages, entitled "Evidences from Scripture and History of the Second Coming of Christ about the year 1843, and of His Personal Reign of One Thousand Years." By William Miller.

In the fall of 1833, Captain Miller received a license to preach from the church of which he was a member. From 1832 to 1844 he had lectured three thousand two hundred times in the cities, villages, and towns of this county. The vernal equinox of 1844 was the farthest point of time to which Mr. Miller's calculation had extended. The passing of the time was a great disappointment to Mr. Miller and his followers, but it did not impair his confidence in God or affect his usual cheerfulness of disposition. Jan. 29, 1845, charges were made against him before an ecclesiastical council. In the fifth charge he was charged with a departure from the usages of the Baptist church. The charges were all sustained, and he and a majority of the church were separated from the Baptist denomination. He continued lecturing in the towns and cities until January, 1848, when his health began to decline, and in April he was confined mostly to his room. On the 20th of December, 1849, he died. His funeral was attended from the Congregational church in Fair Haven, Vt., December 23. He left a wife and six sons and two daughters. His remains repose in the Low Hampton cemetery, where there is a monument erected to his memory.

Mr. Miller's published writings comprise his sixteen lectures on the Prophecies, his life and views, of about three hundred pages each, and a number of pamphlets, tracts, etc.\*

#### BURYING-GROUNDS.

At the town-meeting held May 2, 1786, Lemuel Hyde, Joseph Hyde, and Nicholas Spoor were appointed to purchase a burying-place at each end of the town, and to set a time to clear the same. At the same meeting, Asa Warren, Caleb Warren, and Samuel Church were appointed grave-diggers for the year ensuing. The grave-yard in the south end of the town was located on land given for that purpose by Colonel Gideon Warren; this lot lay between the school-house and the Episcopal church. The first burial was that of a stranger who was taken sick and died in the neighborhood.

Up to 1816 the following named were buried in this old-time grave-yard: Miriam, wife of Jason Kellogg, Oct. 4, 1789; Martha, wife of Jason Kellogg, Nov. 25, 1812; Mrs. Lucy French, wife of Captain P. P. French, Nov. 23, 1793, also his second wife, Jerusha, Nov. 13, 1798; Mrs.

Elizabeth French, wife of David French, Aug. 24, 1795; Ashbel Webster, Aug. 1, 1801; Colonel Gideon Warren, April 1, 1803, aged seventy-three years; Colonel Phiny Adams, April 2, 1816, aged fifty years. The grave-yard in the north end of the town is located on land given by Captain Wm. Miller, Sr. The first interment in this ground was a daughter of Captain Miller; the next was that of Eli Parsons. Peter Christie was buried in this yard May 8, 1797; Nehemiah Lewis, Feb. 15, 1799. Here lie the remains of Wm. Miller, the founder of the Advent faith.

Here, in these old-time grave-yards, repose all that is mortal pertaining to names loved and honored; here sleep the dust of aged pioneers.

#### MANUFACTURES IN THE TOWN OF HAMPTON.

In the northern part of the town, at an early day, the iron-works were started. The iron ore was brought from the west side of Lake Champlain. Leonard's forge was located near Leonard's bridge, at Lower Hampton. Daniel Smith built a forge and carding-mill near this point, and a man named Carver built a forge in the northern of the town, where the powder- and woolen-mill is now.

These forges made flat and square bar-iron for black-smiths' use. The powder-mills were erected about 1850, by Quackenbush, Steere, and Armstrong, of Hoosick Falls. They employed ten men, and manufactured blasting and sporting powder; their capacity was about one hundred kegs a day. Austin & Goodwin succeeded them in the business. The concern has not been in operation for about four years.

There is a woolen-mill at Low Hampton. All the slate-factories in the town are situated in the vicinity of Hampton Corners. At present there are only four works,—the New England Slate and Tile Company, employing about ten men; the Warren Slate quarry, employing about six men; the David Williams & Brothers quarry, employing about four men; and the Jesse Wilson quarry, of red slate, employing four men. The Hampton Cheese-Manufacturing Company was organized in May, 1869, with a capital of four thousand dollars. The incorporators were Julius J. Stowe, president; Rufus H. Clark, superintendent and secretary; John O'Donnell, S. A. Warren, L. Collins, M. O. Stoddard, Jesse Wilson, M. P. Hooker, C. J. Inman, and Nathaniel P. Daily.

Officers the present year: M. P. Hooker, president; R. H. Clark, superintendent and secretary.

This factory has the milk from four hundred cows, and in the last season used 1,539,508 pounds of milk, making 150,492 pounds of cheese.

#### SOLDIERS OF HAMPTON.

Few facts have been obtained upon the early wars, as far as this town is concerned. The pensioners living in town in 1840, according to the official register, were Thomas Todd, aged seventy-nine; Eleazer Lyman, seventy-four; Samuel Beaman, eighty-four; Caleb Warren, seventy-six; Benjamin C. Owen, seventy-seven; Joseph C. O'Brien, forty-four.

The following roll of men who served in the war of 1861-65 has been taken from the list written by the town clerk for the bureau of military statistics, Albany. It has also been compared with the printed muster-in rolls, and has

\* Memoirs of William Miller, by Sylvester Bliss.

further been examined for additions and corrections by the present town clerk, Mr. Rufus Clark :

- Nelson L. Allard, enl. Sept. 16, 1861, 2d Cav., Co. F; missing after the second battle of Bull Run.
- Wm C. Allard, enl. Aug. 11, 1862, 12th Regt., Co. K; died of disease, at Washington, D. C.; Feb. 28, 1863.
- Charles E. Allard, enl. Aug. 6, 1861, 10th Vt., died of fever, at Martinsburg, Nov. 11, 1861.
- Wm B. Barber, enl. Nov. 1861, 93d Regt., Co. F; pro. 1st sergt.; (died); re-enl. Jan. 1862, died of wounds, June 1, 1862.
- Bonjamin Barber, enl. Aug. 18, 1862, 93d Regt., Co. F; lost an arm in the battle of Wilderness; disch. 1864.
- Hoel B. Clark, enl. Aug. 26, 1862, 93d Regt., Co. F; disch. March 4, 1863.
- James L. Clark, enl. Aug. 30, 1862, 93d Regt., Co. F; pro. corp.; disch. June 2, 1863.
- James Crawley, enl. Aug. 9, 1862, 125d Regt., Co. C; disch. June 8, 1863.
- Edmond Crocker, enl. Dec. 3, 1861, 93d Regt., Co. E; disch. June, 1863.
- Thomas Cassidy, enl. April, 1861, 1st Vt.; (died at end of time); re-enl. in regular army; killed at Vicksburg, May, 1863.
- Jas. Cassidy, enl. Oct. 4, 1861, 12th Regt.; killed before Richmond, June 27, 1862.
- Patrick Conroy, enl. Dec. 3, 1861, 93d Regt., Co. E.
- Charles B. Dobbie, corp., enl. Aug. 29, 1862, 93d Regt., Co. F; disch. June 1, 1863.
- Joseph Dickinson, enl. Aug. 5, 1862, 125d Regt., Co. K.
- Chester Dowd, enl. Dec. 10, 1861, 77th Regt.
- Wm H. H. Douglass, enl. Harris Light Cav.
- Walter W. Douglass, enl. Vermont.
- Griffith Edwards, enl. Dec. 29, 1861, 16th Art., Co. I.
- Rollin M. Green, corp., enl. Jan. 1862, 7th Vt., Co. C; pro. 1st lieutenant; died of fever, at Baranes, Fla., Nov. 16, 1863.
- John Grand, enl. Dec. 3, 1861, 93d Regt., Co. E.
- Albert Honey, enl. Aug. 29, 1862, 93d Regt., Co. I; died Dec. 12, 1863, at Washington.
- Thomas B. Huntington, enl. Aug. 15, 1862, 125d Regt., Co. K; disch. for disability, Feb. 1863.
- Michael Hayes, musician; enl. Aug. 1862, 125d Regt., Co. K.
- Mosco R. Jones, enl. Dec. 29, 1861, 16th Art., Co. I.
- Timothy Kennedy, enl. Dec. 29, 1861, 16th Art., Co. I.
- Franklin Murray, enl. Dec. 17, 1861, 93d Regt., Co. I; re-enl. Feb. 28, 1863, 93d Regt., Co. I; lost an arm, Dec. 29, 1863.
- Abel F. Mounts, enl. Aug. 1862, 125d Regt., Co. K; disabled; discharged.
- Wm. Mairs, enl. Dec. 29, 1861, 16th Art., Co. I.
- Vernatus W. Now, enl. Dec. 1861, 93d Regt., Co. I; died of disease, at Yorktown, May 14, 1862.
- Lawrence Oslander, enl. Aug. 22, 1862, 125d Regt., Co. K; pro. corp.; disch. June 18, 1863.
- Alpheus C. Osborne, enl. Aug. 15, 1862, 125d Regt., Co. K; killed on picket, Aug. 8, 1863, at Atlanta, Ga.
- Charles Piny, enl. Dec. 18, 1861, 93d Regt., Co. I; died soon after discharged.
- Peter Quinn, enl. Dec. 11, 1861, 93d Regt., Co. G.
- Frank M. Reed, enl. Dec. 10, 1861, 93d Regt., Co. F; pro. to corp.; disch. June 18, 1863; re-enl. 93d Regt.; disch. Aug. 1, 1863.
- Edward Ryan, enl. Nov. 1, 1861, 93d Regt., Co. I; re-enl. Dec. 27, 1861, 93d Regt., Co. H; disch. July 27, 1863.
- Wm. Readon, enl. Aug. 1862, 125d Regt., Co. K; died at Hilton Head, Oct. 1861.
- Clark H. Russell, enl. Aug. 6, 1862, 11th Vermont, Co. C; wounded, died from that cause, Aug. 27, 1864.
- Isaac Race, enl. Dec. 10, 1861, 93d Regt., Co. E.
- William Seales, enl. Dec. 1861, 93d Regt., Co. I; died in service, 1862.
- Barnum Stephen, enl. March 20, 1861, 93d Regt., Co. I; disch. June, 1863.
- John Seales, enl. March 20, 1861, 93d Regt., Co. I.
- John B. Shaw, enl. Dec. 15, 1861, 5th Vermont, Co. I; wounded in the Wilderness; disch. April 29, 1863.
- John Shaw, enl. Jan. 1863, 7th Vermont; discharged.
- Milo Shaw, enl. Aug. 6, 1862, 125d Regt., Co. K.
- John Sherman, enl. Aug. 16, 1862, 125d Regt., Co. K.
- Samuel Stiles, enl. Aug. 21, 1862, 125d Regt., Co. K.
- Chauncey S. Sharp, enl. Dec. 17, 1861, 93d Regt., Co. E.
- Edward Tanner, enl. Aug. 4, 1862, 125d Regt., Co. K.
- N. A. Thayer, enl. Aug. 11, 1862, 125d Regt., Co. K.
- John Van Anden, enl. Aug. 3, 1862, 125d Regt., Co. I; disch. June 8, 1863.
- Hiram O. Warren, 1st lieutenant; enl. Sept. 14, 1862, 125d Regt., Co. K; pro. to capt., April 29, 1863.
- Peter M. Willis, enl. Aug. 7, 1862, 125d Regt., Co. K; disch. for disability, March 20, 1863.
- Edwin Willis, enl. Aug. 1862, 125d Regt., Co. K; disch. for disability, April 21, 1863.
- Lymon J. Warren, 2d lieutenant; enl. Oct. 1, 1861, 93d Regt., Co. E; disch. Jan. 22, 1863.
- Stewart Wilson, enl. Aug. 29, 1862, 93d Regt., Co. I; wounded; disch. June 2, 1863.
- Conrad Weiss, enl. Aug. 1862, 93d Regt., Co. I; disch. June 2, 1863.
- Charles C. Westcot, enl. Aug. 3, 1862, 125d Regt., Co. K; disch. for disability, March, 1863.
- Gyrus H. Westcot, enl. Aug. 1861, 2d Regt.; wounded at second Bull Run; died soon after, Sept. 14, 1862.

## BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

### HON. RALPH RICHARDS,

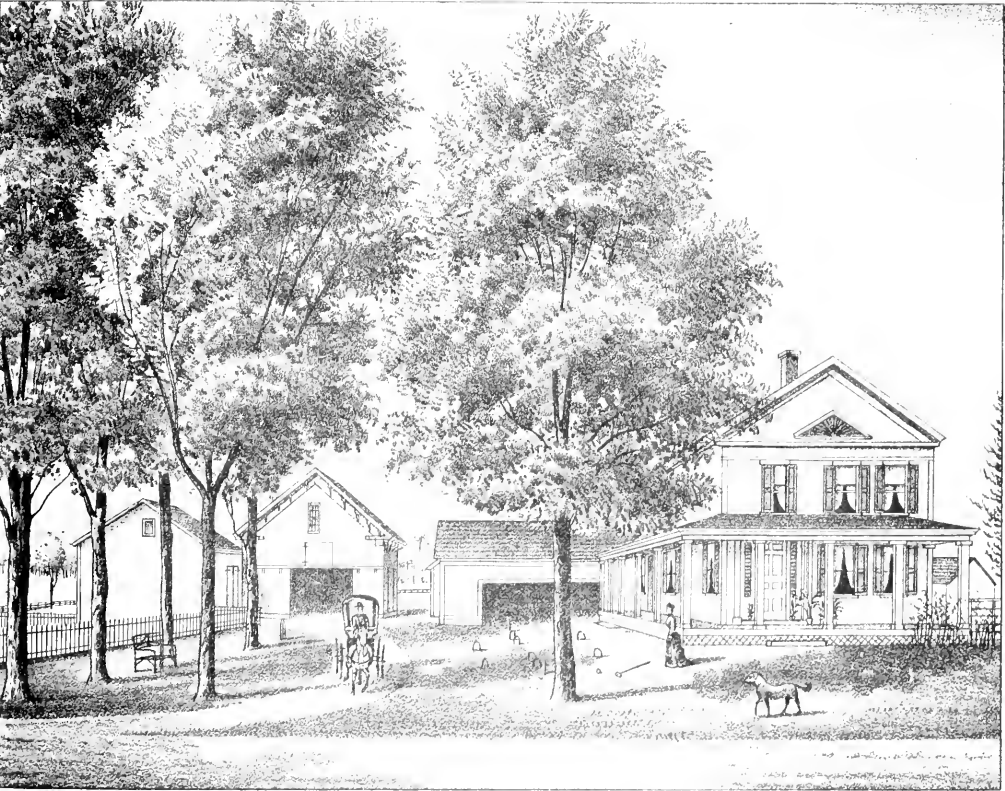
son of Eli and Amanda Richards, was born in Weathersfield, Windsor Co., Vt., Nov. 22, 1809. He is of English descent. After receiving a common-school education he entered Castleton Academy, where he spent considerable time preparing himself for a teacher. In 1813, his father, Eli Richards, removed into the State of New York, and settled in Hampton, Washington Co., where he remained until his death, at an advanced age, in March, 1858, and where his son, the subject of this sketch, still resides. For twenty-five years Mr. Richards followed the profession of teacher, and during a part of this time was principal of the school at Whitehall. He was eminently successful as a teacher, winning by his kind, genial manners a host of friends, who regard him to-day as the earnest and faithful teacher and a wise and good man. Several years since he retired to the old home in Hampton, where he has been equally successful as a farmer. He has always taken a deep interest in political affairs, and has always been outspoken in his opinions. He was a Whig, or rather an Abolitionist, until the organization of the Republican party, when he joined it. In fact, he was one of the men who helped organize that party. He was always decidedly opposed to slavery, and was known far and near as the champion of anti-slavery in all this country. He was personally acquainted with John Brown many years before his name had been blazoned abroad. He has always been a strong and unwavering advocate of temperance; and upon this subject, as well as slavery, has frequently spoken in public, ever maintaining that intemperance and human bondage were the two great evils of our day. He has lived to see the downfall of one, and hopes to see the other consigned to its proper place before he is called away. He has held various offices of trust and honor, in all of which he has given general satisfaction. He was town superintendent of schools for several years. In the fall of 1857 he was elected member of Assembly from the northern district of Washington county, and at the ensuing session of the Legislature comported himself so well as to secure the approbation of his constituents. In the fall of 1862 he was elected to the State Senate, representing the district composed of Rensselaer and Washington counties. His honesty of purpose, his sound judgment, and his cordial manners secured for him an honorable position among his associates in that body. So well pleased were his townsmen with him that they elected him supervisor of his town without opposition. He served two terms, one of which he was chosen "chairman of the board." He married Miss Harriet Leland, daughter of Deacon Otis Leland, of Hartland, Niagara Co., N. Y., April 23, 1838. Mrs. H. Richards was born Oct. 22, 1820, and died Jan. 31, 1847. Mr. Richards married Miss Mary, daughter of James and Mary Richardson, of Poultney, Vt., Jan. 12, 1848. She was born Oct. 17, 1820. By this union five children were born,—Eugene H., Frank A., John F., Hattie E., and Martha E.—the last of whom died while an infant. Mrs.



MRS RALPH RICHARDS



HON RALPH RICHARDS



RESIDENCE OF RALPH RICHARDS, HAMPTON WATKINS CO. N. Y.

THE B. T. RICHARDS, NEW YORK, PA.



Richards is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church of Poultney.

In private life, among his friends and neighbors, no man is more highly esteemed than Mr. Richards. All speak of him as the good son and brother, the kind and affectionate husband, the faithful guardian and father, the wise counselor, and an honest man.

#### ALBERT RICHARDS,

brother of Ralph, was educated at the Troy Conference Academy and at Union College, where he graduated in 1850. That it is the duty of every man to educate himself is a sentiment that he always dwelt upon with emphasis, and by which his own course of life had for years been determined. In the discharge of this duty he had succeeded in completing his collegiate course, and but one short month before his decease left the shades of his alma mater to pay, as the sad event proved, a farewell visit to the home of his childhood. When arrested by disease, he was on his way to Troy, Ohio, where he intended to follow the profession of teaching. He died among strangers, but left to his friends a good name, and his remains were brought home and he was buried with his parents.

#### MRS. JULIA NORTON.

Mrs. Julia Norton is a daughter of Eli and Amanda Richards, and was born in Weathersfield, Vt., Jan. 30, 1807. She is one of nine children,—namely, Maria, Marian, Julia, Ralph, Alonzo, Amanda, Sally, Martha, and Albert. Of these, Julia and Ralph are the only ones that are now living. Mrs. Norton settled in Hampton in 1813 with her parents. She received a common-school education. She has always been identified in the temperance cause and cause of religion. She joined the Methodist Episcopal church in Poultney in 1829. She married Mr. Franklin Norton, of Claremont, N. H., Jan. 1, 1862. Mr. Norton died Feb. 8, 1875. Mrs. Norton's married life was very short, but she remembers Mr. Norton to-day with very pleasant recollections. Since the death of Mr. Norton she has returned to the "old home," in which she has an equal interest with her brother Ralph. She is deeply interested in everything which pertains to the highest interest of her brother's family or the community at large.

#### PAULINUS MILLARD.

Among the native-born settlers of the town or county, not many have lived to see as many years as the subject of this sketch. He is the son of Abiatha and Eleanor Millard, and was born on the place he now owns in Hampton, Aug. 10, 1792. His father was born in Connecticut, Sept. 14, 1760; his mother was born in Connecticut, Dec. 10, 1762. They were married Jan. 16, 1784, and immediately emigrated to Hampton, where they continued to reside till their death. Abiatha Millard was a soldier in the Revolutionary war. He was married three times. His first wife died Sept. 22, 1793, leaving five children, of whom Pauli-

nus is the only one now living. He had three children by his second wife (all are dead) and two by his third wife, of whom one only remains. By occupation Mr. Abiatha Millard was a blacksmith and farmer. He died Feb. 10, 1825. Paulinus became the sole owner of the "old homestead," and has been a farmer through life. He was a soldier in the War of 1812. He married Ruth Mathews, Jan. 1, 1815, by whom one son, Benjamin F., was born. Mr. Millard married Harriet Draper, a native of Easton, Washington Co., N. Y., for his second wife. She was born Oct. 11, 1800.

Mr. Millard has owned some four hundred acres of land, but has sold some two hundred. In politics he rather affiliates with the Democratic party. He has been commissioner of highways and assessor of his town. He and President Fillmore were cousins. He is now an old man; time has made its mark on him, and ere long he will go to join the grand army of the dead. Mr. Millard and his first wife joined the Baptist church soon after their marriage, and have always been regarded with esteem by those who know them. Benjamin F. married Laura Peck, a native of Sandgate, Vt., by whom four children were born,—Ruth, George, Frederick, and Adelia. George is dead. Mr. B. F. Millard died in March, 1868. Mrs. Millard is now residing at Fair Haven with her daughter Adelia. Ruth married Rollin Smith, a farmer of Sandgate, Vt.; while Frederick lives with his grandfather, and will own the "old home."

#### FONROSE FARWELL.

son of John G. and Lucy Farwell, was born in Pond Hill, Poultney, Vt., Dec. 22, 1831. His father was a native of Groton, Mass., and was born Nov. 15, 1783, and settled in Poultney in December, 1798, with his father, Benjamin Farwell, who was a son of Daniel Farwell.

Fonrose's mother was a native of Saratoga Co., N. Y., and was born March 9, 1800. Her father was from the Isle of Jersey, and emigrated to America during the Revolutionary war and settled in Saratoga Co., N. Y. John G.'s business was that of a farmer and shoemaker. He had six children,—two of them, Laura and Daniel P., died while young. Benjamin F., Charlotte, Lucy, and Fonrose are still living. John G. died in Poultney March 24, 1872. Mrs. Farwell died July 22, 1863, while living with the subject of this sketch, in Hampton. She was a member of the Baptist church at Poultney. In politics Mr. Farwell affiliated with the Republican party. Fonrose was reared a farmer, and early learned those principles which have ever followed him through life. On the 1st of April, 1855, he settled in Hampton, on Dr. Beaman's farm, and carried on the same for three years in company with a brother. In 1858 he took his present farm on shares, and continued to carry it on until 1866, when he bought it of the heirs of Mason Hulett, who was one of the early settlers of Hampton. Said farm contains some three hundred acres of good land, on which Mr. F. Farwell has remodelled and built all the fine buildings which are to be seen. The buildings are very fine indeed, being mostly new, and are the best in the

town, and compare favorably with the best in the county. He has the very best cider-mill in the county; it is thirty by forty feet, with an engine-room attached. It is complete throughout, and has a capacity for making from eighty to one hundred barrels of cider per day. Mr. Farwell is also extensively engaged as a bee raiser, standing to-day in the front rank in the county. In five years he has increased from five to sixty-one swarms, having in the mean time sold twenty-eight swarms for eight dollars per swarm. It is worth any one's while to visit him and learn somewhat of the bee interest. He married Miss Ida L. Dyer, daughter of Samuel E. and Julia Dyer, Dec. 22, 1863. She was

born in Rutland, Vt., Aug. 24, 1842. Her father was born in Rutland, Vt., Jan. 24, 1814, and married Julia A. Arnold Oct. 31, 1839. She was born in Clarendon, Vt., Dec. 23, 1818. For many years Mr. Farwell has been engaged as an agent for Walter A. Wood, and during fifteen years has sold many machines. In politics a Republican. He has held several town offices, among which may be mentioned that of justice of peace for eight years. He is a member of the Morning Star lodge of Masons at Poultney, Vt., and was Master of the same in 1872. He is one of the most genial men in the county, and is pointed to as one of the leading farmers of the town.

## HARTFORD.

THIS town was erected from what was then known as Westfield, now Fort Ann, March 12, 1793, and received its name from Hartford, Conn., at the suggestion of settlers from that place. Its location is north of the centre of the county, and equidistant from its eastern and western bounds. The adjoining towns are: north, Fort Ann; east, Granville and Hebron; south, Argyle; and west, Kingsbury. The area comprises about twenty-seven thousand five hundred square acres. The general surface is uneven. In the south-east and the northwest are hills whose elevation is seven hundred feet above Lake Champlain, and in other parts of the town are lesser elevations. Many of these are composed of a slaty rock, which disintegrates by exposure, and forms a soil producing excellent crops of grass and wheat. The intervals are noted for their fertile lands, and are composed of a dark loam or a heavy clay. In the southern part is a cedar swamp, extending into Argyle, where peat is found. The timber common to the county grows in the town, and a fair proportion has been preserved. East creek, flowing westerly into Wood creek, and its tributary brooks are the principal streams. Several chalybeate springs abound.

The town of Hartford embraces the Provincial patent, granted May 2, 1764, to twenty-six officers of the New York Infantry. The allotment was made without reference to rank, each man receiving one thousand acres. The patent was surveyed in the fall of 1764, under the direction of Archibald Campbell, department surveyor of the colony, into one hundred and four lots, containing each three hundred acres, more or less. These lots were numbered from the northwest corner, and thence from left to right, and the reverse, until the limit was reached at the southwest corner. None of the grantees received his land in a body, but it seems to have been distributed with a view to equalize the value as determined by the location. The patentees were Peter Dubois, Wm. Cockroft, Bernard Glazier, Charles Le Ronx, Michael Thody, George Brewerton, Sr., George Brewerton, Jr., Robert McGinnis, Peter Middleton, Isaac

Corsa, Joshua Bloomer, Tobias Van Zandt, George Dunbar, Barnek Sneathew, Jonathan Ogden, Richard Rea, Verdin Ellsworth, Barnaby Byrne, Cornelius Duane, Abraham De Forest, Joseph Bull, Tennis Corsa, Thomas Jones, David Johnson, Henry Dawson, and Alexander White. Some of these never claimed their lands, and many lots were settled by squatters. There is no evidence to warrant the belief that

### THE FIRST SETTLEMENT

was made before the Revolution. It is probable that the first settler, or among the first settlers, was Col. John Buck, a native of Connecticut, and a soldier of the war for independence, who settled on lot 31, living at first in a house split out of logs and covered with bark. The country was very wild, and it is related that on one occasion, as the colonel and his wife were riding through the forest, his dog treed a bear. Leaving his wife to prevent the escape of the animal, the colonel hastened home to procure his rifle. Meanwhile Mrs. Buck had deposited her babe at the foot of a neighboring tree, so as to be better able to watch the bear. The barking of the dog warned Bruin to beat a retreat, and he descended from the tree in great haste, so thoroughly frightening Mrs. B. that she ran away, and on the return of the husband neither child nor mother was to be seen. Having found the alarmed wife, search was made for the child, which was at last discovered cozily nestled against a tree, none the worse for having been left alone in the woods. The bear also was shot from another tree, where he had taken refuge.

Of the three daughters of Col. Buck, Abigail, who afterwards became Mrs. Jabez Norton, was born in 1785, and is supposed to have been the first female born in town. Col. Buck died in 1795. His sons, Enoch and John, removed to Oneida county.

About the same time came Manning Bull, who located on lot 43, selecting that in preference to any other in town.

He served as an agent for some of the proprietors; died in town, leaving one daughter, who married John Smith.

The Bump brothers—Stephen, Laban, and Wanton—settled on lot 89, and were the first in that part of the town, now East Hartford. Two sons of Laban's, Laban and Robert, yet live in town; and Frederick T., a son of Wanton, lives in Granville. Contemporary with the Bumps, and living in the same locality, were the Ingals,—Edward and John. The latter left sons: John, Reuben, Horace, Chester, and Simeon; also three daughters; and the descendants yet live in town.

Aaron and Eber Ingalsbe, two young unmarried men, came from Massachusetts in 1782, settled on lot 87, and built a shanty near where A. Gilchrist's house now stands; went back to Massachusetts in the fall, but returned the next spring. Eber removed to the north, but Aaron married Polly Hicks, of Granville, by whom he had ten children. His sons were James, Silas, Belas, Aaron, Reuben, Levi, Elias, and Lewis. James was born in July, 1789, and yet lives in town; has four sons, Milo, Royal, Homer, and James L., who are prominent citizens of Hartford.

Nathan, Samuel, and Joseph Taylor came at the same time from Massachusetts, following marked trees to their destination in East Hartford. A son of Joseph, Daniel, resides in Granville, and a daughter, Mrs. Robert Morrison, lives in Hartford village. Samuel had no posterity, but Nathan had eight children. A daughter, Mrs. Henry B. Northup, of Sandy Hill, is the only survivor. In 1784 came Timothy Stocking, Ebenezer Smith, and John Paine, but who removed before many years.

In the northern part of the town, on lot 6, settled Nathaniel Bull, one of the most prominent citizens of his time. He was generally titled Lieutenant Bull. He had three sons, Guerdon, William, and Wadsworth. Nathaniel, a son of Guerdon, still resides on the homestead. On the adjoining lot lived James Henderson; members of the family yet reside there. Eastward and southward of these, and coming from 1780 to 1796, were Daniel Peirce, John Uter, Aaron Calkins, Obed Hitchcock, Captain Levi Gates, Isaac Boomer, George Davis, Timothy Atwood, Ezekiel Whitford, Achilles Walling, Silas Colton, Phineas Spring, William and Isaac Warren. John and William Congdon also settled in this locality. A son of the former, William E., lives in the village, and William, a son of the latter, in South Argyle. Various members of the Brayton family also settled in the northern part, on a road which yet bears their name, and on which some of the descendants yet live. David Martin settled on lot 32, on which a son, Job, yet resides; and the homestead of Samuel Bowen, on lot 31, is also occupied by two sons of that old settler.

Among the first at the North village was David Austin, the agent of De Witt Clinton, who owned large tracts of land in this locality. Jabez Norton settled on the lot now occupied by his son, John B., and Richard Norton found a home on lot 46. The family is yet represented by a son, John Norton, Esq., who has been a very prominent man in town and county affairs, and has also served as a State official and erier of Washington county courts since 1829. A short distance from the village lived Abraham Downs, who died in 1792. His tombstone is the oldest in town.

Samuel Downs settled on the same lot, and was one of the leading pioneers. Just before the close of the century, there came to the settlement John Hamel, an Irish patriot, who having been obliged to flee the country, took refuge on board a vessel, where he was stowed away in a hog-head three days to elude the search of the officials of the government, who rolled the hog-head over and over in their efforts to find him. He came to Hartford in very destitute circumstances, but afterwards was a most prosperous merchant.

In the western part of the town settled Asabel Hodge, the first town clerk; and not far away Jonathan Wood, also one of the first town officers, found a home. Joseph Bolton, Phineas Pelton, Joseph Morrison, the Hawleys, the Pattersons, and the Underhills were also among the pioneers in the western section.

John H. Kineaid settled on lot 17, in 1790. He came from Lausningburg, where he had erected the second store in that place. He also opened a store at his new home, and carried on a very extensive business until his death, in 1804. At that time his place was the centre of trade, having taverns, asheries, &c. Kineaid was a man of great courage, and performed an exploit which rivals that of Putnam in the den of wolves. Being attracted to a small cave on his land by the baying of his hounds, he procured a pitchfork and boldly crawled in to kill the animal, a large lynx, whose skin was stuffed and placed in the museum at Albany. Members of the Kineaid family live in the county.

On lot 19 lived Ezekiel Goodell, a man of considerable note and a great hunter. On one occasion he boldly attacked a bear, and had a "hand to paw" encounter with him. The bear testified his affection by nearly hugging Goodell to death, he being saved from that fate only by the timely arrival of a fellow-hunter. The latter hesitated to fire for fear of killing his companion. He was, however, encouraged by Goodell, who shouted, "Shoot, for God's sake, and kill either me or the bear!" The other obeyed, and succeeded in slaying the animal without injuring his friend. Mr. Goodell did not give up his habits as a hunter, but he had less confidence thereafter in his ability to cope with a bear in a regular scuffle. As late as 1856, J. H. Kineaid killed three bears on East creek, being the only ones that had been seen for thirty years.

Daniel Mason, the first supervisor, settled on lot 67, South Hartford. One of his sons, Daniel, yet lives in town, at the advanced age of eighty-five years. In 1785, Daniel Brown, from Worcester, Massachusetts, came to this place and purchased what were then known as Foster's Mills. He reared five sons: Lewis, Daniel M., Benjamin F., Warren H., and William, all of whom are dead. Caleb Brown located farther south, and opened a public-house. His son Harvey yet occupies the homestead. Another Brown, but not related to the foregoing, was the Rev. Amasa, also among the first settlers. Several of his sons became prominent attorneys,—Stephen, at St. Alban's, Vt., and Amasa, at Ogdensburg, N. Y. Jonathan Cable was also one of the first at this place, as well as Pasqua Austin, both removed. Dr. Isaac W. Clary joined the new settlement before 1800. A daughter married Richard Sill, a son of Zachariah Sill, who settled in the southern part of the town. One of his sons, Zachariah, yet survives, and grandsons live in various

parts of the county. Calvin Townsend came about the same time as Clary, and distinguished himself by an active business life. At this point also lived Daniel Baker, George Jilson, the Manns, the Maynards, and at East Hartford the Harris families, from which have come some of the most useful citizens of the town.

The settlement of Hartford was very rapid, many poor men coming in with no other capital but the axe they carried on their shoulders, and a will to wrest a home from the forest wild. In 1800 there were nearly four hundred voters. In 1845 the population was twenty thousand and ninety-four.

The following is added on the authority of Isaac W. Thompson, of Granville. The date is earlier than our inquiries were able to verify:

Thomas Thompson came into Hartford during the Revolutionary war, 1775 or 1776. He was from New London, Conn. His pioneer homestead was what has since been known as the Beebe place, near the south village. He joined the American army during the Burgoyne campaign, was in the battle of Stillwater, and served until the end of the war. Of his sons, William settled in Pennsylvania; James, in Gouverneur, St. Lawrence county; Nathan, in Beckmantown, Clinton county; Charles was in the regular army in 1812; Isaac settled in Antwerp, Jefferson county; Orsenus, in Granville, near the Holron line. All of these sons were in the War of 1812. William was lost in the battle of Lake Erie; Charles was at the battle of Plattsburg. There were two daughters: Polly, Mrs. Sprague, of South Hartford, afterwards removed to Michigan; Nancy, Mrs. Stephen Smith, of Hartford, removed to Gouverneur. *Thirty-two* soldiers from these families served in the war for the suppression of the Rebellion,—a patriotic record worthy of notice. Sons of James Thompson are Isaac W. Thompson, Esq., and Judge O. F. Thompson, of Granville, the former of whom has rendered valuable aid in the preparation of the history of that town. The other sons of James are Abram, of Gouverneur; R. M., of St. Louis; L. E., of St. Paul's; E. O., of Rock, Iowa; James H., of Gouverneur; and Joseph S., of Quincy, Ill., of the regular army, who has seen and shared in desperate Indian warfare.

#### CIVIL GOVERNMENT.

The electors of the newly-organized town assembled at the house of Daniel Mason, near the south village, to hold their first meeting, April 1, 1794. Daniel Mason having been appointed moderator, the election proceeded with the following result:

Supervisor, Daniel Mason; town clerk, Asahel Hodge; assessors, Joseph Bolton, David Baker, Daniel Brown; collector, Caleb Goff; commissioners of highways, Jonathan Wood, Ichabod Hawley, Daniel Brown; overseers of the poor, John Buck, Asahel Hodge; constables, Matthew Taft, Caleb Goff; treasurer, John Buck; pound-keepers, John Covel, Benjamin Stewart; fence-viewers, Jonathan Covel, Benjamin Stewart, Ezekiel Goodell, Abraham Stockwell, Daniel Comstock.

The following persons have held the principal offices since 1794. In the case of the justices of the peace,

those first named were elected for full terms, others to fill vacancies:

	Supervisors.	Town Clerks.	Collectors.
1795.	Daniel Mason.	Asahel Hodge.	Ezekiel Goodell.
1796.	Asahel Hodge.	Nathaniel Bull.	Caleb Goff.
1797.	" "	" "	" "
1798.	" "	" "	Aaron Ingalsbe.
1799.	" "	David Austin.	" "
1800.	David Austin.	Asahel Hodge.	" "
1801.	" "	" "	Erastus Hyde.
1802.	Aaron Norton.	" "	Samuel Underhill.
1803.	" "	" "	Aaron Ingalsbe.
1804.	Jonathan Wood.	" "	Philander Lathrop.
1805.	" "	" "	" "
1806.	" "	" "	" "
1807.	" "	" "	Samuel Underhill.
1808.	" "	" "	" "
1809.	" "	Samuel Gordon.	" "
1810.	David Austin.	" "	" "
1811.	" "	" "	" "
1812.	Jonathan Wood.	" "	" "
1813.	" "	" "	" "
1814.	" "	David Austin.	" "
1815.	" "	Samuel Gordon.	" "
1816.	" "	" "	" "
1817.	" "	David Austin.	" "
1818.	Samuel Downes.	David Doane, Jr.	Frederick Baker.
1819.	Jonathan Wood.	" "	" "
1820.	Samuel Downes.	" "	" "
1821.	David Austin.	Joseph Harris.	" "
1822.	Samuel Downes.	" "	" "
1823.	Archibald Hay.	" "	" "
1824.	" "	Thomas McConnell.	Thomas Eldridge.
1825.	Shade D. Brown.	" "	William Davis.
1826.	" "	" "	Silas Ingalsbe.
1827.	" "	" "	Thomas Eldridge.
1828.	" "	Calvin L. Parker.	" "
1829.	" "	William Dorr.	" "
1830.	" "	" "	John Norton.
1831.	Richard Sill.	Ebenezer Lord.	" "
1832.	Russell Smith.	" "	Elkanah Bullock.
1833.	" "	Alanson Allen.	Amos Broughton.
1834.	Zachariah Sill.	William P. Allen.	Joshua Pelton.
1835.	Robert Morrison.	" "	Giles W. Oatman.
1836.	George Chandler.	John Carlsie.	John Norton.
1837.	" "	" "	Nathan Crouch.
1838.	Robert Morrison.	Samuel N. Harris.	Jonathan Woodard.
1839.	" "	Richard Sill, Jr.	Abraham Stearnes.
1840.	" "	" "	Mason H. Shade.
1841.	" "	" "	Albert Park.
1842.	George Chandler.	Samuel Gordon.	Elias Ingalsbe.
1843.	Daniel M. Brown.	" "	Abiather Stearnes.
1844.	" "	" "	Ralph E. Brown.
1845.	Wm. E. Congdon.	David D. Cole.	Johnson Smith.
1846.	" "	Ira A. Perrin.	Ralph E. Brown.
1847.	Caleb Brayton.	" "	" "
1848.	" "	" "	" "
1849.	John P. Wood.	M. N. McDonald.	Johnson Smith.
1850.	" "	" "	William Strow.
1851.	" "	Ira A. Perrin.	Lyman Hall.
1852.	Samuel D. Kibler.	John Norton.	Wm. G. McDonald.
1853.	" "	William Strow.	Johnson Smith.
1854.	John P. Wood.	Daniel Mason.	Daniel W. Norton.
1855.	Daniel Mason.	Frederick T. Bump.	Wm. G. McDonald.
1856.	James M. Northup.	Ransom Clark.	Amby H. Maynard.
1857.	" "	John Perry.	Johnson Smith.
1858.	Edward Sill.	Wm. P. Sweet.	Ransom Clark.
1859.	" "	Chas. D. Higley.	Wm. P. Sweet.
1860.	" "	William Park.	Lyman Hall.
1861.	Russell O. Davis.	M. N. McDonald.	Alonzo Norton.
1862.	" "	Edmund B. Doane.	Johnson Smith.
1863.	Milo Ingalsbe.	M. N. McDonald.	Lyman Hall.
1864.	" "	John Norton.	M. N. McDonald.
1865.	" "	" "	Ransom Clark.



Supervisors.	Town Clerks.	Collectors.
1866. John F. Whittemore.	Rufus H. Waller.	Alonzo Norton.
1867. " " "	" " "	Lyman Hall.
1868. " " "	" " "	M. N. McDonald.
1869. Andrew D. Rowe.	" " "	Benjamin Bell.
1870. " " "	Samuel C. Downs.	Lyman Hall.
1871. " " "	" " "	M. N. McDonald.
1872. David Hall.	" " "	Peter Boushe.
1873. " " "	John Brayton.	John McClarty.
1874. James E. Goodman.	Henry C. Miller.	Edw'd W. Townsend.
1875. " " "	" " "	Edw'd C. Reynolds.
1876. " " "	Samuel C. Downs.	Theo. F. Faxon.
1877. " " "	" " "	Milton H. Kimey.
1878. Alexander Gourlay.	" " "	Daniel Wiles.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

1827. Slade D. Brown.	1852. Warren H. Brown.
Luther Mann.	1853. Milo Ingalsbe.
Solomon S. Cowan.	1854. William Hall.
Xary Maynard.	1855. Levi Hatch.
1828. Luther Mann.	1856. Warren H. Brown.
1829. Slade D. Brown.	1857. Milo Ingalsbe.
1830. Xary Maynard.	1858. John Norton.
1831. Joshua Pelton.	1859. John I. Seeley.
1832. J. R. Seeley.	1860. Warren H. Brown.
1833. David Doane.	1861. Milo Ingalsbe.
Caleb Brayton.	1862. John Norton.
1834. Slade D. Brown.	1863. John I. Seeley.
1835. Amos Broughton.	1864. Warren H. Brown.
1836. J. R. Seeley.	1865. Levi Hatch.
1837. John Norton.	1866. John Norton.
1838. Solomon S. Cowan.	1867. John I. Seeley.
William Hall.	1868. Warren H. Brown.
1839. Luther Mann.	1869. Levi Hatch.
1840. William Hall.	1870. John Norton.
1841. Calvin L. Parker.	1871. John I. Seeley.
1842. Solomon S. Cowan.	1872. Warren H. Brown.
1843. John Norton.	1873. Levi Hatch.
1844. Horace D. Mann.	Ransom Qua.
1845. Calvin L. Parker.	1874. John Norton.
1846. James H. Carlise.	1875. John I. Seeley.
1847. John Norton.	Nathan Jones.
1848. Calvin J. Townsend.	1876. William P. Sweet.
1849. Ira A. Perrin.	1877. Levi Hatch.
1850. William Hall.	R. S. Holley.
1851. John Norton.	1878. John Norton.

From the town records the following interesting excerpts have been made :

1794.—When the town-meeting was held at the house of David Austin, and when it was voted that sheep and swine be not allowed to run on the commons, and that a lawful fence shall be four and a half feet high.

1796.—“ That geese shall not run at large on the commons. That Canada thistle be cut in the months of June and August.”

1800.—“ That the pounds be repaired sufficiently to hold creatures one year, under the inspection of the commissioners of highways.”

1803.—A special town-meeting was held at the Baptist church, Jan. 7, 1803, to take measures to prevent the spread of the smallpox. A committee of eleven was appointed to devise ways and means to stay the malady, and the town clerk was directed to petition the Legislature to make a regulation respecting inoculation. Also, to petition the Legislature to authorize the county to build a court-house at such a place on the middle road as they in their wisdom may deem proper.

At the annual meeting, Aaron Norton, Daniel Mason, Jonathan Wood, Asahel Hodge, and John Hamel were appointed a committee for the purpose of devising some legal measures respecting a central court-house in the county, and also to be a committee of correspondence concerning the nomination of a governor and other State officers.

1806.—“ Voted, that the town poor be put up and sold to the lowest bidder on the following terms: That the bidder is to board and keep them in a human-like manner; and that if any clothing and doctoring are required, it be at the discretion and expense of the poormaster and justice of the peace.”

Widow Phebe Carpenter was hidden off by Isaac W. Clary, at seventy-five cents per week.

1818.—A tax of three hundred dollars for the support of the poor was voted, and the overseers empowered to procure a poor-house at their discretion.

1846.—In common with other towns, Hartford held a special election on the 19th of May of this year to determine the sale of spirituous liquors. Of the three hundred and two votes cast, one hundred and fifty-one favored license, and a like number were opposed to license. On the following 27th day of April, 1847, three hundred and fifty voters gave the matter another consideration, when a majority of ninety-two declared for the sale of liquor under a license system.

In 1877 the sale of liquor was authorized by the excise commissioners.

EARLY ROADS AND PUBLIC HIGHWAYS.

The roads of the pioneers were, in most instances, blind paths, whose general direction was indicated by blazed trees; but exercising that tact so strongly developed in the frontier's-man, the early settlers generally selected such courses as nature pointed out, and these have very often remained the highways between the principal points of the town, and were early authorized roads. Before the division of the towns more than forty roads were located; and at the second town-meeting, in 1795, the below-named persons were appointed overseers: Caleb Brown, Silas Brooks, Colburn Barrell, Solomon Skinner, Jesse Holmes, Aaron Blanchard, Jr., Stephen Johnson, Elisha Maynard, Daniel Bradley, John Smith, James Henderson, Pasqua Austin, Robert Patterson, Oliver Stewart, Ezekiel Goodell, David Gates, David Brayton, Phineas Pelton, Nathan Sikes, Luke Chapin, David Austin, Joseph Eldridge, Edhel Cummings, John Pierce, Moses Dusser, Joshua Comstock, Reuben Thomas, John Ingalsbe, Joseph Dealing, Samuel Taylor, Ebenezer Armsbury, William Bigelow, Richard Ogden, Martin Salisbury, and Merrill Dorely.

These thirty-five were increased to forty-three in 1800, and the list of persons assessed to work on the roads that year shows more than three hundred and sixty names. In 1877 there were fifty-three districts, and the highways bear favorable comparison with those of other towns. The Saratoga and Whitehall railroad passes through the north-east corner of the town, but does not afford a station. The principal point of shipment is Smith's basin, in Kingsbury, where also the Champlain canal has a depot.

## CEMETERIES.

Besides several private burying-grounds, there are three small grave-yards in the western part of the town. The principal cemeteries are at the north and south villages. At the former place are many old graves, some having head-stones whose inscriptions appear quaint compared with modern work and Websterian orthography. One of the oldest stones is inscribed:

"In memory of Mr. Benjamin Babey.  
He died March the 15 day A. 1795 in the  
49 year of his age.

Death is a debt to Nater du  
Which I have paid,  
And so must you."

Another inscription tersely, and in a simple manner, expresses an accident which befell a child of Reuben and Lydia Cole, aged six years, who was drowned April 21, 1798:

"It was on the day I went away  
I fell beneath the wave;  
I lost my breath, as you may see,  
Prepare for death, and follow me."

A third stone, commemorating a death in 1804, should be noted for the sage truth it contains:

"Afflictions sore  
Long time I bore,  
Physicians were in vain,  
Till God was pleas  
To give me eas  
And fee me from my pain."

All the cemeteries in town are kept up by individual effort, and generally present a neat appearance.

## THE AGRICULTURAL INTERESTS

of Hartford have always been the pre-eminent features of the town, and whatever distinction it has attained are in this direction. The products of the soil have enriched the land-owners, and the proportion of well-kept farms and fine homes is very great. Of late years the dairy interests have gained prominence, and attention has been paid to the manufacture of cheese. The oldest factory in town, and one of the pioneers in the county, is

*The Old Hartford Factory*, erected in the northern part of the town, in 1869, at a cost of five thousand dollars. Thirty-five dairies, representing an average of ten cows each, contribute to it, and an average of one hundred thousand pounds of cheese per year are produced.

*The East Hartford Factory* was next put up, in 1873, by an association of twenty-four members, of which Truman Harris was president, and Horace Gilchrist secretary. The entire outlay has been thirty-three hundred dollars, upon which a fair dividend has been realized. The milk of two hundred cows is consumed, and eighty thousand pounds of cheese manufactured annually.

*The South Hartford Factory* is being built by an association formed for that purpose, and will do much to promote the dairy interests in that part of the town.

The numerous springs and brooks in town, with the alternate lots of woodland and mead so common, have also proved favorable to bee-keeping, and as the result of experiments in this direction, begun in 1870, John H. Martin, of

North Hartford, has erected an apiary, where the production of honey is carried on in a scientific manner. From a collection of more than one hundred stands enough has been realized to demonstrate the probable future of this new interest.

## EDUCATION.

In matters pertaining to the education of the youth of the town the people have always taken a deep interest, and early adopted means to further this end. It is supposed that the first school was taught at the north village, about 1790, by Thomas Payne, a native of Connecticut. Shortly after schools were opened in various localities, and upon the organization of the town districts were formed whose bounds were changed so frequently that few would recognize one of the original districts by a description. In 1877 there were thirteen districts,—four less than formerly, having five hundred and seventy-three children of school age, from which an attendance of two hundred and forty-four was secured. The amount appropriated to maintain these schools was fourteen hundred and sixty-three dollars and eight cents. Some of the district buildings, especially the one at the north village, present a very neat appearance. Opportunity is also afforded to obtain the elements of a higher education than that imparted by the common schools, by

## THE HARTFORD ACADEMY.

This school was established in December, 1865, under the principalship of Lewis Hallock. The lower part of the Congregational meeting-house at South Hartford having been prepared for academic purposes by an association of which Levi Hatch was the first president, and G. M. Ingalshe secretary, and the proper apparatus and library having been supplied, the academy was chartered by the board of regents in January, 1866. Since that period about fifty students have passed the required examination, and the general scholarship of the school has always been good. Forty students per term has been the average attendance, most of the pupils being residents of the town. Mr. Hallock was succeeded as principal by John McCarty. Henry Barker at present occupies that position. Other principals were Wm. McLaren, George Hunt, Daniel J. McDougall, E. R. Safford, Hiram Hunt, and a Mr. Qua. Levi Hatch has served as president of the trustees since the organization of the academy.

## CHURCHES.

The pioneers of Hartford did not neglect their spiritual interests. As soon as their own humble homes had been erected, steps were taken to provide a place of worship. Initiatory to this was the organization of

## THE BAPTIST CHURCH IN WESTFIELD,

about 1787, in a barn not far from the present meeting-house. Two years later a small house was erected south of the cemetery, on part of the burial lot, the ground having been deeded for these specific purposes by De Witt Clinton, where the society worshipped until 1815, when the present edifice was built.

As near as can be determined, the pioneer members consisted of Deacons H. Mattison and E. Whitford; and

Daniel Pierce, Noah Scott, Timothy Atwood, Daniel Carr, Colburn Barrell, Samuel Downs, Thomas Brayton, Achilles Walling, Job Pickett, David Brayton, and members of the Ingals, and Bump and Ingalsbe families. Caleb Cummings was chosen the first clerk, and in 1789 the Rev. Amasa Brown was called as the first settled pastor. Prior to this a Rev. Simmons preached for the society at occasional intervals. Mr. Brown came from Swansea, Mass., in the full vigor of life, and labored with untiring zeal until 1821,—thirty-three years. During his pastorate about eight hundred persons were added to the membership of the church, and at no time has it been greater than at the close of his ministerial connection. It is a matter of history, not without interest and instructive lessons withal, that his salary amounted to but two hundred dollars per annum, one-half of which was to be paid in farm produce. Elder Brown ended this earthly life among the people he had so long served, Jan. 24, 1830. He was succeeded by the Rev. George Witherell, who remained as pastor twelve years. At this time the church took extreme grounds against Masonry, which caused the withdrawal of eighty members belonging to that order or sympathizing with those placed under condemnation by a resolution of the church. Accordingly, in 1830, these united themselves into a new body, called

#### THE SOUTH BAPTIST CHURCH,

and called the Rev. B. F. Baldwin as pastor. For twelve years he served it faithfully, increasing the membership to one hundred and eighty, and giving it a character which commanded the respect of the older body. The new society had meanwhile, in 1833, built a meeting-house, at a cost of two thousand three hundred dollars, which was sold to the Methodists in 1844. The year previous the two Baptist churches were reunited on a satisfactory basis, the names of members of both societies being transferred to a new record, and thenceforth the work has been known as

#### THE BAPTIST CHURCH IN HARTFORD.

On the 3d of March, 1845, it was legally incorporated, with John Park, Jr., Eli Smith, Ira A. Perrin, Gardner M. Baker, Joseph Atwood, Milo M. Wheldon, Caleb Brayton, John Ingals, and Sylvanus Hatch, trustees, and Ira A. Perrin, clerk.

Services were now held in the upper church, and having no diverse interests, a great revival ensued, whereby one hundred and twenty-five persons were added to the church. From that time to the present, the church has increased in usefulness, having had since its formation, ninety-one years ago, an aggregate membership of nearly eighteen hundred, and has reared a large number for the ministerial ranks. One of these, Jonathan Wade, became a missionary to Barmah, and John Baudin, a distinguished colporteur among the French in Canada. Others became equally eminent in the ministry at home; and the church itself is one of the most prominent in the county. Its members number at present more than three hundred, and are under the pastoral care of the Rev. J. D. Morrell, who assumed this relation in July, 1870. The church is at present a member of the Washington Union, and has S. C. Downs as clerk.

David Baker served in this capacity forty years. Besides the clergy mentioned, the Revs. Barna Allen, Daniel A. Cobb, Daniel Harrington, William McCormack, J. B. Everts, Levi Parmelee, Leland Howard, Daniel Eldridge, J. B. Drummond, G. W. Butler, Wm. Brown, E. D. Townner, and J. M. Ferris have been pastors from 1834 to 1870. To the deacons mentioned were added in time Timothy Heath, Colburn Barrell, John Ingals, Caleb Brayton, Gardner M. Baker, John Park, Aaron Ingalsbe, Laban Bump, Samuel B. Warren, Leonard Colton, and Lyman Norton.

The meeting-house is a substantial frame, with tower and fine bell; remodelled in 1843, and since repaired, and with the parsonage, erected in 1869, is worth thirteen thousand dollars.

A Sabbath-school was organized in the church in 1828, and has been continued ever since. Lyman Norton is the present superintendent, and the school has one hundred and twenty-five members.

Methodism had its adherents in the town prior to 1814, but that year Rev. Ensign Stover, then on the circuit of which Hartford was a part, induced the class to purchase the new Baptist church and form a legal organization, to be known as

#### THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF HARTFORD.

Solomon S. Cowan, P. Whitcomb, Mason Hulet, J. Norton, and David Arnold were chosen the first trustees. In 1850, having then forty members, with the Rev. S. Gardner in charge, the work was detached from the circuit and became a station, since which the church has had a prosperous existence. The pastoral office has been held since 1850 by Revs. L. D. Sherwood, W. W. Foster, H. Chase, J. E. King, J. J. Nae, C. H. Richmond, C. H. Edgerton, J. W. Eaton, W. D. Hitchcock, A. C. Rose, W. A. Miller, C. B. Armstrong, Newton B. Wood, and D. Kronk, the present pastor.

The church property is valued at six thousand dollars, and is controlled by the following trustees: Mason Hulet, Johnson Smith, Thomas Gilchrist, Joseph Palmer, Enoch Norton, H. B. Weir, E. P. Harden, John I. Seeley, and Wm. Armstrong.

A Sunday-school was organized nearly forty years ago, which has been maintained by the church ever since, and at present numbers sixty members. D. Kronk is the superintendent.

#### THE FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH OF HARTFORD.

The early history of this body is somewhat obscure. Its origin dates from the beginning of the century, and a house of worship was erected in 1805, which, in a reconstructed form, is still used, and is the present frame church in the south village. On the 18th of September, 1810, a legal organization was effected, from the record of which it appears that Isaac W. Clary and Joseph Martin were deacons, and Israel Harris, Isaac W. Clary, Asabel Hodge, Theophilus Tracy, Matthew Tait, and John C. Parker trustees of the society. From this period until Jan. 1, 1830, no record of the church is known to exist. At that time a church-meeting is recorded by the Rev. John B. Shaw, the pastor, who gives the membership as ninety. Thirteen years later

the church was again left without a pastor, and there is once more a blank in its history until 1865, when the question of reviving the work or abandoning it altogether was presented to the few surviving members. It was determined "to go forward," and the twenty-three persons composing the church secured the Rev. J. M. Crawford, who served them as pastor three years. The house, also, was repaired and placed in its present inviting condition. The pastoral office was next filled for six years by the Rev. A. B. Lambert, and then supplied by the presbytery until Sept. 27, 1877, when the Rev. G. A. Curtiss assumed this relation.

The church numbers thirty-four members, and is associated with the Hudson river conference. E. B. Doane is the clerk. The present trustees are James Ingalls, Joseph Sill, and E. B. Doane. The church property is valued at five thousand dollars.

Although maintaining a Sabbath-school at an early day, it also was suffered to go down. In 1865 it was re-organized, and at present has one hundred and twenty members, who are superintended by A. W. Vaughan.

#### THE FIRST UNIVERSALIST SOCIETY OF HARTFORD

was organized at the south village, June 20, 1831, and the Articles of Faith adopted were signed by forty-six persons. A board of trustees was chosen consisting of Calvin Townsend, Benjamin Hyde, Jonathan Hastings, Samuel Pearsons, Jacob Bump, and Samuel Harris, clerk. In 1838, a plain brick church edifice, thirty by forty feet, costing sixteen hundred dollars, was erected in South Hartford, and the society legally incorporated. At this time Samuel Harris, Eli Smith, Anson Brayton, Benjamin Hyde, Daniel Smith, Levi Hatch, Jacob Bump, Burroughs Maynard, and Calvin Townsend are recorded as trustees. The Revs. J. A. Aspinwall, E. S. Foster, Loveland, and several others, have served as clergy of the church. The organization has not been kept up, and for several years the house has been unused. Charles Townsend is the clerk of the society *ex officio*.

#### SECRET ORDERS.

*Herschel Lodge, No. 89, F. and A. M.*, was instituted Sept. 21, 1801, at the house of Elijah Sackett, when the following officers were chosen: Daniel Mason, M.; Gardner Maynard, S. W.; Thomas Worden, J. W.; Asabel Hodge, Scribe; Caleb Brown, Treas.; Elijah Sackett, Senior Deacon; Jonathan Wood, Junior Deacon; George Jilson and Nathan Taylor, Stewards. Among the other original members were Enoch Forman, John Swain, George Patterson, Solomon Carswell, C. Highbly, Manning Bull, Samuel Love, Thomas Love, John Pierce, Samuel Taylor, Zadock Harris, Luther Harris, and Wait Doofittle.

The lodge went down during the Morgan excitement,—the record of the last meeting bearing date Dec. 13, 1830, when Daniel M. Brown was the Master. On the 13th of June, 1861, *Herschel Lodge, No. 508*, was chartered, with William Congdon, M.; John Norton, S. W.; and Abnzo Wood, J. W. It at once entered upon a career of prosperity, which enabled it in 1874 to build one of the finest halls in the county. At present there are one hundred and

thirty members, having James B. Harrington as Master, and E. B. Norton, Secretary.

*Hartford Chapter, No. 132, R. A. M.*, was instituted Jan. 11, 1866, with William H. Rowe, H. P.; William E. Congdon, E. K.; John Norton, E. S.; and six members besides. At present there are fifty-seven members, who meet in Masonic Hall, North Hartford.

*Washington County Lodge, I. O. of O. F.*, was organized at North Hartford, Feb. 12, 1844, with Curtis Mann, N. G.; Lucius Cottrell, V. G.; John Norton, Sec.; and John Perry, Treas. For some time the lodge had a prosperous existence, but it has long since gone down.

The town has also had several temperance lodges and divisions, but no trustworthy data of their institution has been received.

#### THE VILLAGE OF HARTFORD,

formerly North Hartford, is located in the centre and eastern part of the town, chiefly on lot 48, and partly on lands formerly owned by De Witt Clinton. It is pleasantly situated on elevated ground, and has some fine scenery surrounding it. The place enjoys a good trade, and is the most important village in town, having about four hundred inhabitants. A branch of East creek affords limited power, which was first employed east of the place by William Covell to operate saw- and grist-mills. In a repaired condition these are yet operated by Mauser Hall. Nearer the village clothing-works and carding-machines were operated by Joel and Samuel Downs, and afterwards by Reuben Dexter, using the water from a dam which now supplies power for the cider-mill. Here, also, a starch-factory was put up by Andrew Daizey and George Wordell, but which was soon changed to other purposes. Distilleries were operated by a man named Hoffman, John Hamel, and others, and a tannery by Amby Highbly, which was afterwards turned into a cooperage. Anasa Ruggles carried on the manufacture of hats in an extensive manner, about 1820; and years later Parks & Carlisle had a shoe-factory which employed a great many men. The manufacture of cabinet ware also formed an important item, Nathan Hatch and others being engaged in it. In the common mechanic arts shops were carried on many years by Jason Havens and Alonzo Wood, and there are yet several shops, all the other works having long since been discontinued.

Ethel Cummings had the first house of entertainment, on the present hotel site, in a two-story frame, which was taken by Aaron Norton and enlarged. About 1812, Benjamin Hyde became the host, and for twenty years served in that capacity. John P. Wood and others followed in the same house, which was burned in 1860. Three years later the present structure was erected. A few other houses were used a short time for tavern purposes.

Colonel John Buck was the first to open a store, where Hiram Swain now lives. Aaron Norton was next in trade, and John Hamel put up a store on Reynolds' corner, in which he sold goods many years. Samuel Harris was in trade forty years, in the old brick store, and Slade D. Brown and Archibald Hay were also active in trade. At present there are several well-kept stores.

The post-office was established about 1807, with Aaron

Norton, postmaster, and has since been kept by John Hamel, Alanson Allen, Samuel Gordon, C. L. Parker, J. Brunnell, S. D. Kidder, Doane Martin, R. C. Davis, and John Norter, who has held the position many years. There is a daily mail service from Smith's Basin.

A Dr. Cutter was one of the first located physicians, although Dr. Jones, of Revolutionary fame, was often called to visit the sick prior to his coming. The profession has since been represented by Doctors Harvey, Porter, Bigelow, Prouty, Putnam, and the present Dr. B. B. Gilman.

The village was not without its legal lights. Slade D. Brown, Ira A. Perrin, Warren H. Brown, and others had offices. The last named was a man of considerable prominence.

About 1850 a bank of exchange, and later also of issue, was conducted by Charles Wesley & Brother. It had a prosperous existence for three years, when it was removed to Buffalo.

The village has two churches, a good school, Masonic lodge, etc., whose histories are elsewhere detailed.

About two miles southwest of this place, and principally on the left bank of the south branch of East creek, is the village of

#### SOUTH HARTFORD,

with a population numbering several hundred. The water-power at this point was improved about 1790 by a man named Foster, who soon after sold his interests to Daniel Brown. The grist-mill they erected was the first in town. In 1810, William Covel having purchased the property, a saw-mill was added to the power, and until a few years ago these were known as Covel's mills. At present George Whedon operates them. Below this site clothing-works were carried on by John Scott, which were abandoned in 1825. The site was subsequently occupied by a grist-mill, erected by Joseph Harris, who had also a distillery in the same locality. The mill was destroyed by fire in 1848. Lower down the stream a saw-mill was built by Caleb Brown prior to 1810, and a mill known as Moon's was swept away by a flood in 1811. A mile below the village a carding-machine was operated by Russell Smith, which, being burned, was replaced in 1836 by a woolen-factory, operated by Wm. P. Allen, and for many years past by B. & W. Tolman. A tannery was established at this place soon after its settlement, by Daniel Brown, who disposed of his interests to Calvin Townsend about 1800. By him it was conducted until 1846, when Levi Hatch became the proprietor and yet operates it. A planing-mill, on the site of an old plaster-mill, together with the usual mechanic shops, concludes the manufacturing interests of the place.

Major Caleb Brown kept the first tavern. His first license bears date Feb. 1, 1797, and is signed by Asabel Hodge and John Kincaid, "commissioners of excise." About 1800 a building was erected for tavern purposes in the southern part of the village, where Brown kept until his death, in 1837. Since then his son Harvey has conducted the hotel, a period extending over forty years. The house remains as built. About 1800, John P. Webb had a public-house on the site now occupied by Thomas Gilchrist's residence, but he removed in the course of a dozen years.

The honor of opening the first store seems to be divided between Caleb Brown and Daniel Mason, both selling goods about the same time, 1795. Soon after, they were succeeded by Joseph Harris, who remained until his death, in 1828, his family continuing the trade thereafter. In 1830, Jacob Allen engaged in business and remained about twenty-five years. At this stand E. B. Doane and G. W. Harden have sold goods for twenty years.

There has been a post-office bearing the name of the village since 1820, when Joseph Harris held the office. His successors in office were George Chandler, Jacob Allen, and others. E. B. Doane is the present incumbent.

Dr. Isaac W. Clary was the first regular practicing physician. His successor was Dr. Richard Sill, and he in turn has been succeeded by the present Dr. Joseph Sill.

There are two churches; and it is the seat of Hartford Academy. Southeast of this place, and on the same stream, is

#### EAST HARTFORD,

a small hamlet, but the centre of some of the first settlements in town. The water-power is meagre, but it was early improved to operate saw- and grist-mills. The former was put up by Laban Bump, and passed thence into the hands of Zadock Harris' family. The grist-mill was probably put up by Hezekiah Mann, although it was operated by John Ingals and other members of that family, passing subsequently into the hands of the Larkins'.

John Park carried on the tanning business soon after 1800, and continued about fifty years. His place was near Laban Bump's residence.

Stores were kept in the place by Fred. Baker, John Carlisle, Thomas Qua, T. E. Ingals, J. J. Reynolds, and by the present G. D. Larkham.

The only brick house in the place was erected for a tavern, about 1810, by Elijah Dixon. It was not long used for this purpose. The place has a private post-office, and about fourscore inhabitants.

In the southwestern part of the town and principally in the town of Kingsbury is the village of Adamsville, which will be noticed in connection with the history of that town.

#### THE MILITARY HISTORY

of Hartford includes the names of several who rendered distinguished service on a hotly-contested field. Samuel Taylor was but a boy when the cry for independence rang through the land, but he enrolled himself on the side of the patriots, and spent the dreary winter of 1777-78 at Valley Forge, participated at Monmouth, and was one of the picked men who assailed Stony Point. Captain Taylor died May 5, 1850, aged eighty-eight years. Colonel John Buck, Captain Asabel Hodge, Nathan Taylor, Samuel Bowen, Doctor Jones, Alexander Arnold, Asher Ford, and others also belonged to the American forces. A number of citizens served in the war of 1812, but no accurate account of those engaged can be given.

The late civil war called out many loyal sons of Hartford, whose names and terms of service are given in the annexed list. The town also adopted appropriate measures to secure the necessary volunteers, and every demand

for men and means was met by a cheerful and hearty response.

- John Allen, enl. July 29, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. H; dish. June 8, 1865.  
 Wm. Armstrong, enl. Aug. 7, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. E.  
 Frank Archambault, enl. July 28, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. E; killed.  
 Dennis Baker, enl. Oct. 6, 1861, 2d Cav., Co. F; dish. at Washington.  
 Peter Boushe, enl. Oct. 6, 1861, 2d Cav., Co. F; dish. at Washington.  
 Henry Bush, enl. Dec. 24, 1861, 93d Regt., Co. E.  
 P. W. Boushe, sergt. 1st enl. Aug. 13, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. E; resides in Hartford.  
 Byron Briggs, enl. Aug. 5, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. E; killed at Chancellorsville, May 3, 1863.  
 John Bell, enl. Aug. 7, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. E; killed at Gettysburg, July 3, 1863.  
 Darin Brown, enl. Aug. 7, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. E; resides at Sandy Hill.  
 Dennis Baker, enl. Aug. 16, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. E; resides at Hartford; dish. July, 1865.  
 John Brayton,<sup>7</sup>  
 Harrison Brayton,<sup>8</sup>  
 Isaac S. Brayton, enl. Jan. 2, 1861, 16th Art., Co. L.  
 Melvin A. Brayton, enl. Dec. 24, 1861, 16th Art., Co. L.  
 John Burton, dish. in the service.  
 Seth C. H. Cay, 2d lieut. enl. July, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. E; living in Hebron.  
 Thomas Clark, dish. at Albany soon after enlistment.  
 Thomas Dickinson, enl. Aug. 7, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. H; dish. at Atlanta, Ga., Sept. 19, 1864.  
 Patrick Dolan, enl. Aug. 12, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. E; living last at Whitehall.  
 James Dickerson, enl. Aug. 11, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. E; dish. in the service.  
 John H. Diney, enl. sergt. enl. Aug. 7, 1862; pro. to 1st lieut.; killed mortally wounded before Atlanta, Ga., July 29, 1864, and died July 23, aged 28 years; brought to Hartford and buried by the members of Herschel Lodge, No. 508, F. and A. M.  
 Joseph F. Dor, capt. enl. Aug. 7, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. E.  
 Edward Forsyth, enl. Aug. 7, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. E.  
 Stephen C. Gibbs, enl. Dec. 3, 1861, 93d Regt., Co. F; dish. 1862, at Newport News, Va.  
 Alfred C. Gibbs, enl. Nov. 29, 1861, 93d Regt., Co. F; re-enl. at Brandy Station, Va., Dec. 1861; com. sergt.; dish. July 13, 1863, at Washington, D. C.  
 A. J. Gibbs, enl. Nov. 29, 1861, 93d Regt., Co. F; re-enl. at Brandy Station, Va., Dec. 1861; hosp. sergt.; dish. July, 1863, at Little York, Va.  
 Alvin Gray, enl. Aug. 8, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. E; wounded at Peach-Tree-Creek, Atlanta, Ga., July 29, 1864; dish. at Albany, June, 1865; resides at Hartford.  
 Perry A. Goodell, enl. 1861, 93d Regt., Co. G; dish. at White-house Landing, Va., on account of a rupture made by doing fatigue duty in building a corduroy bridge.  
 George R. Hill, 1st lieut. enl. July, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. E.  
 Julius H. Higley, enl. Aug. 21, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. E; pro. to 1st lieut., July, 1863; to capt., June, 1865; trans. to 10th Regt., U. S. C. I.; in Texas from June 1, 1865, to March, 1866; dish. at Louisville, Ky., March 15, 1866.  
 Albert E. Higley, enl. April, 1861, 23d Regt., Co. H; dish. May, 1863; re-enl. in Heavy Art., 1863; in battle of second Bull Run, South Mountain, Antietam, and Chancellorsville, dish. at Wilmington, N. C., April, 1865.  
 Adolphus Hark, enl. Aug. 7, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. E.  
 James A. Henry, enl. Aug. 9, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. E.  
 John M. Hirsch, Jr., dish. in the service.  
 Adolphus Jeffrey, enl. July 28, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. E; killed.  
 Milton H. Kinney, enl. Oct. 6, 1861, 2d Cav., Co. F.  
 Andrew J. King, enl. Oct. 6, 1861, 2d Cav., Co. F; re-enl. Aug. 7, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. E; dish. at Albany, resides at Hartford.  
 Joseph B. Larimer, enl. Aug. 11, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. L.  
 Wm. H. Lusk, enl. Aug. 13, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. L.  
 Marcus Liddle, enl. July 29, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. E; resides at Hartford.  
 Wm. H. Ladd, enl. Aug. 7, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. E.  
 John Minor, enl. Aug. 21, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. L.  
 Oliver Minor, enl. Aug. 21, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. L; dish. at Albany, 1865.  
 James McMurray, enl. Aug. 15, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. H; supposed taken prisoner May 3, 1863; never heard from.  
 Wm. McMillan, corp.; enl. Aug. 7, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. E; dish. at Albany.  
 Thomas McCarthy, corp.; enl. Aug. 5, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. E.  
 Henry C. Miller, enl. Aug. 7, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. E.  
 Mason McGau, enl. Aug. 12, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. E; dish. at Albany, 1865.  
 Patrick McKeena, enl. Aug. 7, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. E; dish. at Albany, 1865; living now at Argyle.  
 Francis More, enl. Aug. 7, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. E.  
 Harlan P. Martin, enl. Aug. 7, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. E.  
 Andrew McMillan, enl. Aug. 7, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. E.  
 Wm. Murphy, enl. Aug. 21, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. E.  
 George W. Minor, enl. April 29, 1861, 23d Regt., Co. H; killed at second battle of Bull Run, Va., July 8, 1862.  
 John McCarthy, dish. soon after discharge, on account of disease contracted in the service.

<sup>7</sup> One of the Braytons is reported to have died in the service.

<sup>8</sup> Of the Gibbs, four brothers were in the army.

## BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

### HON. JAMES M. NORTHP

is of English origin, his ancestors having emigrated from England and settled in Rhode Island at an early date in the history of this country. Joseph Northup, the paternal grandfather of our subject, was born and reared in Rhode Island; emigrated in after-life to Hebron, Washington Co., N. Y., settled on a farm at that place, where he lived until his death, in 1830. He reared a family of seven children, —five sons and two daughters. John S., the fourth son, was born at Hebron in 1792. He was educated in the schools of that day, and became a good scholar in the Eng-

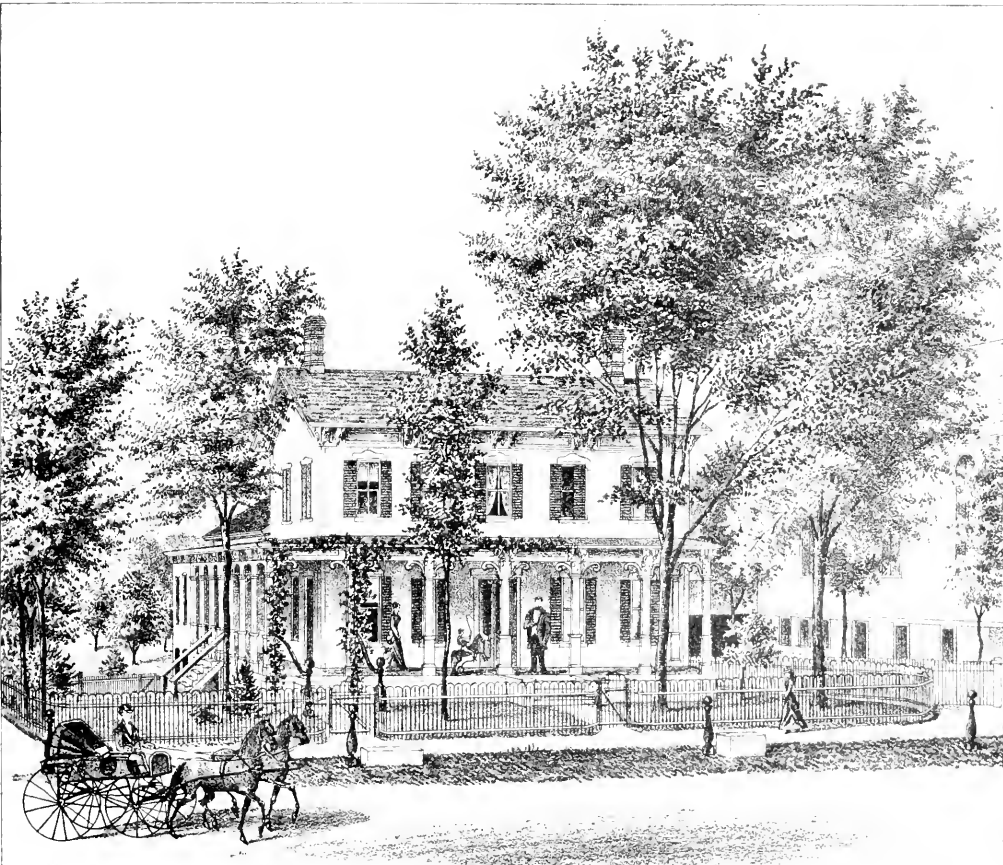


JAMES M. NORTHUP



MRS. JAMES M. NORTHUP

PROF. BY W. H. T. HUNT, ENGRAVER.



RESIDENCE OF HON. JAMES M. NORTHUP, HARTFORD WASHINGTON CO. N.Y.

DESIGNED BY W. H. T. HUNT, ENGRAVER.





lish branches, and a teacher in the common schools, and also of singing. He served an apprenticeship with the firm of Clapp & Day, who were noted builders of that period. At the age of twenty-one he was married to Miss Laura Baker, of Hebron, and the next year removed to Plattsburg, where for the next fourteen years he was extensively engaged in his business as a contractor and builder. At this time, meeting with some reverses of fortune, he decided to return to his native town of Hebron, from whence, in 1841, he removed to Hartford, in the same county, where he resided until his death, which occurred in 1863. His widow survived his death nine years, when she departed this life, at the age of seventy-three. They were the parents of eight children, named as follows: Mary J., Sarah, James M., Hester A., Charlotte E., Eveline M., Laura E., and William B.

James M., the third child, was born at Plattsburg, N. Y., Oct. 8, 1820. His advantages for acquiring an education were very limited indeed, as at the age of fifteen years it became necessary for him to seek his own living, which he did from that time until twenty-one years of age, by working out on farms by the month. On Jan. 4, 1842, he was united in marriage with Miss Julia A. Davis, daughter of Hezekiah Davis, of Hartford.

Immediately after his marriage he assumed the charge and management of the farm of Mrs. Davis, his mother-in-law, which he continued for the next eight years. In 1842, in addition to his farming operations, he commenced buying and selling produce, making potatoes a specialty, and by his untiring energy and business activity largely stimulated the growth and production of this element of food in Washington county, and at the same time laid the foundation to the very substantial wealth which he now enjoys. He was one of the first to introduce to the farmers of Washington county the celebrated "Carter variety," and by liberal inducements in the way of contracts for the planting of hundreds of acres, succeeded in building up a large and lucrative trade directly with the city of New York, and in making the town of Hartford and vicinity famous as the greatest potato-growing locality of New York, and he became widely known in the city and country as the "Potato King."

On May 14, 1850, he was bereaved in the death of his wife, leaving him with two children,—H. Davis, seven years of age, who is at this time living with his family in Hartford, and an infant of six months of age, named Clayton, who died in one month after its mother.

On the 13th of May, 1851, Mr. Northup filled the vacancy in his home by choosing another companion,—Miss Martha Dunham, daughter of Daniel Dunham, of Argyle. About this time he moved into the village of Hartford, and became engaged in selling goods under the firm-name of Northup & Martin. This partnership was dissolved at the end of four years, and Mr. Northup continued his produce business, which he has steadily pursued ever since on an extensive scale. At this time William B. Northup, his brother, and H. Davis, his son, are associated with him in the same business.

Mr. Northup has held various offices and positions of trust in his town, county, and State, commencing with

supervisor of his town for the terms of 1856 and 1857, and has been retained in some important office ever since. In 1858 he was member of Assembly in the New York Legislature, and for the next nine years one of the commissioners of the board of excise of Washington county. In 1871 was made treasurer of the county for unexpired term, and in 1872 elected to the same office for the term of three years; and again, in 1875, re-elected to the same office, which position he still fills.

By his second marriage he became the father of one child,—Minnie J., who died at the age of ten years; and in the same year, on the 30th day of November, 1867, his second loved companion took her departure for the world beyond, leaving him alone and desolate. After four years of dreary loneliness Mr. Northup sought and obtained the hand and heart of Miss Harriet D. Sill, a very worthy and intelligent lady, the daughter of Zachariah Sill, of Hartford. They were married on the 8th day of February, 1871, and the fruit of this union is a bright little boy, three years of age, named Charles Sill Northup.

H. Davis Northup, the child of Mr. Northup's first marriage, is married, and has three children, and resides in a beautiful residence, at a short distance from his father, in the village of Hartford.

It is with pleasure we are able to present our readers elsewhere in these pages a fine view of the home of the Hon. James M. Northup, with the portraits of himself and his excellent wife, and this imperfect sketch of the life and character of one of the most esteemed and honored citizens of Washington county, in the hope that his descendants may profit by and imitate his noble example and liberal generosity in all that concerns the well-being of society and the upbuilding of the material interests of the country; and that they may, after their father, sustain the same honorable title bestowed upon him by admiring friends, that of "the poor man's friend."

#### HARVEY BROWN.

The family of which Harvey Brown, the subject of this sketch, is a representative is of English extraction. William Brown, his great-grandfather, came from England to this country about the year 1685, and located at Hatfield, Mass., being the first settler at that place. About the year 1718 he removed to Leicester, Mass., and was one of the fifty original settlers to whom the town was conveyed by deed Jan. 11, 1724. Governor Washburn, in his history of Leicester, says, "He was one of six of the principal men of the town, Nov. 28, 1720, to address a letter to Rev. David Parsons to become their pastor; was one of the nine principal men of the town, April 30, 1725, to petition the lieutenant-governor for protection against the Indians."

At the first town-meeting, held in March, 1722, William Brown was elected surveyor, and for several years after one of the selectmen of the town. He was a soldier in the Indian and French wars. He had four sons,—William, John, Zachariah, and Samuel. He died in Leicester in 1752.

His grandfather, John Brown, son of William, was born in Leicester in 1703. Governor Washburn, in his history, says, "John Brown was a soldier in the French war, and

commanded a company in the Louisburg expedition in 1745, was a leading man in the town, and its representative in the grand court for twenty years, with great acceptance to the people." He says, Sept. 16, 1768, "Captain John Brown was moderator of a meeting to pass resolutions as loyal subjects on grievances, and that they chose Captain Brown as a delegate to Boston to consult measures that may come before them, and to give his advice and influence, that rash measures be prevented and mild ones adopted, and to restore the court which had been prorogued." Jan. 4, 1773, "he was chairman of a committee of nine to report what the town should do in relation to the Boston court."

He married Lydia Newhall, by whom he had two sons—John and Parley—and three daughters. His second wife was Mary Jones, by whom he had four sons—Benjamin, Caleb, Daniel, and William—and seven daughters. Of the sixteen children all but William married, and most of them had large families. He died at Leicester, in 1791, aged eighty-eight years. His widow died at Hartford, N. Y., Nov. 14, 1809, aged ninety-one years.

The family was distinguished for its patriotism, sound common sense, retentive memory, great vitality, manly form, and healthy organization. Their descendants inherit in a marked degree the characteristics of the parent stock.

In the expedition to Fort Wm. Henry, in 1756, John and Parley Brown were volunteers and non-commissioned officers, and the historian, in speaking of the age and character of the volunteers from Leicester, says, "They had families and homes which they must have given up with reluctance; for instance, Parley Brown, a son of the most considerable man in the town, was nineteen." In 1756, John and Parley volunteered in the expedition to Crown Point.

John, Parley, Benjamin, and William Brown enrolled themselves as minute-men, and marched to Cambridge, April 19, 1775. They soon after joined the regular army, and were all in the battle of Bunker Hill. John was twice wounded in that battle, and the historian records that his captain, though a small man, carried him and his musket in his arms to a place of security till his brother Parley could care for him. He served in the army until the close of the war. He removed to Ohio (then called the North-western Territory) in 1797, and died in 1821 in his eighty-seventh year.

Parley was killed at the battle of White Plains in 1776, leaving a widow and four sons, who removed to western New York, and have for half a century been regarded as the lost tribe. They have only by a singular circumstance within the past year "been restored to their brethren." They exhibit unmistakable evidence of their identity. They not only retain the family names, but the Hon. D. S. S. Brown, long connected with the Rochester *Democrat*, has in his possession two letters written by his grandfather, Parley Brown, from New York to his wife a few days before the battle; these have been preserved in the family as souvenirs, and are deemed conclusive proof of their identity.

William died in hospital in New York in the early part of the war. Benjamin commanded a company in the Eighth

(Colonel Michael Jackson's) Regiment, and was actively engaged among the patriots of the Revolution. He removed from Leicester to Hartford, N. Y., in 1789, and from thence to Ohio in 1796, where he raised a family of ten children,—six sons and four daughters,—among whom was General John Brown, who died at Athens, Ohio, in 1876, aged ninety years, and the Hon. Archibald G. Brown, still living at that place. He died at Athens in 1821, aged seventy-six years. His sisters, Mary Reed and Ophelia Cable, settled, raised families, and died in Ohio. These Ohio branches of the family have exhibited a high order of talent. Many of them have been distinguished in the professions and on the bench, and have filled creditably many responsible and important positions in the army and navy.

In 1780, Daniel was drafted for six months when seventeen years of age, and served his time. Worn out and impoverished by the long struggle, the country's independence gained at the expense of their own, the same spirit that had animated the family through the war led them to seek homes in a new country where their labor would meet a more adequate reward than their own bleak New England hills would permit.

In 1785, Daniel went out as a pioneer and settled in Hartford, N. Y., where six other members of the family soon followed. He is believed to be the fifth settler within the present boundaries of the town. He located at what is now the south village, and erected there the first grist-mill and tannery in the town. He was a genial, liberal, and public-spirited man, was not ambitious for office, but in the military line acquired the rank of major. He was born Dec. 17, 1761, was married to Janet Moore, March 4, 1795, and died at Hartford, June 12, 1826, in the sixty-fifth year of his age, leaving nine children,—five sons and four daughters. His wife was born at Coleraine, N. H., April 6, 1775, and died at Hartford, May 12, 1869, aged ninety-four. She was a noble Christian woman, whose life is worthy of imitation; her virtues are still fresh in the minds of many who knew her.

Lewis, the oldest son, was born at Hartford, N. Y., April 2, 1798. He was a capable man and a bachelor. He died at Milwaukee, Wis., Sept. 1, 1842, in the forty-fifth year of his age.

Daniel M. was born July 29, 1800. He married Olive S. Higby, daughter of Amby and Juliana Higby. He was a farmer and practical land surveyor. He represented his town in the board of supervisors, and was popular with the people. He rose by grade to the command of the One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Regiment of Infantry, was a spirited officer, and an energetic man. He died Aug. 7, 1858, on the farm long occupied by his father.

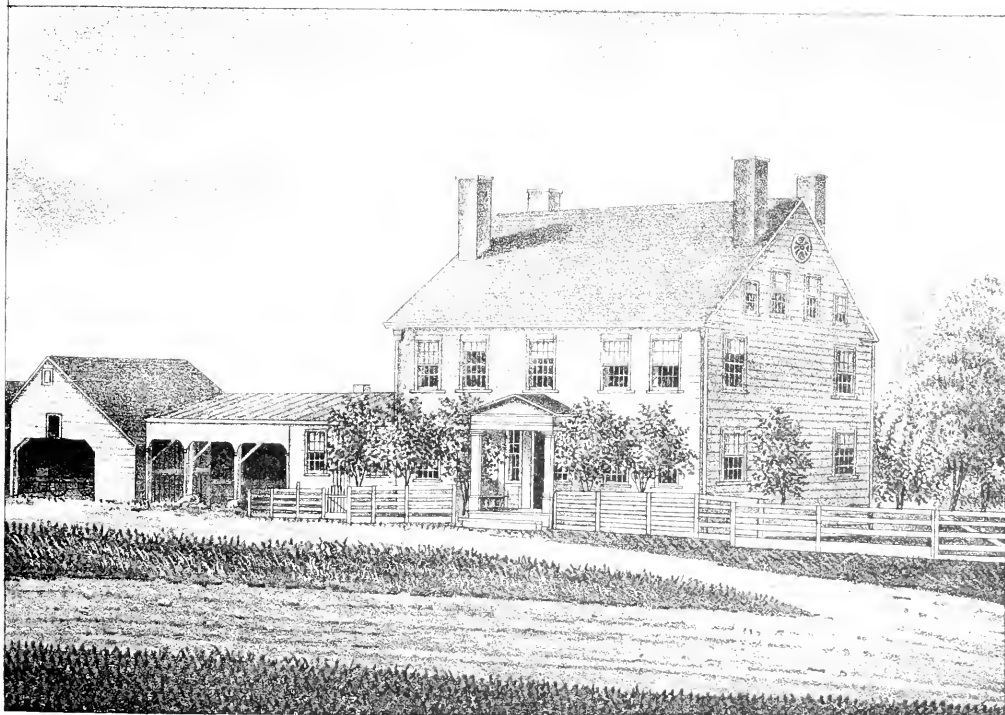
Benjamin F. was born May 2, 1808, and spent his life in the ministry; he was zealous and enthusiastic in his calling. He died in northern New York, Dec. 27, 1867, in the sixtieth year of his age, leaving four sons and two daughters. Three of his sons are in the ministry.

William W. was born Aug. 11, 1815. He removed to Wisconsin while it was a Territory, and settled in Milwaukee in 1838. He was enterprising, engaged in large business transactions, and was identified with the early history of the city. He represented that city in the State Legisla-



PHOTO BY J. BASS FOR THE EDWARDS N.Y.

HARVEY BROWN.



RESIDENCE OF HARVEY BROWN, SOUTH HARTFORD, N.Y.

LITH BY L. H. EVERTS & CO PHILA PA



ture, and held offices of much political importance. He had splendid opportunities, but they were sadly neglected.

Warren H. was born March 27, 1822. He graduated at Union College with honor, practiced law in his native town, was for many years an acting magistrate, and clerk of the board of supervisors. He was an honest, capable man, and enjoyed the full confidence of the people. He married the widow of the late Rev. David Bullion, and daughter of Thomas Green. He died, January 20, 1873, when all his earthly prospects seemed highly flattering, leaving two children who did not long survive him.

Lucinda M. was born Sept. 17, 1805; married David Austin; has two sons and one daughter. She possesses strong intellectual powers, with a well-disciplined mind, and is forward in every Christian enterprise. Resides at Port Byron, N. Y.

Evelina was born in May, 1802; married Mason Hulet, and resides in Granville, N. Y. She is an exemplary Christian woman.

Laura Ann was born April 12, 1810; died Nov. 26, 1866. She was unmarried, an exemplary woman, and devoted her life to the care of her aged mother.

Mary C. was born July 28, 1812; married Harrison Root; resides at Weedsport, N. Y.; has three sons and two daughters; is amiable, learned, and wise, and an exemplary Christian.

Elizabeth, daughter of John Brown, was born Dec. 16, 1754; married Asabel Hodge, who distinguished himself as an officer by daring and successful feats of valor during the war; died at Hartford, N. Y., Sept. 4, 1799, aged forty-five years; she left no issue.

Sarah was born Nov. 23, 1750; married Gad Chapin, and died at Hartford about September, 1799, aged forty-nine years, leaving four sons and two daughters. Several of her descendants reside in Whitehall, N. Y., and many in western New York.

Azulah married Saddler; Dorothy married Isaac Wilson; Lydia married Edward Hall; Mary married Daniel Reed; Rebecca married Isaac Southgate; Hannah married Frederick Baylies; Lucy married Sparrowhawk, for her second husband Whipple, and then Sanger; and Opphia married Jonathan Cable. One daughter married John White. Their descendants are numerous and widely scattered, but so far as known inherit the strong family traits of character and reflect no dishonor upon their ancestors.

Caleb Brown, his father, was born at Leicester, Mass., Feb. 16, 1760. While his brothers fought the battles of his country, to him was assigned the no less urgent and filial duty of providing for his aged father, who was so crippled by exposure in the French war as to unfit him for business pursuits; to pay the burdensome taxes imposed on his father, and to supply their quota of clothing and blankets for the soldiers in service. He often remarked that the necessity of the times imposed greater hardships and denials upon those who remained at home than the soldiers were subjected to. All that could be raised on the farm or acquired by manly toil and self-denial, he said, was wholly inadequate to pay for substitution and taxes, and to meet the requisitions of the government. The contest of arms was over, but the credit of the government was destroyed,

and the family's means greatly impaired, with but little hope of retrieving them by a human struggle with an unpropitious soil. In 1786, with no capital but a sound body and resolute will, he traced the footsteps of his brother Daniel to Hartford, N. Y., and commenced an energetic contest with the wilds of nature. He located at what is now the south village. He was public-spirited in opening roads, building bridges, erecting churches, and organizing schools. He opened a store in 1795, and a hotel in 1796; he soon after built a saw-mill, and in 1802 erected the house which has been kept as a hotel by him and his son for seventy-five years. In civil life he held some minor county offices, and in the military line held the commission of colonel. In 1795 he married Abigail, the widow of Elisha Maynard, and daughter of Wm. Whitney, of Templeton, Mass., a Christian woman of great force of character, who died Aug. 28, 1816, aged eighty-two years. He had two daughters and a son that survived him. He died at Hartford, Jan. 30, 1837, aged seventy-seven years.

Caleb Brown was reared under the home influence of Christian parents; honesty and conscientiousness were leading traits in his character; his perceptive faculties were large, his judgment of men quickly formed with almost unerring accuracy, and was seldom changed. His habits were unexceptionable, and his character was above reproach,—a family inheritance.

Rosamond, his oldest daughter, was born March 31, 1798. She married Charles Webster. She was an amiable woman, with a cultivated mind, and was endeared to all who knew her. She died April 22, 1866. She had no children.

Vesta was born Dec. 27, 1799; she married Israel McConnell, by whom she had five children, and resides in Wisconsin, where she moved in 1852. She is a noble, model woman, endowed by nature with rare qualities, and is an honor to her sex. Horace, her eldest son, died with cholera at Council Bluffs, on his route to California, in 1849. Edward was drowned in Lake Okauchee, Wis., about 1858. Albert resides in Wisconsin, is married, and has three sons. Louisa E. married Wm. H. Powell; she resides in Camden, N. J.; she has but one child,—a daughter,—who married A. D. Hatch, and she has one son named Wm. H. Rosamond B. married Homer H. Hurd, by whom she had four children; she removed to Colorado Springs, Col., 1872; her oldest son, Albert, died there in March, 1873, and her son Mack, in June, 1871. Susie married Joseph B. Donivan, and resides there, as does Rosa, who is unmarried.

Harvey Brown, son of Colonel Caleb Brown, was born at Hartford, N. Y., July 23, 1804. His education was acquired at the district school, where he ranked first in his class in the studies there taught. At eighteen years of age he taught a district school, and made teaching his business during the winter for several years. At twenty-two he was employed for a season as civil engineer in constructing the eastern division of the Morris Canal across the State of New Jersey, and since that time has made land surveying a branch of his business.

He has held various offices of honor and trust. He has been president of the county agricultural society; was for three years vice-president of the county Bible society; was

for four years from 1848 superintendent of repairs on the Champlain Canal at a period when public plunder was not the end sought, and when the faithful discharge of a public trust was the rule and not the exception. He was for fifteen years superintendent of the poor of the county. His long continuance in the office enabled him to discover defects in the poor-law, and he had the satisfaction of seeing it amended, embracing several important sections recommended by him as superintendent in his official annual reports. By his persistent efforts the board of supervisors adopted the provisions of the Livingston county poor-law, which corrected serious and growing abuses, and largely reduced the expenses for the support of the temporary poor.

While an incumbent of the office he recommended and procured the passage of a law making the office a salaried office, and fixing the salary at about one-half the former allowance; believing the tendency would be to keep the management of the institution in the hands of officers not influenced by pecuniary considerations.

He is a bachelor, and resides in the house in which he was born and has continuously lived (a sketch of which accom-

panies this work); is plain and unostentatious in manners, frugal but generous, and free from all degrading habits, as well as from the common and offensive ones which are tolerated in good society. Positive in character, he acts with decision; with a well-balanced mind and healthy organization, he plans cautiously but with judgment, and executes with energy. From early manhood he has made the traffic in cattle, sheep, and wool a leading business, generally with satisfactory results; but too much confidence in parties unworthy of it has led him to give credit to them, which has materially lessened the earnings of a long and active business life. Farming has long been his legitimate business, and the improvement of his flock of fine woolen sheep an important branch of it.

For many years he has been intimately identified with the business interests of leading financial institutions of the State. The severe ordeal through which all these institutions have lately passed, and the perfect wreck of many, forcibly illustrate by what a feeble tenure we hold earthly possessions, and admonish us to heed the injunction "to lay up treasures where moth and rust do not corrupt, and where thieves do not break through and steal."

# HEBRON.

## SITUATION AND NATURAL FEATURES.

THE town is nearly central upon the eastern border of the county, and is bounded on the north by Hartford and Granville, east by the State of Vermont, south by Salem, west by Argyle and Hartford. It contains thirty-two thousand six hundred and fifty-three acres, or about fifty-one square miles. A broad mountain range extends through the centre, occupying nearly one-half of its entire surface, and a series of high hills extends through the eastern and western sections. The summits of the highlands are three hundred to five hundred feet above the valleys, and are mostly covered with forests. The ranges of hills are separated by the valleys of Black creek and its principal western branch. In the hilly regions is considerable rocky land, not tillable. The surface of the town is mostly drained to the south and southwest. In the northwest part of the town, in connection with a portion of Hartford, are the highlands that divide the waters of the Pawlet valley from those of the Black creek valley, and also the valley of the Moses Kill. In this section rise the rivulets which form the western branch of the Black creek, and others also, that, bearing easterly and then south, form the Black creek itself, which drains all the eastern and southern portion of the town, and unites with the other branch at West Hebron.

## PATENTS.

The town of Hebron was partly embraced in patents of two thousand acres each, granted to commissioned officers, and also in lots of two hundred acres each to non-commissioned officers, and fifty acres each to privates who were engaged in the French war. These grants were made mostly to the Highland Scotch 77th Regiment of foot, which had served in America seven years. Their term of service having expired, they were discharged in New York city. Some returned to Scotland, others scattered about the country.

When the king's proclamation, entitling every soldier to a tract of land, was published, those that remained in the country applied for their rights, and several of them, after some years, thus became re-united as neighbors in Hebron, and along Indian river, about the year 1774-75.

What is known as the Campbell patent was first granted to Lieutenant Nathaniel McCulloch, and by him sold to Duncane Campbell, June 11, 1765. In 1771 one-half, or one thousand acres, was sold by Campbell. The following is an extract from the original contract:

*Articles of agreement made July 9, 1771, between Duncane Campbell, on the first part, and Robt. Wilson and John Hamilton on the second part.*—Article 1. Duncane Campbell engages and doth bind himself, his heirs, etc., to give a good and sufficient deed to Robert Wilson and John Hamilton, their executors, etc., on or before the 10th day

of May next, for one thousand acres of land in Albany county and province of New York, off the east side of Hudson river, and of the east end of a tract of land granted to Lieutenant Nathaniel McCulloch, and afterward conveyed to Duncane Campbell.

The consideration was four hundred pounds. The deed was made June 9, 1773.

The other one thousand acres was confiscated by the State on account of the treason of Campbell. What is known as Kempe's patent was granted to John Tabor Kempe May 3, 1764. The tract contained ten thousand two hundred acres. Kempe succeeded his father as attorney-general of the province of New York in 1758. His property was confiscated in 1777. He returned to England. Munro's patent, containing two thousand acres, was granted Aug. 23, 1764. The other patents covering this town, and granted about the same time, were the Isaac De Forest, Lintott's, Blandell's, Marquis De Conti, Farrant, Sheriff, and Williams.

## EARLY SETTLEMENT.

The first settlement in the town was made about the year 1769-70 by David Whedon, John Hamilton, and Robert Crighton. Whedon located on the farm now owned by Silas Boynton; Hamilton, on the farm that Joseph Crosier now lives on; and Crighton, on the farm now owned by his son, Thomas White. In 1771, Robert Wilson and Captain John Hamilton purchased one-half or one thousand acres of the Campbell patent, which now lies between the old turnpike and Chamberlain's mills. In 1772, John and Joseph Hamilton, Robert, Thomas, James, and John Wilson, and David Hopkins, moved from Rhode Island and settled on this tract. Amos and Samuel Tyrrell moved from Connecticut the same year and settled on and held by possession an unoccupied tract of about four hundred acres of land, lying between the De Conti and Farrant patents. This tract they sold out to other settlers, giving quitclaim deeds. Amos moved to Oswego county; Samuel died on his homestead. Mrs. Winne, of Salem, a granddaughter, is the only descendant living in the county. When Burgoyne's army was going through the county, Samuel Tyrrell started to join the forces of General Schuyler, and arrived at Joseph Hamilton's house about breakfast-time. Here he found that the family had fled in such haste that they had left their breakfast untasted. Mr. Tyrrell sat down, ate his breakfast quietly, and then went on. The high hills divided the early settlers into several neighborhoods, having but little intercourse with each other. The northern and eastern parts were settled by families from New England, and the southern and western parts by Protestant Scotch and Irish belonging to the Associate and Associate Reformed Presbyterian church, who

came to this country at that early day in order to worship according to their belief without the fear of persecution.

An application from Charlotte county to be allowed the privilege of electing a representative to the colonial Assembly, presented to the Assembly in January, 1775, was signed by the following citizens of Hebron: Robert Creighton, James Lytle, Samuel Cressett, Isaac Lytle, James Wilson, Alexander Webster, George McKnight, Robert, Adam, David, and John Getty, John Creighton, David Whedon, Robert Wilson, John Hamilton, Josiah Parish, James Wilson, David Hopkins, and David Wilson.

The following, copied from the original, will be found an interesting reminiscence of early days:

Received sundry certificates signed by David Hopkins, judge for Washington county, setting forth that on account of the war the following persons were obliged to quit their farms containing the number of acres set opposite their respective names, viz.:

Robert and Thomas Wilson (127½ each).....	255
John Hamilton.....	125
David Wilson.....	115
Thomas Wilson.....	37
James Wilson.....	115
Sundry certificates of same import signed by Alexander Webster, judge for same county.....	150
Asa Wilson.....	40
	897

In patent granted Nathaniel McCulloch, Albany county, 5d May, 1766.

Solomon Wade.....	150
David Whedon.....	150
John Peck.....	93
Jonathan Barber.....	60
	453

In patent granted Peter DeConti for 2000 acres land in Albany county, 5th September, 1764.

And I hereby certify that the above mentioned persons are thereby discharged from paying all parts of future quitrents for the quantity of acres specified opposite their respective names.

PETER CURTISS, *State Auditor.*

Oct. 3, 1788.

Thomas, Joshua, and Clark Rogers, "three brothers," emigrated from the town of Hancock, Mass., in the year 1787. They settled on farms adjoining each other, just west of what is now called Chamberlain's mills. Thomas, the eldest, had a son Samuel, whose children are as follows: Benjamin is living on the Andrew Foster farm; James L. lives in the town of Salem; Thomas lives on the turnpike; Wilson lives in Rupert, Vt.; Charles is living on the homestead of his grandfather, Thomas Rogers. Clark Rogers lived in the town but a few years, then moved to Canada. Asa E. Rogers now owns the farm where he lived. Clark Rogers has no descendants living in this town, and the only one of Joshua is Mrs. James L. Rogers, a granddaughter.

Hon. Alexander Webster came from Scotland about 1772, and settled about three miles north of West Hebron. His children were two daughters and three sons. Nelly, one of the daughters, married Deacon John Steel, and the other, Mary, became Mrs. Garrett Quackenbush. The sons were George, James, and Alexander, Jr. George succeeded to the homestead, which was afterwards occupied by his son, Simon D. Webster. The old house and a portion of the farm is now owned by J. Beattie. Judge Alexander Webster, Sr., was, in his day, the most prominent man

in the town. His house, built at an early period, and still standing, in a beautiful grove, was for those days an elegant mansion. He was State senator from 1777 to 1785 inclusive, and from 1790 to 1793. He was member of Assembly in 1788-89. He was first judge of the court of common pleas in 1786, and was also a supervisor of the town. He died in the year 1810.

James Wilson and Martha, his wife, both born in West Greenwich, R. I., emigrated to Hebron in the year 1772, and settled on lot 18, Campbell's patent. The frame house, which he erected about 1787, is still standing, and occupied by his youngest son, James, Jr., who was born in it in the year 1797.

The family of James and Martha Wilson consisted of seven sons and two daughters. Eli, George, and John I. moved to Port Byron, Cayuga Co., N. Y. Robert moved to Salem, and died there. David lived and died on the homestead. Isaac moved to Geneseo, Ill., and died there. Mr. Wilson held the rank of major in the militia, having been commissioned April 20, 1787.

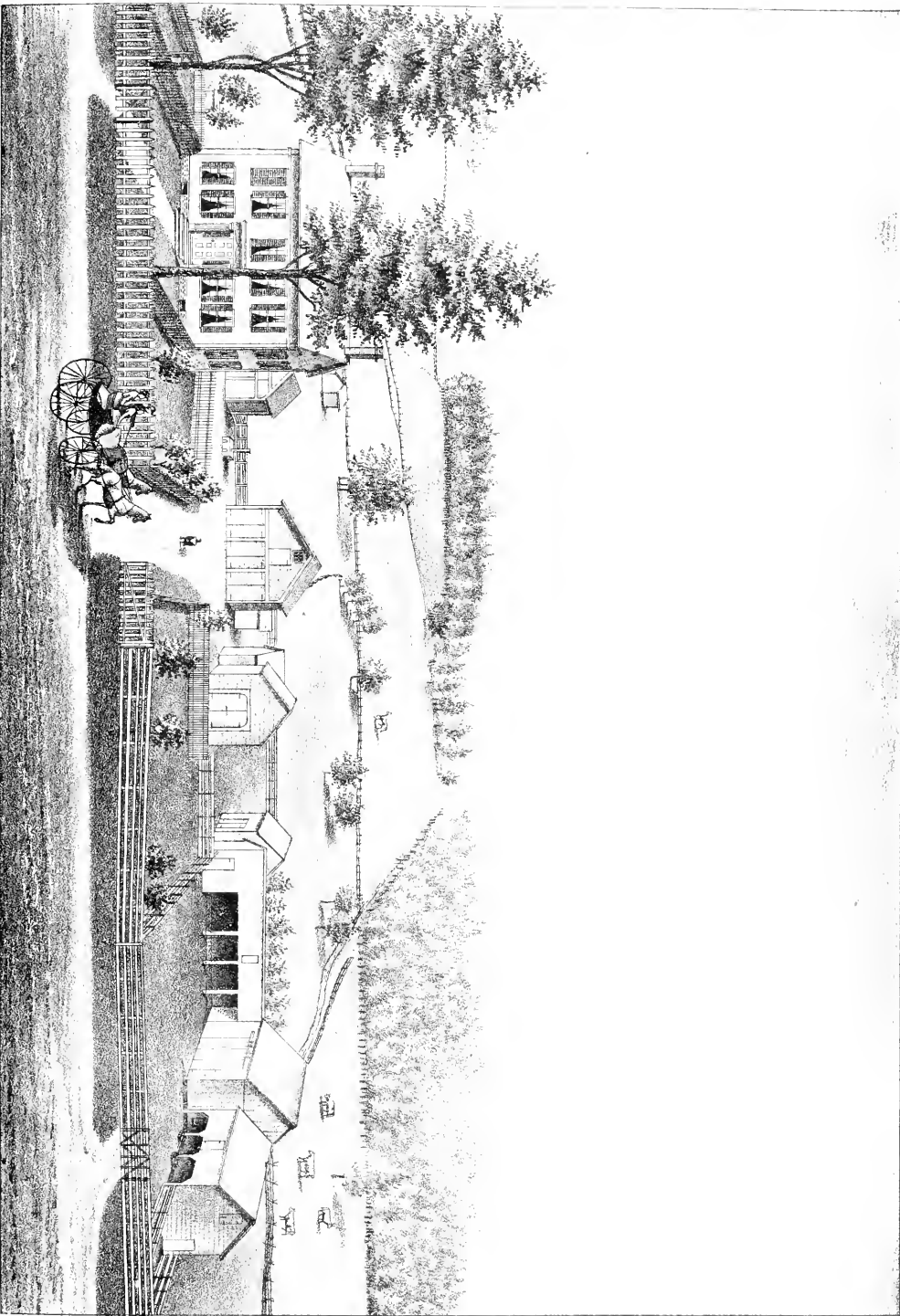
Robert Wilson, with his family, moved from West Greenwich, R. I., in the year 1772, having previously purchased, in company with Captain John Hamilton, one-half of the Campbell patent. He settled on lot 18. His sons were Thomas, Robert, and James. James had three sons: Eli, now living on the farm once owned by his uncle Thomas; Charles lives one mile south of the homestead, and Chester is now living on the homestead. The daughters were Nancy, Jane, and Margaret. Jane married a Mr. Hall. One of their sons, Geo. R. Hall, was a captain in the One Hundred and Twenty-third Regiment New York State Volunteer Infantry; now lives in Iowa.

Jedediah Darrow and family moved from Norwich, Conn., at an early day, and settled on the northeast corner of what was known as Lintott's patent. The children were Jared, Denison, Jedediah, Stephen, Sally, and another daughter, who married and moved to Lewis county. Jared went to Salem, and lived and died there. He weighed about four hundred pounds, and had to go through a door sideways. Dr. Jedediah moved to Auburn, N. Y. Stephen lived and died on a portion of the homestead. Denison lived and died on the homestead. His son Jedediah is the present owner and occupant of the homestead.

Hon. David Hopkins and wife, Hannah (Parrish) Hopkins, emigrated from West Greenwich, R. I., in 1772, in company with others, and settled on the turnpike, on the farm now owned by Silas Boynton. His children were Joel, Ira, Robert, Henry, David, Josiah, Levi, and five daughters (names unknown). Joel settled on a farm about a mile north of his father's place. The judge died in 1813, and is buried in the family burying-ground near the Presbyterian church. After his death his family, except Joel, moved to Cayuga county, near Auburn. David Hopkins, a son of Joel, is now living in Salem. Judge Hopkins was the first clerk of the district of Black Creek, being elected to that position in 1784. He was supervisor of the town at different times. He was also judge of the county court, senator, member of Assembly.

Archibald Woodard, from Dutchess county, moved into Hebron about the time of the Revolution, 1777-80. He





RESIDENCE & FARM OF ARTHUR L. SMITH, HEBRON, WASHINGTON CO. N. Y.



settled on the present place of Henry Welch, Monroe's meadows. Of his children, Daniel settled in Hebron. (He was the Daniel Woodard of old times, and father of Daniel Woodard, now of the bank, Granville, Benjamin settled in Hebron; John and Archibald also. Samuel settled in Granville. Sally became Mrs. Lyman Seaver, of Wisconsin,—still living. Anna, Mrs. Zebulon Kinyon. Polly, Mrs. Hiram Case, of Three Rivers, Mich.

The pioneer Archibald came into Hebron, and worked first six months for a surveyor. He established credit for himself, so that he was able to get started in business by borrowing ten dollars of Nathaniel Webster. He did not use that, however, but repaid the loan afterwards with the same bill.

John Wilson, a ruling elder in the Associate Reformed Presbyterian church, died at the age of nearly one hundred years. This venerable man was an active soldier in the War of the Revolution, and was present at Burgoyne's surrender.

Alexander McClellan, wife, and two sons, came from county Monaghan, Ireland, about the year 1770, landed in Philadelphia, lived there some time, then moved to Schenectady, then to Stillwater, and finally to Hebron, where they made a permanent settlement on lot No. 24. Of the children, Betsey became Mrs. Robert Getty; Jane, Mrs. Hugh Randall; Euphemia, Mrs. Ebenezer Getty; Mary, Mrs. Daniel McDonald. James and William settled in Hebron. The only one of the children of James now living is James McClellan, Jr., now upon his father's homestead, where he was born. This farm once belonged to Benjamin Livingston and James Lytle, the latter owning the principal part.

Andrew Lytle came into Salem at a very early day, and bought for his two sons, James and William, two hundred and fifty acres in Hebron. William built a grist- and saw-mill on a branch of the Black creek that ran through his farm.

James, John, and Robert Getty came from Newry, Ireland, soon after the colony under Dr. Clark settled in Salem. James settled in Salem, where the name is frequent in the early records. John, with his family, moved to Pennsylvania, and founded Gettysburg. Robert moved into Hebron, and settled there permanently. He left four sons, Adam, Robert, John, and David; one daughter, Jane.

Two of the sons of James Getty, of Salem, came into Hebron,—Ebenezer, who settled one mile south of Monroe's meadows, and Robert, a mile northeast of Belcher. The latter afterwards moved to Lansingburg. Of the family of Ebenezer there are now living Mrs. J. S. McClellan, Mrs. J. W. Beatty, and Ebenezer, Jr., who resides upon his father's homestead.

Robert Creighton came from Ireland and settled south of West Hebron. He had a family of one son and five daughters. Sally married William White, and their son, Thomas White, is living on the homestead.

Isaac Brinkerhoff was an early merchant, having a store near his house, about a mile above West Hebron. He was clerk of the Presbyterian church. He removed to Troy in 1805 or 1806.

Isaac Boomer built a saw-mill and a fulling-mill about

1812, on the Beveridge farm. The saw-mill frame is still left.

The Livingston family came from Ireland soon after the colony of Dr. Clark, and first settled in Salem; then moved to Hebron. John, the father, had seven sons and one daughter; one of them was John, Jr. A daughter of his is now living in town, Mrs. Robinson; and a son, James, lives in Argyle. Of the other children of John, Sr., Francis moved to St. Lawrence county, Joseph died in Hebron, Dr. William moved to Essex county, Robert to Lisbon, in St. Lawrence county, Samuel to Ohio, and Benjamin to western New York.

Patrick Wilson came from Ireland, and settled in Salem. His sons, Deacon John, James, and Samuel, settled in Hebron. Of Samuel's children, one daughter was Mrs. Archibald Sill, of Hartford. A grandson of John lives on the homestead. J. McWilson, merchant of West Hebron, is also a grandson.

David Whedon and Ansel Whedon were early settlers of Hebron; the former afterwards moved to Oberlin, Ohio, and the latter to Pawlet, Vt. A grandson of one is now a teacher in the academy at Pawlet. A son of David is a lawyer at Salt Lake City. David Whedon's son, David, Jr., was the first child born in town, 1771. There were only two other families in town then, Garret Quackenbush and John Creighton.

Peter Button is said to have been the first school-teacher in Hebron.

James Bassett built a saw-mill, on the stream below Chamberlain's mills, in 1829. A saw-mill was built across the creek, in 1811, by a man named Rogers. The same machinery then used is now in the present mill. It was brought from Greenwich in 1811, and had then been in use some twenty years.

A carding-mill was built on the stream in 1822. Mr. Dasset bought the property, and continued to run it to 1850, when he took out the machinery and put in one run of stone to grind feed. He sold out to Hon. S. E. Spoor in 1860. The latter now runs a saw-mill, flax-mill, and feed-mill.

Mr. Spoor is a public-spirited citizen, and we are indebted to him for many items of town history, and for much assistance in securing other valuable information. He is mentioned in another place.

William Porter came from Ireland at an early day, and settled on the turnpike near the Methodist Episcopal church. He bought four hundred acres of land in that vicinity. He kept a store, became wealthy, built a fine mansion for those days at a cost of ten thousand dollars, and was appointed associate judge of the county. Edward, the youngest son, died on the homestead; George moved to Wisconsin; Robert is a physician in Michigan, and William removed to Jordan.

John McDonald was a member of Assembly in 1832, William Townsend in 1831, and P. H. Near in 1860.

John Munson came from Connecticut and settled on the Lintott's patent, buying one thousand acres, or half of the patent. His house was located on the road leading to Salem, and on the southwest corner of his land. He had three sons. Nathaniel lived and died on the old homestead; John, Jr., and one killed, were the other two.

This pioneer family endured much of the dangers and exigencies of border warfare. To avoid the scouts of Burgoyne, they had to flee to a hemlock swamp on the farm. After Baum's defeat at Bennington, they were somewhat relieved from danger.

Joel, a son of Nathaniel, lives on the place of his father.

Colonel William Root, so called from his command of militia, kept the first tavern in Hebron, on the turnpike. He built the house, and kept the post-office. His place, one of considerable resort, was a well-known stopping-place half-way between Salem and Granville.

His father, Major Root, kept a tavern at a very early day on the same turnpike, near the Salem line.

The well-known *Jim* Hopkins, from Pawlet, kept tavern north of Nelson's. He died in 1830, at the age of eighty-two.

Sylvester E. Spoor was born in the town of Hebron, in the year 1814, on the farm now owned by E. G. Wilson. He was educated in the common schools, and also took a scientific course at the Rensselaer Institute, now the Troy Polytechnic. He spent some years in the southern States. Returning to Hebron, he followed farming and building. He was supervisor in 1858-59, and member of Assembly in 1865. He moved to his present location seventeen years ago. In 1873, as contractor, he built for the State several dams on the upper waters of the Black creek, near Sand Lake. Eunice Tyrrell, a pensioner of 1840, given elsewhere, was the wife of Samuel Tyrrell, whose name appears upon the old tax-list, and a great-aunt of Mr. Spoor. James Wilson, grandfather of Mrs. Spoor, was a soldier of the Revolution, at Crown Point and elsewhere.

Mr. William McClellan was born in the town of Mickle-mox, parish of Battle, Scotland, in 1755. In June, 1774, his father, Robert McClellan, with six children, set sail for America in the ship "Golden Rule." After a passage of three months and eleven days they landed in New York. They went from there to Albany, thence to Manchester, New Hampshire. From there they came across the Green mountains to Brumley. They were four days going fourteen miles. No wheeled carriage had before crossed the mountains at that point. From Brumley they went to Springfield and lived there about ten years. Then, in 1781, they came to Black Creek, now Hebron, and, after their long travels, reached a permanent resting-place. The father, mother, and part of the family settled in Salem; the father dying in 1789 and the mother in 1799. Of the children of Robert, John settled in Cambridge; one daughter became Mrs. Colen Maxwell; another Mrs. John Hall, of Argyle; another Mrs. Rev. John Cree, and after his death she married John Moodie; Robert, Jr., died in Hebron.

William McClellan, of Hebron, spoken of at the beginning of this notice, had four sons,—Robert, James, John, and William; four daughters,—Mrs. Dr. Alexander Bullions, of Cambridge, Mrs. Alexander McGeech, of Argyle, Mrs. Jonathan Morey, of Stillwater, Mrs. Daniel Morey, of Stillwater. Of the children of John, William J. McClellan is living on the old Hebron homestead.

James Cummings, originally from Scotland, came to Hebron from Cambridge about 1800, and settled on lot 15 of the Kempe patent.

Dr. David Long was an early merchant in town. He removed to the Holland purchase, western New York.

Andrew Beveridge, born in Fifeshire, Scotland, in 1752, came to America in 1774, landing at Marblehead, Mass. He first located at Cambridge, but finally settled in Hebron, on the farm now occupied by his youngest son, David Beveridge, northwest corner of lot 4, Kempe's patent. His children were eight sons and two daughters. George, the oldest, settled in Greenwich; Thomas in Hebron; James in Greenwich; Alexander in Hebron; John in Jackson; Andrew in Illinois; Matthew in Hebron; David in Hebron. George, who settled in Greenwich, afterwards moved to Illinois, and his son, born in 1824,—John L.,—was the recent governor of that State in 1875-76. James H., another son, was treasurer of Illinois at one time. Another son, Andrew M., is a Presbyterian minister of Lansingburg. The governor is a lawyer, and was colonel of the Tenth Illinois Cavalry during the War of 1861-65. The homestead of Matthew Beveridge was on lots 25 and 26 of the Kempe patent, bought of Robert McClellan, and Wm. Beveridge now resides upon it.

An early landed proprietor in town was Mr. Quackenbush, who owned one thousand acres on the northwest side of Black creek, joining Robert Qua.

John R. Nelson emigrated from Ireland to America at an early day, and settled first in Argyle. Soon after he moved to Salem, and in 1791 to Hebron, buying lot 26, Kempe's patent. He married Jane McCarter, of Salem. Of his children, John J. died in Hebron on the old homestead; Samuel was educated at Salem Academy, and became the distinguished judge of the United States Supreme Court; Hannah married James McClellan; and Polly became Mrs. Luther Cathcart, of Pawlet.

Wait Hatch, from the Granville family of that name, moved into Hebron about 1800, and settled two and a half miles southeast from North Hebron.

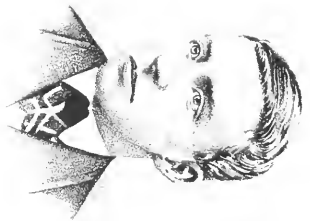
The following document, showing early names, was procured through the efforts of Hon. S. E. Spoor; it is the property of Chester H. Wilson. It is the fragment of "a tax-list for the district of Black creek in the county of Charlotte," and though it lacks a date, yet this title proves it to have been made out before 1786, probably as early as 1780, or earlier, judging from the names appearing in it, and from the amount figured out not only in money, but in wheat.

The pupils in the public schools of Hebron at the present time may find it a matter of excellent arithmetical practice to ascertain from this list the rate of the tax per pound, the amount of each individual's tax in money, and also in wheat, and to show how the final fraction of a quart is expressed in ninths, as the figures are copied from a document some portions of which are nearly erased.

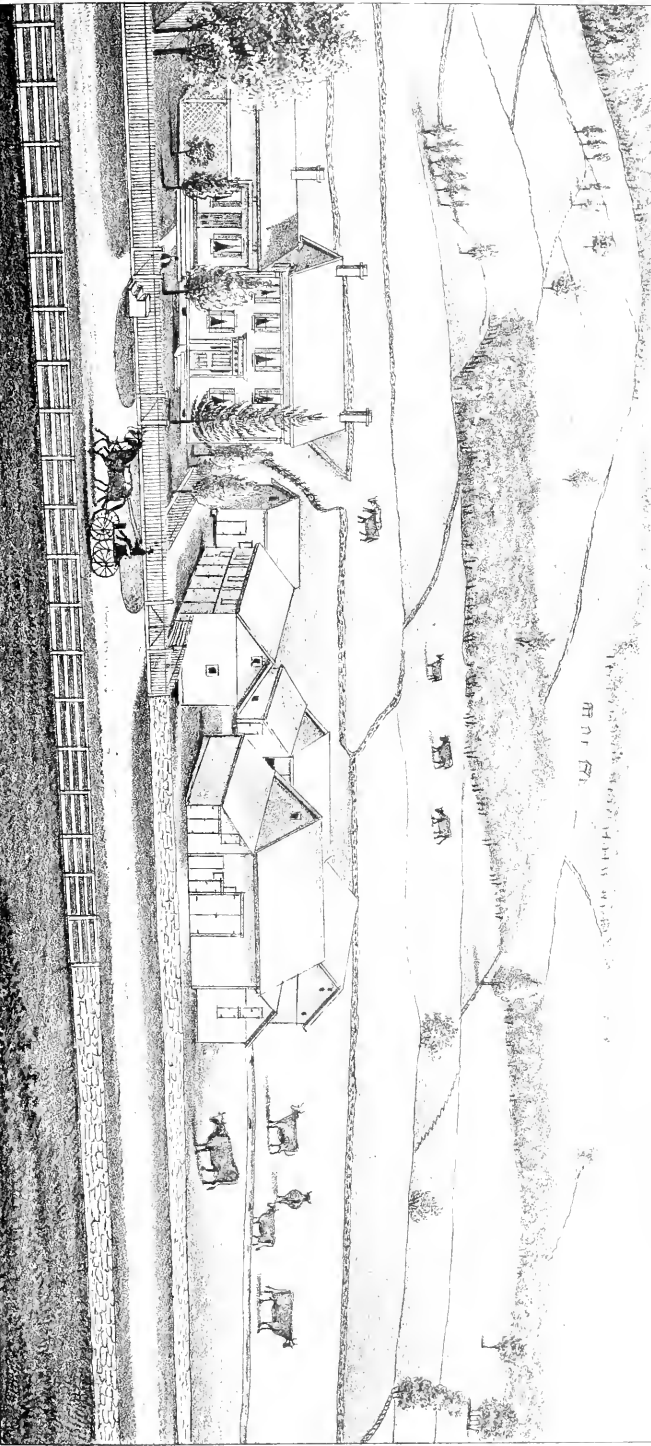
	Real Estate.		Personal Estate.		Tax Assess.			Amount in Wheat.		
	£	s.	£	s.	£	s.	d.	bu.	pk.	qt.
James Mills.....	62	8	17	00	0	11	63	1	3	5 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>
James Albsh.....	17	12	26	00	0	12	31	2	0	1 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>
Amos Gears.....	23	16	11	00	0	5	73	0	3	6
Wm. Hamilton.....	13	12	23	10	0	6	24	1	0	1
George Fowler.....	40	00	00	00	0	6	8	1	0	2 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>
Alexander Gamble.....	62	00	25	00	0	14	6	2	1	5 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>
Samuel Gamble.....	00	00	4	00	0	0	8	0	0	2 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>
Robert Getty.....	47	4	50	10	0	17	6	2	3	5 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>
John Getty.....	47	4	21	00	0	11	4	1	3	4 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>



JOHN Mc CONNELL



JOHN T Mc CONNELL





	Real Estate.	Personal Estate.	Tax Assessed.	Amount on Which.	Ln. Ft. Ct.
	¢ s.	¢ s.	¢ s.	¢ s.	
David Getty.....	45 4	19 00	0 10 14	1 2 7	
Adam Getty.....	32 16	28 00	0 11 9	1 3 7	
Samuel Cressett.....	51 12	42 15	0 16 9	2 3 1	
Alexander Webster.....	105 8	48 00	0 5 6	1 1 0	
George McKnight.....	60 00	40 10	0 16 9	2 3 1	
John Munson, Sr.....	110 00	32 00	1 3 8	3 3 6	
John Munson, Jr.....	32 16	33 00	0 10 14	1 2 7	
Nathaniel Munson.....	31 4	27 5	0 9 9	1 2 7	
Joseph Parish, Sr.....	95 00	76 5	1 8 6	3 0 1	
Joseph Parish, Jr.....	20 00	25 00	0 7 7	1 1 4	
Daniel Wheldon.....	51 4	33 00	0 11 0	2 1 2	
Joseph Hamilton.....	30 16	25 00	0 10 11	1 3 2	
Wm. Clark.....	31 4	26 00	0 9 6	1 2 2	
David Colton.....	11 00	15 00	0 4 10	0 3 1	
Solomon Wade.....	42 16	16 00	0 9 9	1 2 4	
David Wilson.....	62 00	40 00	0 17 00	2 3 2	
John Wilson.....	60 00	56 15	0 19 5	3 1 0	
Elias Wilcox.....	00 00	1 00	0 00 8	0 0 2	
Reuben Smith.....	10 00	4 00	0 2 4	0 1 4	
Jared Wilcox.....	13 4	00 00	0 2 9	0 1 4	
Mr. Foster.....	20 00	30 00	0 8 4	1 1 4	
Jonathan Cluff.....	23 16	14 00	0 6 3	1 0 1	
James Lytle.....	46 00	33 00	0 13 2	2 0 7	
John Dick.....	26 00	6 00	0 5 5	0 3 3	
Jonathan Harvey.....	31 00	17 00	0 8 00	1 1 2	
Wm. Lytle.....	00 00	27 00	0 4 6	0 3 0	
Samuel Hopkins.....	15 00	00 00	0 2 6	0 1 3	
Wm. Smith.....	47 12	00 00	0 7 11	1 1 2	
Robert Lytle.....	18 00	00 00	0 8 00	1 1 2	
James Stewart.....	26 00	00 00	0 1 4	0 2 7	
John Peck.....	86 00	91 15	1 9 6	0 0 0	
Aaron Osmond.....	28 00	15 00	0 7 8	0 0 0	
David Wheldon.....	76 00	00 00	0 12 8	0 0 0	
David Hopkins, Sr.....	45 00	49 00	0 16 2	0 0 0	
John Hamilton.....	40 00	32 00	0 12 00	0 0 0	
James Wilson.....	64 00	60 00	1 00 8	0 0 0	
Samuel Tyrrell.....	24 00	27 00	0 4 3	0 0 0	
Ezra Tyrrell.....	27 00	33 00	0 10 00	0 0 0	
Wm. Tyrrell.....	16 00	14 00	0 5 00	0 0 0	
Benj. Whittemore.....	20 00	28 00	0 10 8	0 0 0	
Robert Wilson.....	60 00	79 00	1 3 2	0 0 0	
Matthew Dickinson.....	20 00	8 00	0 4 8	0 0 0	
Elisha Morchouse.....	20 00	18 00	0 6 4	0 0 0	
Hugh Ross.....	12 16	15 00	0 18 3	0 0 0	
David Gibbs.....	20 00	32 00	0 8 8	0 0 0	
John Shepard.....	52 16	58 00	0 18 5	0 0 0	
Thomas Bellows.....	20 00	22 00	0 7 00	0 0 0	
John Ray.....	20 00	4 00	0 4 00	0 0 0	
Asa Kinney.....	49 12	25 10	0 12 4	0 0 0	
David Hopkins, Jr.....	11 00	29 00	0 12 2	0 0 0	
Aaron Gibbs.....	27 00	23 00	0 8 4	1 1 3	
John Shepherd, Jr.....	25 10	26 00	0 8 7	1 1 3	
Darius Gibbs.....	24 16	14 10	0 6 6	1 0 3	
Mr. Cutler.....	24 16	26 10	0 8 6	1 1 3	
Thomas Osmond.....	64 00	65 10	1 1 7	3 2 3	
Peter Wilson.....	24 00	16 10	0 6 9	1 0 4	
John McDonald.....	19 00	20 00	0 7 11	1 1 2	
John Duncan.....	28 00	18 00	0 7 8	1 1 1	
Nathan Smith.....	36 00	34 00	0 11 8	1 3 6	
Nathaniel Robinson.....	22 00	4 00	0 4 5	0 2 7	
Nathan Cummings.....	10 00	4 00	0 7 4	1 0 7	
Philip Case.....	28 00	20 15	0 6 9	1 1 3	
Timothy Case.....	28 00	8 00	0 8 0	0 3 3	
Abraham Case.....	20 00	6 00	0 4 1	0 2 6	
Norman McLeod.....	25 12	28 10	0 10 10	1 3 1	
David Stewart.....	17 12	25 00	0 12 1	2 0 6	
John White.....	63 12	33 5	0 16 2	2 2 6	
Isaac Lytle.....	116 00	63 10	1 9 10	5 0 0	
Guile Wilson.....	20 00	4 00	0 4 00	0 2 5	

CIVIL HISTORY.

This section of country was first known as the district of Black Creek, and the records of the annual meetings commence with the year 1784, while the town dates its existence from 1786. It derives its name from Hebron, Conn.

The following minutes of the first meeting, notes, and list of officers, are taken from the books of the town clerk's office:

1784.—The following are the proceedings of a town-meeting, held on the 3d day of May, 1784, for the *District of Black Creek*. First made choice of Capt. Warham Gibbs, moderator; David Hopkins, town clerk; Warham Gibbs, Samuel Cressett, supervisors; Thomas Bellows, constable; Capt. Nathan Smith, Capt. John Shepard, Esq.,

Samuel Cressett, town assessors; James Lytle, James McCollum, Jedediah Parrah, commissioners for laying out highways; James Lytle, David Gibbs, Guile Wilson, Nathan Robinson, Ephraim Dewey, John Nelson, Warham Gibbs, John Post, David Wilson, Amos Terrel, David Getty, James Wilson, Azariah Cross, pathmasters; Nathan Smith, John Shepard, Samuel Cressett, overseers of the poor; John Getty, Aaron Smith, Rob't Wilson, fence-viewers.

Voted, that swine shall be free commoners, yoked and ringed.

*Supervisors*.—Warham Gibbs, 1784; Samuel Cressett, 1784; Capt. John Hamilton, 1785; Capt. Nathan Smith, 1785; Alexander Webster, Esq., 1786; Capt. John Hamilton, 1786; Alexander Webster, 1787-90; John Hamilton, 1790; Alexander Webster, 1791-92; Dr. David Long, 1793-1800; William Livingston, 1801-3; Henry Mattison, 1804-7; David Hopkins, 1808; Henry Mattison, 1809-12; Daniel McDonald, 1813; Henry Mattison, 1814; William Townsend, 1815; Geo. Webster, 1816; William Townsend, 1817-21; Foster Foot, 1822; John McDonald, 1823-25; William Townsend, 1826-30; Henry Bull, 1831-33; Israel McConnell, 1834-36; Simeon D. Webster, 1837-40; Isaac Wilson, 1841; John Armitage, 1842-43; John Brown, Jr., 1844; Simeon D. Webster, 1845-46; John Brown, 1847; William J. Boekes, 1848-49; Geo. W. White, 1850-51; John Armitage, 1852; S. D. Webster, 1853; William Case, 1854; Almon C. Wood, 1855; Stephen M. Ingersoll, 1856; S. D. Webster, 1857; S. E. Spoor, 1858-59; David Johnson, 1860; William Armstrong, 1861-62; N. Reynolds, 1863-67; John M. Rea, 1868-70; John Brown, 1871; W. J. McClellan, 1872-73; Chester L. Getty, 1874-75; Geo. Rea, 1876-77; Richard H. Durham, 1878.

*Town Clerks*.—David Hopkins, 1784-85; William Shepard, 1786-87; William McClellan, 1788 to 1809, inclusive; William Townsend, 1810-12; William McClellan, 1813; William Townsend, 1814; W. Livingston, 1815; William McClellan, 1816-17; Robert McClellan (2d), 1818; John H. Northrup, 1819 to 1830, inclusive; Simeon D. Webster, 1831-34; David Martin, 1835-36; William B. Blivin, 1837; John Armitage, 1838-40; Charles Webster, 1841-43; John J. Nelson, 1844; John Armitage, 1845; James Hewitt, 1846-47; Franklin Day, 1848; J. McKnight, 1849; Eli Wilson, 1850; James B. Wilson, 1851; L. Smith, 1852-53; George Rea, 1854; Henry McFadden, 1855; James B. Wilson, 1856; John Shaw, 1857-58; George Rea, 1859; Albert W. Cary, 1860-62; Franklin H. Smith, 1863-64; James Barkley, 1865; James R. Munson, 1866-67; F. H. Smith, 1868-69; H. McIntyre, 1870; Leander Cole, 1871-73; George D. McKnight, 1874-75; J. R. Manson, 1876-77; James McCloy, 1878.

*Justices of the Peace*.—Samuel Cressett, 1786; Henry Mattison, 1817; Phineas Hitchcock, 1817; Nathan Smith, 1817; Alex. Cruikshank, 1817; Hugh Cruikshank, 1830; John Button, 1831; Samuel Livingston, 1832; Alfred Ward, 1833; Wm. Armstrong, 1834; James Getty (2d), 1835; Samuel Livingston, 1836; John Button, 1836; Geo. W. White, 1837; Gilbert Hard, 1837; And. Foster, 1838; Wm. Dorr, 1838; James Reid, 1839; Isaac Wil-

son, 1839; James Reid, 1840; George W. White, 1841; Andrew Foster, 1842; John Tiplady, 1843; Joseph Crosier, 1844; Almon C. Wood, 1844; John Shaw, 1846; Joseph Crosier, 1847; Abraham Woodard, 1849; George Ashley, 1850; Joseph Crosier, 1851; James McKnight, 1852; George W. White, 1853; John M. Rea, 1854; Thomas Gregory, 1855; Almon C. Wood, 1856; George W. White, 1857; John M. Rea, 1858; E. D. Gilbert, 1859; Jesse Sherman, 1860; James McKnight, 1860; Jesse Sherman, 1861; John M. Rea, 1862; Sylvester E. Spoor, 1863; David Seely, 1863-64; Jesse Sherman, 1865; John M. Rea, 1866; James McKnight, 1866; J. S. McFarland, 1867; James McKnight, Whedon Smith, 1868; Justin Boebe, 1869; James McW. Getty, 1870-74; J. S. McFarland, 1871-75; James McKnight, 1872-76; Harvey J. Smith, 1873; William F. Wood, 1877; James McW. Getty, 1878.

*Collectors.*—Captain Thos. Bellows, 1784-85; Captain James Wilson, 1786; Wm. McClellan, 1787; Thos. Bellows, 1788-89; Clark Rogers, 1790; Thomas Bellows, 1791; James Webster, 1791; Wm. Lytle, 1792; Israel Ely, 1793; Wm. Lytle, 1794-1800; James McClellan, 1801; Wm. Hutchins, 1802; J. McClellan, 1803; Wm. Lytle, 1804-7; Wm. McClellan (2d), 1808-9; Abel Wood, 1810; Charles Allen, 1811; L. Gardner, 1812; Wm. Seaver, 1813; Chas. Allen, 1814; Abel Wood, 1815-17; Lewis Gardner, 1818; Wm. Bockes, 1819; Abner Duel, 1820-22; Jas. McClellan, 1823; J. Burton, 1824; Abner Duel, 1825-28; David H. Lytle, 1829; J. W. Beatty, 1830-36; Wm. D. Ely, 1837; Samuel Woodard, 1838; W. D. Ely, 1839; W. W. McClellan, 1840; Levi Moore, 1841; J. Clark, 1842; E. Allen, 1843-44; J. McC. Wilson, 1845; Alex. Beatty, 1846-47; A. Woodard, 1848; W. Thomas, 1849; J. P. Flack, 1850; Silas Root, 1851; Jas. Moore, 1852; E. Smith, Jr., 1853; J. McW. Getty, 1854; W. D. McConnell, 1855; John C. Williamson, 1856; J. Gilchrist, 1857; J. S. Hall, 1858; B. D. Oatman, 1859; Merrit Temple, 1860; J. McC. Wilson, 1861; D. J. Levin, 1862; Jas. Barkley, 1863; W. Howard, 1864; L. Amidon, 1865; Julius Woodard, 1866; R. H. Dunham, 1867; D. Glazier, 1868; R. C. McLachron, 1869; Henry Welch, 1870; D. J. Chamberlain, 1871; J. W. Powel, 1872; Jas. Laudy, 1873; Thos. Copeland, 1874; Samuel A. Mahaffy, 1875; Charles O. Smith, 1876; Jas. A. Getty, 1877; George D. McKnight, 1878.

The following notes are taken from the town records: The first road on record is from David Whedon's to the Granville line, Dec. 1, 1783. The second road on record is laid from Samuel Crossett's to the White Creek line, May 26, 1781.

The third road on record is laid from the provincial line to Lytle's mills.

1786.—The wardens elected at the town-meeting this year were Jedediah Darrow, Isaac Lytle, James Lytle, and David Getty. Voted, that a committee be chosen to appoint a place to hold the annual town-meetings, and election, and to establish a line between the two militia companies through the district. The committee was Captain John Hamilton, James Flack, Captain Warham Gibbs, Captain Nathan Smith, Lieutenant Geo. McKnight.

1789.—Town-meeting held at the house of Lieutenant Geo. McKnight.

1791.—A list of the people's names that have taken out license this year, and the several sums due to the overseers of the poor for the town of Hebron: Geo. McKnight, £2; Wm. Porter, £2; John Shepard, £2; Edw. Shepard, £2; Warham Gibbs, £2; Isaac Brinkerhoff, £2.

1792.—Voted to choose three men to order matters about the smallpox, and to appoint places for "inoculation" (inoculation). Thomas Rogers, Robert Crighton, John Wright, and Warham Gibbs, committee for the above purpose. Ten pounds forfeit by any who shall disobey the above committee's orders in the discharge of their duty.

1793.—Voted to build three pounds in the town. Licensed inns, two pounds each. John Shepard, Wm. Porter, Warham Gibbs, John Shepard, Jr., Thos. Gouley, J. Brinkerhoff, Wm. McCracken, Geo. McKnight, Phineas Hitchcock.

1794.—Voted, That no liquor shall be brought to the barn where the meeting is held.

1796.—Town-meeting held at the house of Calvin Smith. Commissioners of schools, now first elected: I. Brinkerhoff, Dr. David Long, Wm. McClellan, Phineas Hitchcock, Thomas Gouley.

1899.—Town-meeting held at the house of William McClellan.

1800.—Ten dollars for the head of a wolf who shall be killed and taken within the bounds of this town.

#### BIRTH OF A SLAVE CHILD.

1801.—"Born on the 22d day of last August, a black negro male child. His mother's name is Bett; child's name is Antony. Said Bett is a slave to me.

"HEBRON, Feb. 1, 1801.

WM. McCRACKEN.

"Entered on record May, 1801, per me.

"WILLIAM McCLELLAN, *Town Clerk.*"

#### EMANCIPATION OF A SLAVE.

1811.—"This may certify that we, David Whedon and Samuel Livingston, overseers of the poor for the town of Hebron, having examined Tamar, a black woman, a slave to Thomas Gouley, and the said Thos. Gouley wishing to manumit her, or give her her freedom, we the said overseers of the poor are fully of the opinion that the said Tamar is not of the age of forty-five years, and is of sufficient ability to provide for herself, agreeable to the statute of this State of New York, passed the 9th day of —, 1813.

"Dated the 5th day of Sept., 1811."

1817.—Town-meeting held at the house of William Livingston.

1818.—Town-meeting held at the house of Rev. Alexander Dunham.

1819.—Town-meeting held at the house of John H. Northrup; also in 1830.

1824.—Town-meeting held at the house of Morris Mead.

1826.—Town-meeting held at the house of Ebenezer Getty; also in 1835.

1829.—Town-meeting held at the house of Wm. McClellan.

1832.—Town-meeting held at the house of John J. Nelson.

1838.—Town-meeting held at the house of Blivin and Baker.

1839.—Town-meeting held at the house of John Root.

1840.—Town-meeting held at the house of Abner Duel.





CHARLES JONES WHITE.

Charles Jones White was born in Waterford, Saratoga Co., N. Y., Oct. 23, 1809. His mother, whose maiden name was Margaret Vandenberg, was a descendant of one of the best of these thrifty Dutch families that settled along the line of the upper Hudson during Colonial times. She was no ordinary woman; gifted with personal beauty and superior mental endowments, she became widely known and respected even in her younger days. At the age of nineteen she married Ebenezer Jones, Esq., a merchant of Stillwater, N. Y., who died within two or three years from the date of their marriage. The fruit of this union was one child, a daughter, Sarah Maria Jones, born A. D. 1809.

During the following year Mrs. Jones married with Alfred White, Esq., also a merchant, and a man of considerable literary repute withal. He was a man of fine presence; he had a princely air; his manners were courtly, and his whole bearing commanding. Notwithstanding his excellent abilities, and the powerful influence he exerted among his peers, he was invariably unfortunate in his business relations, often causing thereby great embarrassment and privation in his family. He died in Troy, N. Y., in 1851, aged seventy years.

Of his marriage with the Widow Jones, the sole issue was the subject of our sketch, Charles Jones White. His mother assumed the management and training of her son in his early childhood. She believed that education was the true foundation of high character and good citizenship, and it was her desire and her firm purpose that he should receive a liberal education. But the pecuniary straits to which his father was so often reduced quite prevented the consummation of her designs. She took sole charge of her son's intellectual training until he was past two years of age, and soon after placed him in charge of a clergyman (a cherished friend of the mother) for further instruction. He remained in care of his clerical friend upwards of three years, deriving from his teacher the highest commendation for his diligence and application. He early developed a taste for English literature, or, we may say, general literature, and this he indulged to the partial exclusion of the sciences and higher studies usually pursued at his time of life. This he ascribed to his mother's influence principally. She was very fond of the Scottish and English bards and poets, and her young pupil, when he went out from her training, could repeat extensively from Burns, Young, Pollok, Watts, etc.

About this time he entered his father's store in Stillwater, N. Y., contrary to his mother's wishes, of course, but the father's will was law. Failure of the business soon after relieved the young man from duty as clerk of a store, and, as we remember, he returned to his books, seeking only aid and counsel of his mother. In the year following the failure at Stillwater his father removed to Washington Co., N. Y. Here, in the town of Hebron, he again engaged in storekeeping, with his son as clerk. But this connection was of brief duration, continuing about one year. Young Charles Jones at once joined a class of young men who were preparing for college or professions under the direction of a prominent minister. After a time, a year or so, three of these young gentlemen commenced the study of medicine. They formed for themselves the strictest rules, to make their preparation thorough. They entered the office of the celebrated Dr. Waters, in Hebron. Young White soon gained the special favor of his preceptor, who declared that "he was a young man of extraordinary diligence and force, and possessed a mind singularly receptive and retentive." Our space forbids relating interesting incidents illustrating his good qualities as a student, and demonstrating the correctness of his principal's high estimate.

About half his preliminary course was completed when he suffered a crushing blow in the death of his mother, in 1822. She had been his trusted friend and counselor. He felt "lost and left in the wide world," and was inconsolable. He had thought to devote to her the best of a pure and honorable maidhood. To be admired and honored by her, when in the pursuit of his chosen life avocation, had been a powerful inspiration to him. But now, alas, all bright dreams, fond hopes, and high resolves were forever blighted. His grief was marked with all the excessiveness of childhood's tears. But the lessons that noble parent

had inculcated were now called to mind, and he tried to master his sighing and sobbing, for they were unavailing. His loving and loved sister was unwearied in her efforts to reconcile him to his loss.

He returned to his reading, after a long suspension of study, and the following year entered the Vermont Medical College, located at Castleton, Vt. Here he likewise distinguished himself, and in due course of time graduated from that institution with honor, in 1825.

Waters, the great-hearted man and skillful physician, had, in the mean time, died. Our young friend was invited to become his successor. This he did, but with characteristic modesty. His deceased preceptor was an eminent man. Gifted with a powerful mind and a perfect physique, he was said to have been the handsomest man of his day; he had become widely known, and his professional services were sought far and near. To step into his place seemed presumptuous in the extreme. But his friends encouraged and sustained him, and though he had to contend with "Foxy's frown and Poverty's unrequitable lare," yet he persevered, and, after "laboring and waiting," at length built up a widely-extended and lucrative practice.

In 1825 or 1826 he married Miss Ann Wilson, adopted daughter of Judge Nathan Wilson, of Salem, N. Y. She died April, 1832, in her twenty-sixth year, leaving three children: Charles A., Frances Olivia, and Alfred D. White, of whom only the first-named survives.

In August, 1832, Dr. White was again married to Mrs. Catherine Cleveland, widow of Abel Cleveland, of Hebron, N. Y. She died at Hebron, N. Y., June 23, 1865. The issue of this marriage was four children: Henry Clay, George Alexander, Walter Scott, and Frances Maria White, all of whom are dead except the last, Frances M., who is living at West Rupert, Vt., the estimable and accomplished wife of Mr. Fayette W. Hopkins.

Dr. Charles Jones White was, in many respects, a man *ans generis*; as a parent he was stern and exacting, more especially during the first years of his domestic life. He entertained peculiar notions of parental discipline, but he saw cause to radically modify them in later years. In his family he was rigidly methodical and precise in all his personal habits and ways.

As a citizen he was public-spirited, and an ardent and uncompromising advocate of the majesty of law. Probably no better illustration of this phase of his character can be found than in his unswerving efforts to support the government in its struggles to conquer the recent Rebellion of the States of the south. He held that the Federal Union was not a mere league or confederation, but a union of all the States into one grand body, one supreme state. Hence he regarded the views of our southern misdoctors as rank political heresy, andaverse at once of all stability and strength of organization. Within his own county and township he was foremost among the supporters of the Washington government. He was chairman of the county committee (for town); at all events a prominent member thereof, and, says one who was intimately associated with him on said committees, "He was unwearied in his efforts to raise the quota of men, spare neither labor nor money for that purpose, active in calling meetings, and arousing public sentiment, etc., etc." So well did our town committee perform their duty, that every quota was filled promptly, and at the close of the war our town had a surplus of men to her credit, for which the State paid us back \$8200. Ours was the *only* town that did so well, Fort Edward, our county, ranking next, which had refunded to her \$6000. Among all the workers of our town, Dr. White stood in the first class.

As a physician he stood high. While he was no specialist, few of his fellows in the country at large possessed a more thorough and scientific knowledge of febrile and pulmonary diseases. For skilful treatment of these maladies he was quite celebrated. He never had made his books, but kept himself well informed upon the improvements and innovations of medical science.

Dr. Charles Jones White died at Hebron, N. Y., April 24, 1862, in the sixty-sixth year of his age. His remains were interred in the cemetery at Salem, Washington Co., N. Y.



## VILLAGES.

## EAST HEBRON.

is situated in the southeast part of the town, in the valley of the Black creek, and on the old turnpike, the great traveled route of early times. Some of the first settlers of the town were located near here. It was only a short distance south of this place, just within the present town of Salem, that Captain Charles Hutchinson was driven from his farm, in 1771, by the Vermonters, Allen and Baker. In his affidavit of complaint he states that eight or nine others in his neighborhood had been driven off, among them John Reid,—this last a name still prominent in Hebron. Jacob Braymer had a tannery two miles above East Hebron, on the turnpike. The first orchard was planted by Jedediah Darrow. The first post-office under the name of Hebron was located at this place about 1800, William Porter, the first postmaster; Colonel William Root, the second; John Root, the third; and William Root, the fourth. This village is seven miles from Salem. A store was opened here before 1800, by Dr. David Long.

## WEST HEBRON.

This is the largest village in the town, and is very pleasantly situated in the southwestern part, near the junction of the two branches of Black creek. It was settled at a very early day, the water-power giving to the place much importance in connection with early settlement. It is surrounded by fine scenery. The roads are superior, affording to the traveler or the citizen many delightful drives. Beveridge's saw-mill was built at an early day,—only the frame now standing. One mile above was a carding-machine, long since given up. A very early grist-mill was built by Garret Quackenbush, with one run of rock stone. There is now located at West Hebron a starch-factory, founded by Rae & McDowell, about 1866, using annually six thousand bushels of potatoes, and producing forty-eight thousand pounds of starch. There is also a saw-mill, a cheese-box factory, owned by W. & J. Reid. Brush-makers' blocks are also manufactured. The village has two churches, one hotel, three general stores, one drug-store, and one clothing-store, harness-shop, blacksmith-shop, and marble-works. A post-office was established here about 1816, George Getty being the first postmaster. Others succeeding him were Charles Stone, William McClellan, Heman Rogers, and William J. Boekes.

This village has sometimes been known by the slang term *Bedlam*.

The following from the local correspondence of a county newspaper condenses so many items of interest in a brief space that we insert it entire:

"*West Hebron*.—Our lively little village, the happy home of a peaceful community and the admiration of visiting strangers, is located in a protected nook in the confluence of the two branches of Black creek and at the conjunction of the main roads leading to the village of Salem. On all sides, excepting the road valleys, it is guarded by wooded mountains. On the southeast Wilson's mountain stands perpetual guard; the fury of the western winds is broken by Patterson's range, and the ragged side of the 'Devil's

Threshing Floor' stands like a faithful sentinel of protection on the north and east. In connection with the thrift and industry of this burgh, West Hebron and the adjacent neighborhoods are noted for their splendid roads and fine scenery. The valley just north of the village is the finest in the county. For half a mile the road passes through a narrow defile that in the distance closely resembles an Alpine pass. Here the brick church edifice of the Reformed Presbyterians forms the nucleus of a small hamlet, the homes of several retired families. At this point the valley widens to half a mile in width, and extends uniformly in a northern direction for two miles or more. The bed of the valley is a large tract of rich bottom meadow-land, watered by the winding western fork of Black creek, while the sides are gradual slopes of tillable land surmounted with heavy forests. For over a mile in length this valley is traversed by two parallel roads, each at the base of the uplands, and connected at the northern limits by a connecting cross-road, inclosing the flat in its boundaries, forming what is known as the 'Square.' 'Around the Square' is a very popular drive during the summer season, owing to its close contiguity to the village, its magnificent roads, and its beautiful scenery, lowland and upland, moderate grades and steep declivities, comfortable farm-houses, rich meadows and waving fields of grain, forests in the distance and transplanted rows of maples along the highways,—all the diversified views of a lovely panoramic landscape. By a fortunate division of the land by the early settlers of the valley, each farmer on both roads owns a portion of the flat, and thus each summer cuts an abundance of hay of the best quality, while their grain and pasture lands lie on the slopes. Since the introduction of cheese-factories the farmers keep large dairies, that are sources of much profit. The soil of the eastern side of the valley is a loam, furnishing good pastures, while that on the western side is of a stony and limestone nature, and well adapted to the growth of cereals. On one farm is an unlimited limestone deposit, from which was burned the lime used in the construction of the farm-houses on the place, also the stone house in Argyle now occupied by Charles Getty. This valley was once the hunting-ground of the Indian, as is plain to be seen from the fact that many antlers of the deer and the stone arrow-heads used by the Indians have frequently been found, and tradition says that every spring and fall the Indians roamed the banks of Black creek, trapping the muskrat, mink, and other aquatic game. The church edifice of the Hebron United Presbyterian congregation is situated in this valley, it being the central point of a large congregation. In a drive of less than five miles (from Belcher to West Hebron) the traveler passes five churches, in which preaching is statedly held; which testifies that our community is a church-going one. Our valley roads being on the direct route from Granville, Hartford, and Argyle to Salem, one of the county-seats, we have a great deal of travel passing to and from these villages, making, with the above-mentioned attractions, a residence in the valley a desirable one."

## MUNRO'S MEADOWS.

The Rev. Harry Munro was an Episcopal minister and chaplain in one of the Highland Scotch regiments. Hay-

ing thus the rank of a subaltern officer, he drew, Sept. 23, 1764, two thousand acres of land, situated in the northern part of Hebron. In the year 1774, having been discharged from the army, he persuaded six families to move on to his tract. These settlers were Scotch Highlanders, some of them discharged soldiers, who owned land in this neighborhood. They each took a lease of one hundred acres, for twenty-one years, at a rent of one shilling per acre. The best known among them were John McDonald, Norman and Donald McLeod, and John Duncan. Munro himself moved here with them and erected a cabin. These cabins were built of logs and roofed with bark; they were in size about sixteen by twenty feet, having but a single room, without any floor. The earth within them became trodden down so hard that it could be swept nearly as clean as our present floors. Such were the dwellings in which, with few exceptions, nearly all the first settlers in the town resided for several years. Munro's cabin stood on the west side of the brook issuing from the marsh on his lands, about five rods from the brook and seventy from the marsh. This marsh covers about twenty-five acres, and is situated near the centre of Munro's tract. He doted upon this meadow, supposing it would form most valuable meadow land. Hence the neighborhood has received its name, Munro's Meadows. Before moving on his tract Parson Munro's wife died, leaving a daughter, Betsey, who married Donald Fisher. He bought the two-thousand-acre tract which forms the southeast corner of the town of Granville. The original owner of this tract was Barnaby Bryn. Parson Munro married for his second wife a sister of Governor Jay. Whilst the war was in progress he was permitted to retire to Canada. He died in Edinburgh about 1801. His wife and their only child, Peter Jay Munro, remained upon the Jay estate. This son accompanied his uncle to England when he went there to negotiate the celebrated "Jay's Treaty," and while abroad obtained a quit-claim deed from his father of the lands in Hebron, which he sold out to the occupants and others.

#### NORTH HEBRON.

This place is simply the Munro's Meadows of olden time, the history of which is given above. A post-office, under the present name, was established in 1833, William Reynolds the first postmaster. Others following him were W. W. Bivin and Henry Bull. The old *Skene* road, cut through the wilderness more than a hundred years ago, passed near this place, and soon after, here and there a settler selected a home upon it.

Abram Case,—at the age of eighteen, came from Massachusetts in the spring of 1770, stopped a few days with friends at West Hebron, and then came through the woods to this place,—is supposed to be the first white man to enter North Hebron as far north as the farm now owned by Merritt Temple. The same day he commenced a log hut. At night he returned to his friends. On the morning he came over on horseback, bringing with him a half-bushel of meal, some salt, a knife and fork, a four-quart iron kettle, some seed-corn, and a gun. The second day he completed his shanty. He then cleared a small piece of land, and planted the first piece of corn in this section. In Au-

gust, his brother Timothy came and lived with him. In the fall they took their corn on horseback to Lansingburg, the nearest mill, to have it ground.

In the spring of 1772, Aaron Smith came from the town of White Creek to this place, moving his family on an ox-cart, and located on the farm now owned by Walter White. He brought with him the first potatoes planted here. In the same year Deacon McCall settled on the place now owned by Justin Beebe.

The first school-house in this section was on the farm now owned by James Foster. The first teacher, — McNaughton.

The first store was kept by — Goodrich. The first person buried in the North Hebron burying-ground was Aaron Briggs.

There has been some trade and other business at North Hebron, but the water-power necessary to develop a large village does not exist on the small rivulets that here form the sources of Black creek.

#### SLATEVILLE

is a small hamlet that grew up in connection with the attempt to develop slate-works in the northeast part of the town. The New York Slate and Tile Company was formed, and prosecuted the business for a few years, but either from the poor quality of the deposits at this point, or from other causes, the operations were discontinued. North of Slateville was a neighborhood of early settlement by Woodward, Case, and others, some allusions to which occur in the history of Granville.

#### BELCHER.

This hamlet is said to have received its name from the old town in Massachusetts, Belchertown, dropping the final syllable, however, and making it *Belcher*. The convenience of trade at the junction of several roads seems to have been the cause of this pleasant little village growing up at this point. There is no water-power to develop mills or manufactories here. Stores, shops, hotel, church, and school-house, with a few dwelling-houses, constitute the village. A post-office was established here in 1850, W. Cleveland being the first postmaster. The name shows the first settlers to have been from Belchertown, Mass.

#### CHAMBERLAIN'S MILLS.

This has long been known as a place of considerable business. The valuable water-power was utilized at an early day. In later years there has been a store with an excellent country trade. The mills are a short distance west of East Hebron. The original buildings were put up, it is said, as early as 1778, by Wilson, Hamilton & Hopkins, who owned the water-power. The grist-mill afterwards passed into the hands of Palmer Jenkins. We add a copy of the original contract, one hundred years old, procured by Hon. S. E. Spoor, the property of Chester H. Wilson. The latter also has the original survey of Campbell's patent :

"Articles of agreement made and passed between John Hamilton, David Wilson, Robert Wilson, John Wilson, James Wilson, and David Hopkins.

"Article I.—That they agree to build a saw-mill on the falls on the Great creek, and each to do his equal part and proportion.



JAMES CRAIG



MRS JAMES CRAIG



RESIDENCE OF JAMES CRAIG, HEBRON, WASHINGTON CO N.Y.



"Article II.—And when money is to be paid, each to pay his equal sixth part.

"Article III.—That when the majority of the proprietors shall agree upon any point about the said mill, the rest are to abide by it.

"Article IV.—That each one is to be at the place, ready to go to work, each day he works, by the sun an hour and a half high in the morning.

"To which agreement we bind ourselves. Witness our hands this 22d day of March, A.D. 1778.

"JOHN HAMILTON,  
"DAVID WILSON,  
"ROBERT WILSON,  
"JOHN WILSON,  
"JAMES WILSON,  
"DAVID HOPKINS."

James, a son of the James Wilson above, states that the same company built a grist-mill, probably two or three years later. It was on the site of Chamberlain's mills, and was originally known as Wilson's. Asa Putnam built a cloth-dressing mill at the same place earlier than 1800.

SCHOOLS.

Like other towns in this vicinity, the records are almost entirely wanting with reference to the schools before 1813. School commissioners were elected in 1796, as shown in the notes taken from the town records, but the office does not seem to have been continued. It is well known that school-houses were built soon after the first settlement, in many instances log buildings, some upon the very sites of the present houses, but dates and facts are very difficult to obtain.

At the town-meeting in 1813 the people accepted the provisions of the school law of 1812, voted to raise an amount of money equal to the sum to be donated by the State, and elected the following officers:

William McClellan, Joel Hopkins, William Townsend, school commissioners; James Wilson, George Webster, William Livingston, school inspectors.

In the years succeeding, down to 1843, the following other persons served one or more years each in the office of inspector: Joel Byington, Ebenezer Ingersoll, Peter Bockes, Samuel Livingston, Alfred Ward, Rev. Alex. Denham, John McDonald, John Wilson, William Townsend, Robert Steele, Simeon D. Webster, Washington L. Waite, Henry Bull, Jonathan Morey, Hugh Cruikshank, Isaac Wilson, Andrew S. Gilchrist, Gordon Smith, John A. Waldo, Gilbert Hard, Henry Warren, William Wilson, George McKnight, John Woodard, William McLeod, James Hough, James Reid, Charles G. White, William Armstrong, Camillus Hanks, John Root, George E. Porter, Maurice Clapp, James M. Foster, James Reid, John Tiplady, Ebenezer Qua, Stephen M. Ingersoll, Eli Smith, James McKnight, and John McNaughton.

During the same period the following citizens also served one or more years each in the office of commissioner: Phineas Hitchcock, William Livingston, Ebenezer Ingersoll, Jedediah Darrow, John McDonald, George Webster, Edward Johnson, John J. Wilson, Samuel Livingston, Jonathan Morey, Foster Foot, Henry Bull, John Moodie, Robert Steel, Hugh Cruikshank, Simeon D. Webster, John Button, John Woodard, Stephen Fumsey, Washington L. Wait, Gilbert Hard, John F. Merrill, James S. Brown,

Camillus Hanks, Isaac Wilson, William W. Blivins, James Reid, John W. Beatty, David Hopkins, John McClellan, Whedon M. Smith, Alexander Beattie, William Getty, Darwin Porter, George McKnight, Platt Burch, Abner Qua, and Joseph Crosier. This system was superseded by that of town superintendents in 1843, and commencing with 1844, the following were elected to that office: 1844-45, John McNaughton; 1846-47, James McKnight; 1848-49, Wesley Nelson; 1850, Warren Cleaveland; 1852, Warren Cleaveland; 1854-56, William W. Hibbard.

The last man was legislated out of office by the creation of district commissioners, which closed all town supervision.

The earliest report upon the schools of the town to be found on record seems to be the following for 1846:

District.	Public money for teachers' wages.
No. 1.....	\$11.84
" 2.....	21.48
" 3.....	22.97
" 4.....	41.48
" 5.....	24.05
" 6.....	13.28
" 7.....	17.95
" 8.....	24.05
" 9.....	21.89
" 10.....	26.20
" 11.....	19.28
" 12.....	27.28
" 13.....	12.20
" 14.....	7.89
" 15.....	2.87
" 16.....	1.97
" 17.....	4.67
On hand.....	46.79
Total.....	\$317.04

At the annual town-meeting in the year 1813 it was voted that school commissioners and inspectors should receive seventy-five cents per day while in the actual discharge of their duties; also that the town would raise a sum of money each year equal to the sum received from the county treasurer.

The last appointment by the school commissioners for 1877 shows to some extent the present condition of the schools.

District.	Children between five and twenty-one.	Whole public money appropriate.
No. 1.....	123	\$275.21
" 2.....	48	111.68
" 3.....	49	116.48
" 4.....	59	124.61
" 5.....	60	132.60
" 6.....	15	70.75
" 7.....	12	98.26
" 8.....	37	91.72
" 9.....	15	106.24
" 10.....	23	93.98
" 11.....	23	118.60
" 12.....	31	92.45
" 13.....	47	121.15
" 14.....	61	126.63
" 15.....	24	80.77
" 16.....	32	97.43
" 17.....	14	66.97
Total.....	794	\$1968.03

NORTH HEBRON INSTITUTE.

This institution is located in the village of North Hebron. It was built in 1850. The edifice is a substantial brick structure, with a capacity adapted to the accommodation of one hundred and fifty students. It has a hall in the second story with sittings for two hundred and fifty.

On the first floor, a large pleasant school-room and a recitation-room.

This institute was projected and completed mainly by the efforts of the late Rev. George Smith and Jonathan Allen.

Rev. Reuel Hanks was the first principal. After two and a half years of successful labor, he removed to New York city, and was succeeded in the institute by Rev. Dr. Barrett.

The present principal is W. S. Hanks, under whose control a fine school is now in progress. This institution was chartered by the regents.

#### THE WEST HEBRON CLASSICAL SCHOOL

was chartered by the regents of the University of the State of New York, March 22, 1855. The first trustees under the charter were Rev. Joseph Kimball, Wm. Randles, David W. Ackley, James Robinson, Alex. P. Robinson, Daniel Woodard, Wm. Armstrong, John M. Rea, Henry McEachron, James R. McClellan, George Ashley, and Rev. Joseph McKee. The school building was erected during the summer of 1855. At the opening session of the school Mr. G. D. Stewart was the principal; Miss Harriet H. Rowan, preceptress; and Mr. J. K. McLean, assistant. This school was quite successful during a period of eight or ten years, when it became expedient to convert it into a union free school in this district, still retaining its academical department. The trustees made an agreement with the board of education of the union free school that, upon payment of one thousand dollars, the trustees would lease the district and the academy building for a term of ten years. The present teachers are David Reid, principal; Miss Mary Wilson, intermediate; and Miss Maggie Gibson, primary departments.

#### CHURCHES.

##### ASSOCIATE REFORMED, NOW UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

This congregation of Presbyterians of Hebron was organized about the year 1780, and was occasionally supplied for several years by Rev. Thomas Clark, M.D., and Rev. James Proudfit, ministers at Salem. The Rev. George Mairs was installed pastor of this church Nov. 14, 1793. His brother, Rev. James Mairs, preached the sermon from 2d Corinthians, 4th chapter, and 5th verse. Rev. James Proudfit gave the charge. The elders signing the call were Samuel Crossett, Charles Hutchins, and Alexander McClellan. Rev. Geo. Mairs lived in Argyle, and preached a portion of the time there.

The first minister whose services were wholly given to this society was the celebrated Dr. Gray, an eminent author of theological works. He was installed about the year 1795, and moved to Philadelphia in 1804.

Soon after this Rev. Alex. Dunham was installed, and remained pastor about twenty years. He moved to the city of New York, where he died in 1818, aged seventy-five.

Rev. James McAuly was pastor from 1826 to 1835, when he was succeeded by the Rev. Jasper Middlemass, who was pastor nearly three years.

In the fall of 1839 the Rev. Alex. Shand was ordained and installed pastor by the presbytery of Washington. This was the first ordination within the walls of this venerable edifice. The following have been the ministers in succession: Rev. Joseph Kimball, Rev. Gilbert H. Robertson, Rev. Isaac N. White, Rev. John R. Fisher, Rev. Thomas Wylie, who resigned October, 1875, since which time the church has been without a settled pastor.

This congregation have been organized nearly or about ninety-eight years. Their forefathers were Presbyterians from the north of Ireland, some of whom, to avoid the troubles of that distracted country, sought and found an asylum in this place. This congregation has never had any deacons. There is, however, a long line of ruling elders, who have discharged the duties of that office since the organization of the congregation.

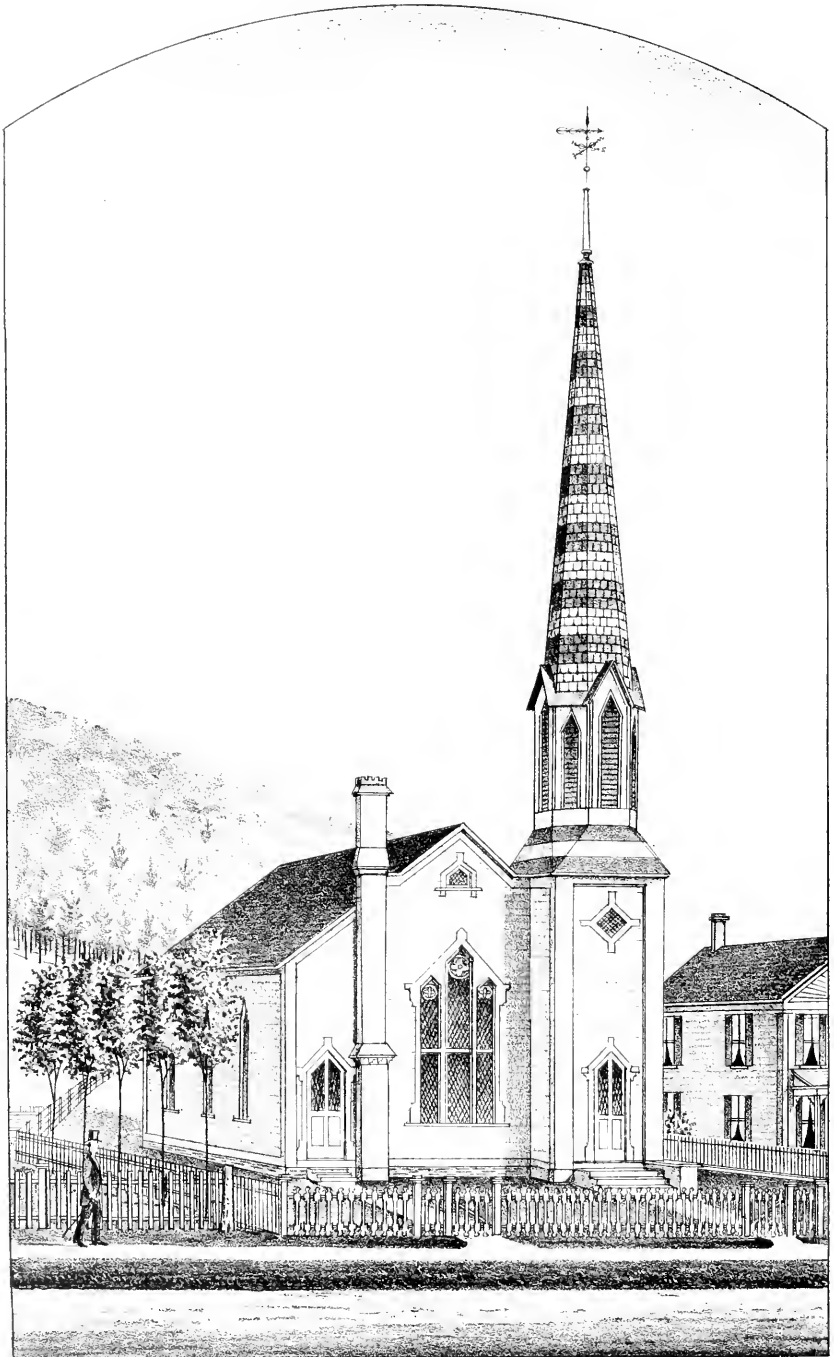
The following is a list of first members: Hon. Alexander Webster, George Webster, Alexander Webster, Jr., James Webster, John, Francis, Joseph, William, Robert, Samuel, Benjamin, and Mary Livingston, Adam, Robert, John, David, and Ebenezer Gotty, Alexander, James, and William McClellan, Samuel, William, and Isaac Lytle, Edward, William, and Oliver Schfridge, Stephen and James Rowan, John Wilson, Daniel and John McDonald, Isaac Gray, Andrew Proudfit, Thomas Gourley, Robert and John Qua, Boyd Donaldson, Samuel and William Crossett, James Flack, Sr. and Jr. The first trustees elected at the first meeting, called Dec. 13, 1791, were Samuel Crossett, Isaac Lytle, Isaac Brinkerhoff, Thomas Mulhench, George McKnight, John McDonald, James Flack, William Lytle, and Andrew Proudfit. The location of the church edifice, as fixed by a majority of the trustees, was on the north side of Isaac Lytle's south farm, being the site of the present church. The old church edifice, which was built in 1792, stood till 1855, when it was torn down, and the present building erected at a cost of three thousand dollars; the size is forty by sixty-four feet. The old edifice was in size forty-six by fifty-five feet, and cost one hundred and thirty pounds. It stood with its side to the road, a door in the centre and at each end, with aisles from each; the pulpit was on the east side and opposite the centre door; the pews were about six by seven feet square, with seats on three sides,—they had high backs and sides, with a door; when a person was sitting, they could not see out nor be seen. There was a gallery on three sides. The elders at this present time are William Gilebrist, Alexander McEachron, Robert Martin, William Shields, J. H. Reynolds, Alexander Gourley, William Robinson, and William J. Armstrong. The present trustees are Philip McEachron, Alexander Williamson, James Williamson, James E. McClellan, and James Shields. The membership of this church is two hundred and seventy-five. The Sunday-school has one hundred and fifty scholars and nine teachers; William Robinson is superintendent. This society owns a parsonage in the village.

##### ASSOCIATE (NOW UNITED) PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

This church is located at West Hebron. The first records to be found date back to 1799, in which year a meeting was held at the house of Andrew Beveridge, living about three miles north. Rev. Robert Laing, of Argyle,







METHODIST CHURCH, WEST HEBRON .

LITH BY L. H. EVERTS & CO., PHILA. PA.

preached in 1807 one-fourth the time. Rev. Peter Bullions lived at South Argyle, and preached one-fourth of the time in this church, from 1808 to 1823. He was succeeded by the Rev. James Irvin, who was ordained and installed July 7, 1824, and was pastor till 1831, when he resigned. Rev. A. Anderson was settled over this church in 1832, and remained until 1847. Rev. Mr. Ballatine was ordained and installed in September, 1848. He died Oct. 24, 1849. Rev. Joseph McKee was installed March 20, 1851, and continued until 1857. Rev. W. R. McKee was ordained and installed Sept. 4, 1860, and remained until Sept. 3, 1867, when he was succeeded by the Rev. G. M. Wiley, April 7, 1868, and he is now the present pastor (1878). The first elders were Andrew Beveridge, Hugh Moncrief, and William McClellan. The first trustees were William McClellan, Hugh Randles, and Hugh Moncrief. The present trustees are Hugh Pierce, William Scott, and James Foster. The elders at the present time are John M. Rae, William Reid, John A. McKnight, James F. Randles, and James Beveridge. The first subscription for building a meeting-house is dated Nov. 6, 1799; there were fifty-six subscribers. John Williams, of Salem, gives fifty dollars in pulpit and seats. The frame was erected in 1800; the house was completed and occupied in 1802. This old house stood about a mile east of the village. In 1831 it was taken down and rebuilt on its present site in the village, at a cost of sixteen hundred and twenty-four dollars. It was repaired in 1859, at a cost of three thousand two hundred dollars. A parsonage was built about 1860. The present membership is one hundred and seventy-five. The Sunday-school has one hundred scholars and sixteen teachers. The pastor is the superintendent.

#### EAST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

The first settlers of the east part of the town, being mostly New England people, were impressed with the importance of providing the means of religious instruction. They accordingly, some ten or fifteen years before the church organization, formed themselves into a regularly incorporated religious society, and erected a meeting-house one mile and a half north of the present house of worship, in which they had occasional preaching until 1804. On February 24 of that year the church, consisting of sixteen members, was organized. On the fourth day of June following the society was re-incorporated, and named the "East Presbyterian Society of Hebron." The ruling elders were John Wilson, David Hopkins, and James Wilson.

Rev. Jonas Coe, of Troy, and Rev. Mr. Preston assisted at the organization. The first recorded meeting of session was presided over by Rev. Walter Fullerton. The male members at the time of organizing, besides the elders above mentioned, were Daniel Hopkins, Jedediah Darrow, Robert Wilson, Cyrus Baldwin, William Martin, and John Shepherd.

The first house of worship must have been erected, as above stated, about 1790. Its size was about seventy feet by fifty. In 1846 the society built a new house at a cost of about fifteen hundred dollars. It was dedicated in the fall or winter of 1846, the services being conducted by Rev. Mr. Doolittle, of Granville, assisted by Rev. David Wilson

and J. S. L. Tomb. The first minister was Rev. Walter Fullerton, from 1805 to May, 1809. The pulpit seems to have been filled by temporary supplies till about 1813, when the Rev. Joel Byington became the minister, and continued until about 1827.—a long and useful pastorate. After an interval filled by supplies, the Rev. Alva Day became pastor in 1829, and continued until July, 1833. In June, 1831, Rev. Nathaniel Hurd came, and preached for one year. Joshua A. Clayton was then pastor from October, 1835, to December, 1839. May 4, 1841, Rev. Phineas Bailey commenced his services, and remained until some time in the year 1846. Rev. David Wilson succeeded him for a short time. From 1847 to 1849, Rev. J. S. L. Tomb was pastor. He was followed one year by Rev. Loring Brewster, Rev. Fish Harmon two years, and Rev. Archie Loomis two years. From 1854 to 1859 there was no regular minister. Rev. J. S. L. Tomb returned, and preached for about three years. Rev. C. S. Marvin was pastor from 1861 to 1866. He was followed two years by Rev. A. Bronson. In 1871, Rev. Allen Traver commenced his labors, and preached one year. He was the last regular minister. Services have been suspended since, except that the desk was supplied one year by a Methodist minister.

The church, by removals and deaths, has become nearly extinct. When services were closed, David Wallace and E. G. Wilson were elders; the latter clerk of session. A Sunday-school was organized in 1827; Deacon John Wilson superintendent. It was a large school for many years.

#### METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, WEST HEBRON.

The first class of the Methodist Episcopal church was organized in 1859, with nine members. That year the society purchased the frame of a small chapel, which had been used by the Ash Grove society, and was the third church edifice built by that society. This frame was taken down, taken apart, and brought to West Hebron and erected as a church edifice, and was in use until the erection of their present new edifice. The old building is now known as Ashley's hall. The trustees of the first church were Levi and Robert Copeland and Abraham Johnson. This society separated from the Belcher church in 1869, and proceeded to organize an independent society, which was incorporated Nov. 29, 1869. The first trustees were J. L. Irwin, P. B. Larkin, William T. Morrow, Robert Copeland, and Mathew Dongan. Rev. Cyrus Meeker was the first pastor, dividing his time between Belcher and this church.

A new church edifice was erected in 1874, and dedicated by the Rev. Dr. Ives October 20 of that year. The text from which he preached his sermon was "Let your light so shine," etc. It was an eloquent discourse, worthy of the doctor's fame. The church edifice is of wood; size, thirty-five by sixty-one feet. At one angle in front rises the spire, one hundred and five feet; the main entrance is through a door in the tower. There is also another entrance at the opposite side of the front. These doors open into a vestibule, from which several doors open into the audience-room. Over the vestibule is a room for holding prayer-meetings. At the farther end of the audience-room, on a raised platform, is a handsome black walnut pulpit and reading-desk. The platform is surrounded by

an altar railing of black walnut. A panel to the right of the pulpit has the Lord's prayer in gilt letters, and also under it the sentence, "A new commandment I give unto you, That ye love one another." On this panel, over the Lord's prayer, is an open Bible with a white dove descending upon it. On a panel to the left is a cross and crown; and beneath is the apostles' creed, also in gilt letters. Over the recess back of the pulpit, in colored letters, is a verse from St. John xiv. 1. The windows are of stained glass. The frescoing, which is very beautiful, was done by Mr. Voelcke, a New York city artist.

The bell, weighing one thousand pounds, was presented by Lemuel Carl, of Arzyle. The communion-service, five pieces of silver plate, was presented by Messrs. John & Ensign. The Bible and hymn-book were presented by Mr. Arthur Mooney, of Cambridge. Deacon William Reid, of the United Presbyterian church, gave the fence in front. The present trustees are Samuel Irwin, Peter B. Larkin, William S. Hanna, John Edgerton, and William F. McIntyre.

The cost of the new edifice was seven thousand three hundred dollars.

#### METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, EAST HEBRON.

This society was organized Aug. 2, 1847. The first trustees were David Hopkins, John McNaughton, Lucius Tappan, John J. Woodard, and Archibald Glazier. The following are the ministers who have had the pastoral care of this church: Rev. B. O. Meeker, Rev. E. T. Remington, Rev. Rufus Pratt, and Rev. Milton H. Steward.

#### BAPTIST CHURCH, NORTH HEBRON.

In the summer of 1816 meetings were held in this vicinity by Rev. Amasa Brown, of Hartford. These gatherings were held sometimes in a barn, frequently in dwelling-houses, and often in a school-house.

December 31, 1817, at the request of those interested, a council convened, composed of delegates from the Baptist church at Hartford, Botskill, Poutney, and Rupert churches. Rev. A. Brown served as moderator, and Brother Jonathan Sprague as clerk. The council approving, the following day, Jan. 1, 1818, the church was constituted; Rev. L. J. Reynolds, in behalf of the church, receiving the hand of fellowship from the council through Rev. A. Brown. Elder E. Barber preached from Eph. ii. 20.

Among the original members, the names are recalled of Joseph Tanner, Sr., Joshua Tanner, Holmes Smith, Benjamin Fuller, Remington Kenyon, Aaron Smith, Christopher Smith, Caleb Green, and Charles Cooper, who also served as the first deacons.

Colonel Israel Eli, Polly Northrop, and Anna Northrop, were the first persons baptized.

The present church edifice was built in the summer of 1826. In size it was eighty by fifty feet. It was dedicated the same year. Rev. E. Barber is supposed to have preached the dedication sermon. In 1850 it was repaired at an expense of fifteen hundred dollars, and rededicated, the sermon being preached by Rev. J. O. Mason, D.D.

In 1872-73 it was remodeled, enlarged, and beautified, at an expense of nearly three thousand five hundred dollars.

The dedicatory sermon was preached by Rev. C. A. Johnson, of Whitehall.

The ministers who have served the church as pastors are Werden P. Reynolds (the first pastor), Amasa Brown, Archibald Wait, Levi Walker, Amos Stearns, David Sweet, J. J. Trumbull, Alfred Harvey, Amos R. Wells, E. W. Allen, O. H. Capron, H. Barrington, E. W. Brownell, Jacob Gray, Calvin Fisher, J. H. Barker, E. D. Wilcox, Warren Mason, R. A. Hodge, Leander Hall, A. E. Clark, and J. L. A. Fish.

The following are the present officers: Pastor, Rev. J. L. A. Fish; deacons, John Welch and Jacob Braymer; membership, one hundred and thirty; congregation, one hundred and fifty; Sabbath-school, one hundred and twenty-five; church clerk, L. R. Temple.

#### METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, BELCHER.

About the year 1836 it was thought best to build a house of worship at or near Belcher. A meeting was called at the school-house, which was adjourned to the carpenter-shop belonging to Jesse Day, where a board of trustees was elected and the necessary steps taken to procure funds to build. At this time there was no Methodist Episcopal church in Hartford or Arzyle, which places united with Belcher, and the church was built, at a cost of sixteen hundred dollars, which was a fine edifice in those days. This soon grew to be a strong charge, and Hartford and Arzyle became each separate charges. Again the Belcher charge grew strong, and another church was built at West Hebron. In the year 1875 it was thought best to move the old church edifice from its old site to the village and repair it, which was done at a cost of three thousand three hundred dollars.

The following ministers have served as pastors on this charge: Revs. Mr. Breyton, P. P. Atwell, Mr. Dodson, W. A. Miller, E. Stover, J. L. Cook, S. Smith, A. Hall, A. Osborn, J. Fassett, Mr. Stewart, Mr. Sayres, J. G. Perkins, J. M. Webster, J. C. Walker, C. H. Edgerton, A. Ford, J. M. Webster, J. B. Seales, C. Meeker, A. Lyon, — Reynolds, G. G. Sutton, M. M. Curry, R. Campbell.

#### THE SECOND ASSOCIATE CHURCH OF WEST HEBRON.

This body was established in 1841, Rev. Samuel McQuack the first minister. Elders were Abraham Johnson, Samuel Leyster, and Samuel Guthrie. Its services are now discontinued, and its house of worship is occupied by the Reformed Presbyterian congregation.

#### REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN CONGREGATION OF WEST HEBRON.

This is the continuation of a society formed under the same name in the town of Hartford in the early part of this century, though no records are now in existence dating farther back than 1825. The congregation was reorganized Aug. 29, 1866, at West Hebron. Eight persons yet remain of the fifteen forming the new society. The present membership is thirty-eight. The church edifice is a substantial brick structure, erected and formerly occupied by the Associate Presbyterian congregation.

Rev. J. A. Speer was installed pastor July 28, 1875. A

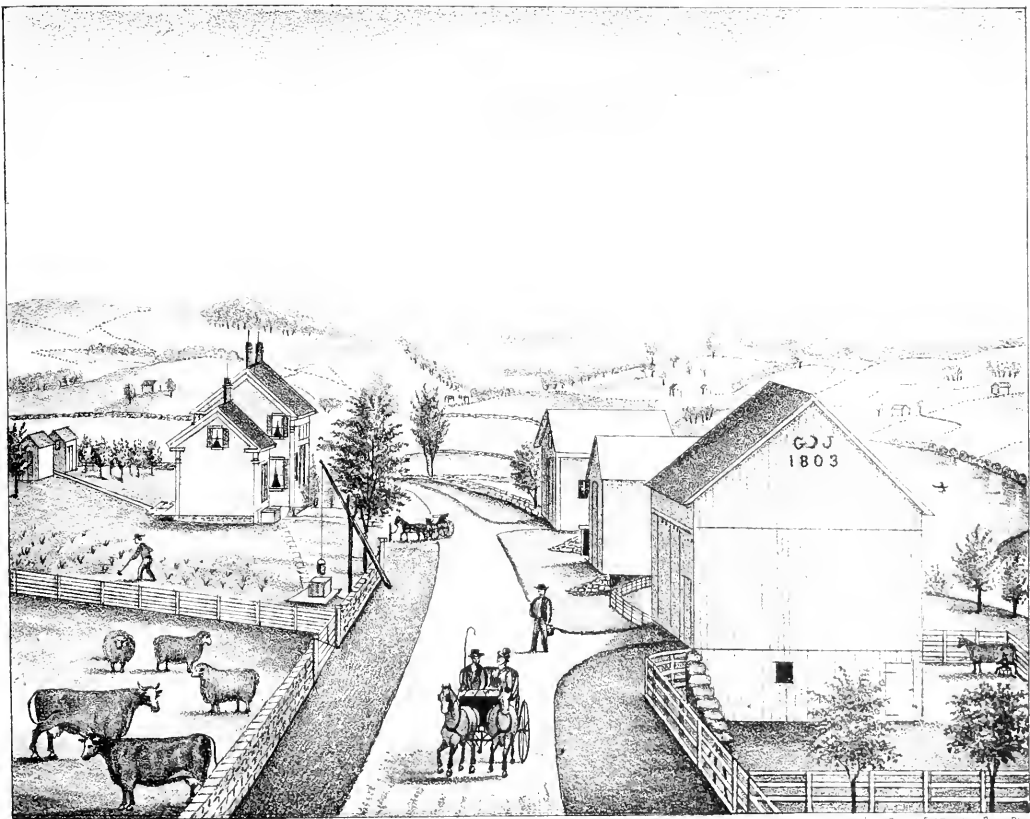


MRS. NATHAN R. HILLS



PHOTOS BY H. M. WELLS CAMBRIDGE

*Nathan R Hills*



RESIDENCE OF NATHAN R. HILLS, HEBRON, WASHINGTON CO NY

LITH. BY G. L. EVERETT, PHILA. PA.



Sabbath-school was organized in October of that year, with Henry A. Mahaffy superintendent, which office he has held to the present time. The present officers are Rev. J. A. Speer, pastor and moderator of session; J. T. Mahaffy, clerk of session; elders, George Keys, John Keys, and John McQueen; deacons or trustees, Alexander Mahaffy, J. C. Reid, and Hugh G. Demison. The members in this charge, though not in more than comfortable circumstances, and many hardly that, are liberal in supporting the gospel, both at home and in the mission-field. Last year they contributed an average of twenty-three dollars each for religious purposes. Some are but boys and girls, while others depend upon day or monthly wages for their money. The congregation is in vigorous working order.

#### SECOND ADVENT CHURCH.

In September, 1849, the Rev. R. V. Lyon came to Hebron, and held a series of tent-meetings, advocating the doctrine of the second advent, as taught by the Rev. Wm. Miller, and secured a large number of converts. The meetings were continued under the preaching of Rev. David Bosworth, of Hampton (a nephew of Rev. Wm. Miller), and others, until the next fall, when the Rev. David Ross was employed to preach. On the 1st day of January, 1851, the church was duly organized under the following covenant:

"We, the undersigned, agree to organize ourselves as the Church of Christ, and take the following rule of faith as our guide:

"Resolved, That we, the undersigned, as believers in the near and personal appearing of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, do agree to take the Bible as our rule of faith and practice, and to be governed thereby. Making Christian character a test of fellowship.

"DAVID SHAW,  
 "N. W. AMEDEN,  
 "WM. B. MANSARD,  
 "ASABEL S. SHELDON,  
 "SYLVESTER CLARK."

In the spring of 1852 it was resolved to erect a house of worship. Asabel Sheldon, N. W. Ameden, and S. M. Ingersoll were appointed building committee. The church edifice was erected that summer, and dedicated in October. The sermon was preached by the Rev. Mathew Batchelder. Asabel S. Sheldon was appointed the first deacon, and David Shaw the second. The house erected was thirty by thirty-six feet, and will seat two hundred. It cost nine hundred dollars. A Sunday-school was organized in the spring of 1853, and has been continued since. The first trustees were Joseph Crosier, Asabel Sheldon, S. M. Ingersoll. The ministers have been David Ross, Mathew Batchelder, Elder Chauplin, Cornelius Pike, Wm. J. Blanchard, and George A. Stroeter, the present minister. The present officers of the church are Elihu Cox, deacon; Warren Howard, Wm. O. Munson, Wm. P. Lincoln, trustees; Silas Root, clerk. The church now has fifty-nine members.

#### BURYING-GROUNDS.

The first grave-yard set apart in Hebron was the one a little west of the present residence of S. M. Ingersoll, on the old road (now discontinued) leading from Salem to Whitehall. In accordance with the New England ideas of the first settlers, this place was selected on a high piece of

ground as the site for a church edifice, which was finally built about one mile and a half north. The first person who died in Hebron, of which there is any mention or record, was Jennette, wife of Thomas Wilson, who died December 13, 1773, and was buried in this yard. This yard has been in use from that time to the present, and many of the first settlers are buried in it. It has been well cared for, and is now inclosed with a substantial wall four feet high. The burial-ground at North Hebron was set apart at an early day, and many of the pioneers of this part of the town are resting in it. It is well cared for, and kept in good condition. There are four public, and more than thirty private, grave-yards in the town. The old grave-yard connected with the cemetery is located on lot No. 13 of Campbell's patent. A portion of this yard was first set apart for burial purposes as a family ground by Joshua Rogers, upon whose farm it was situated. From the best information to be obtained, a man named George McClure was the first person buried in this yard, and the coffin was made by Peter Stevens, Esp. The first head-stone erected was for a son of Thomas Rogers, who died in 1798. The next were those of James Crossett, 1802, and Jennette Getty, 1803. In the year 1799, Robert McClellan, Thomas Rogers, George McKnight, and others, seeing the necessity of a public burying-ground, purchased half an acre of land of Joshua Rogers, including the piece he had set apart for a family ground. This ground was used in common by the public, but was principally used or occupied by the members of the Associate and Associate Reformed Presbyterian societies, whose church edifices were situated in the south and west parts of the town. In 1822 it became necessary to purchase more ground, and an additional half-acre was purchased from Mr. Rogers.

In 1860, the old grave-yard became so filled that it was necessary to look about for new land. As the trustees could not purchase the land across the road on any terms, the owner refusing to sell, the matter was dropped for a time. In 1866 this land came into market, and was offered for sale. It was ascertained that seven acres could be bought for one thousand dollars. Two thousand two hundred dollars was raised by subscription, and the land purchased Dec. 22, 1866. The cemetery association was formed according to law, and called the Hebron Cemetery Association. The following trustees were elected: Jas. J. Nelson, James A. McConnell, Asa E. Munson, Wm. Beveridge, Wm. J. McClellan, John M. Rea, Sylvester E. Spoor, Joshua J. Rogers, and George Rea.

The cemetery was opened for burials Nov. 30, 1867, and the first person interred was Myron E. Broughton, a soldier of the Thirtieth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, who was buried Jan. 3, 1868.<sup>3</sup>

The following is a list of the burial-places of old times or later years scattered over the town,—some of them public, some simply family plots:

Parrish's, Darrow's, Downing and Hamilton's, Inger-

<sup>3</sup>We are indebted to Hon. Sylvester E. Spoor for the above information, and also for the list of old burial places added, and the dates of the deaths of the distinguished citizens of early years, and of Charles Hutchinson, who became noted as a sulzerer from the "War of the Hampshire grants."

soll's, Fitzpatrick's, Mattison's, Merrill's, Wright's, Shaw's, Porter's, Munson's, Hopkins', H. Smith's, Button's, Braymer's, Grimes', E. Smith's, Fuller's, Duell's, Burch's, Carey's, Clapp's, Cole's, Santo's, and a public ground near Geo. B. Holmes'.

There is a large public cemetery in connection with the Methodist church at Belcher.

Hon. Alex. Webster died Sept. 21, 1810, aged seventy-seven. He is buried in the Hebron cemetery.

Hon. David Hopkins died Jan. 26, 1813, aged sixty-four. He is buried in the Hopkins family ground, on his old homestead, near the Presbyterian church in East Hebron.

Captain Charles Hutchison, who was driven from his home and his buildings burned by Colonel Ethan Allen and his company of Green Mountain boys, died March 11, 1811, aged seventy-five. He is buried in the Hebron cemetery.

#### TOWN SOCIETIES.

A Masonic lodge was chartered May 21, 1813, under the name of *Hebron Lodge, No. 216, F. and A. M.* It held its meetings at Clapp's tavern, on the turnpike, north of East Hebron, and was continued probably for ten or twelve years.

*Hopkins Lodge, No. 256, I. O. O. F.*, was chartered about the year 1848. Its meetings were held in a room over Allen's store. Becoming nearly extinct, it was removed to West Hebron, somewhat revived, met over Capt. Hays' store; lasted for a few years longer, and then dissolved.

*Hope Lodge, No. 295, I. O. G. T.*, was organized at West Hebron, Sept. 14, 1869. Charter members: Henry Mattison, Alexander Goutley, Edward Crawford, Edward McEachron, Levi D. Copeland, Frank Rogers, Daniel Rogers, Daniel Woodard, George Hughes, Robt. McDowell, James E. McClellan, A. W. Rea, P. McEachron, R. Harsha, H. McIntyre, W. J. Williamson, W. H. Whitman. Officers: Henry McIntyre, W. C. T.; E. Alzina Crawford, W. V. T.; Edward Crawford, W. R. S.; Jennie McEachron, W. T. This society ceased to work in 1871.

*Hebron Mutual Fire Insurance Co.*—This was organized Sept. 10, 1877.

Directors: Wm. J. McClellan, E. L. Coy, Sylvester E. Spoor, Charles H. Sheldon, John M. Rea, Alexander Powell, C. L. Getty.

Wm. J. McClellan, president; Sylvester E. Spoor, secretary. The company has issued seventy-four policies, with an aggregate insurance of one hundred and forty thousand dollars.

#### PLACES OF HISTORIC INTEREST.

The old road, cut through by Major Skene, about 1770, entered the town north of the present village of North Hebron, passed south a little west of Chamberlain's mills,—taking almost a direct south line to this point. It crossed Black creek near the present residence of Hon. Sylvester E. Spoor, and is said to have passed exactly over the site of his house. Rockbottom, on the creek at that point, made a favorable place for crossing. From this place it passed in a southwesterly course through the Munson neighborhood, and entered the town of Salem.

#### AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL PURSUITS.

The soil of the chief part of Hebron is what is termed by the farmers "slaty gravel." This slaty loam is of a light, porous nature, easy of cultivation, and well calculated to withstand extremely wet or dry weather. For some crops it appears to excel all other soils. It seems to be a well-founded opinion that potatoes are generally more sound, and also more productive, when grown upon this than upon any other soil, and these are the chief article of production for export. Flax is raised to some extent. The chief grains raised are corn, oats, buckwheat, and rye,—mostly for home consumption.

Some attention has been given, in past years, to sheep husbandry. Like many other towns in this vicinity, dairy-ing is steadily growing in importance.

Several cheese-factories have been established, of which a brief statement is given.

Hebron did not share as extensively as other towns in the sheep husbandry of thirty years ago. John Armitage in those times had a flock of four hundred. William and Gordon McClelland four hundred to five hundred. The three Braymers, brothers, and Daniel Parish, also had large flocks. There were in Hebron 8894 sheep in 1825; 13,627 in 1835; 19,161 in 1845.\*

*North Hebron Cheese-Factory.*—At the annual meeting, held Jan. 1, 1878, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, James L. Nelson; secretary and treasurer, L. A. Cole; directors, Franklin Burch, John Brown, Chester L. Getty; salesman, Henry Welch; cheesemaker, Dewitt C. Hurlbut. The amount of business done the past season is as follows:

Amount of milk received, 1,591,857 pounds. Pounds of cheese made, 150,665. Amount received from sale of cheese, \$16,288.45. Amount received after deducting expenses for making and boxing, \$13,925.26. Number pounds of milk for pound of cheese,  $9\frac{1}{2}$ . Average price per pound as sold,  $10\frac{9}{10}$ . Average net price to patrons,  $9\frac{1}{10}$ . Net to patrons, per 100 pounds milk, 90 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents; cost for marketing, estimated  $\frac{3}{4}$  cent; cost for manufacturing, per 100 pounds, \$1.72. It was voted to pay \$1.40 per 100 pounds for the ensuing year.

*West Hebron Cheese-Factory Company.*—The following officers were elected: President, James McClaughrey; vice-presidents, James Patterson, J. R. Willett; secretary and treasurer, George Rea; directors, J. McClaughrey, J. H. Hays, J. I. Randles, Wm. Robinson, A. L. Beveridge, James Patterson; auditors, A. L. Beveridge, J. H. Hays; salesman, J. H. Hays. The whole amount of milk received at the factory the past year was 425,068 pounds. Number pounds of cheese made, 42,797 pounds. Amount of money from sales, \$4493.86.

*East Hebron Cheese-Factory.*—Built in 1869; capital stock, \$2800. President, Holden F. Nelson; secretary, Eli G. Wilson; treasurer, Chester Wilson. Directors, Jeremiah Hatch, Martin S. Ingersoll; salesman, John Q. Hatch. This factory had the milk from about three hundred cows.

There are two other cheese-factories, one known as the

\* Fitts, Sheep Husbandry, 1848.







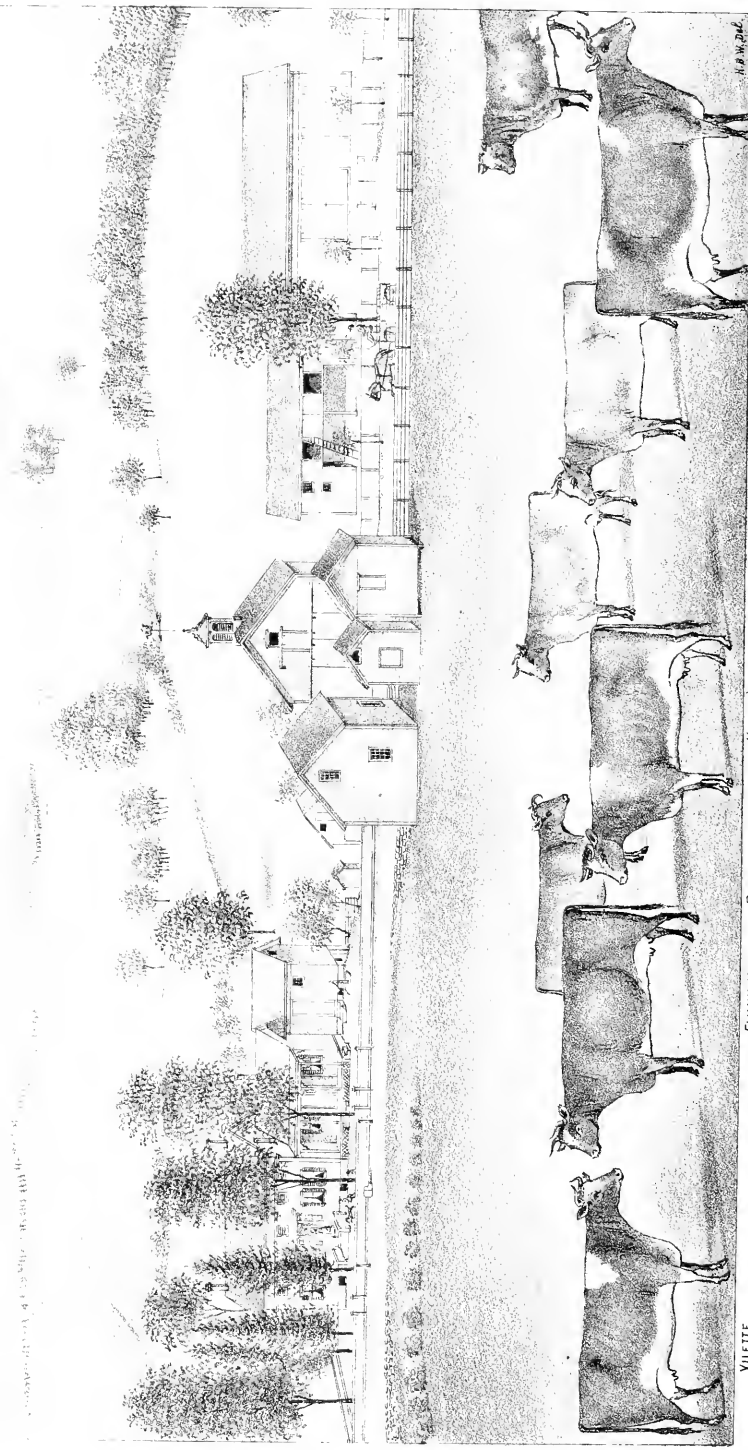
C. HERBERT COY



EDWARD L. COY



S. WILLARD COY



VILLETTE.

FLYAWAY ROSE  
AYRSHIRE STOCK FARM & WEST HERRON SEED GARDENS, PROPERTY OF EDWARD L. COY, (FO. West Herron, Washington Co., N.Y.)

FOREST VILLO  
LADY CASTERLINE  
WASHINGTON CO., N.Y.

KATE 34

H.B.W. 246  
ROYAL ROSE

*Valley factory*, centrally located in the southern part of the town. Another, in the northeast part of the town, near West Pawlet.

#### SEED CULTURE, ETC.

One other business, carried on by a single individual, is worthy of special notice. Mr. E. L. Coy moved from Bernardstown, Mass., to Cambridge in 1819, and two years later into Hebron, where he bought and settled on his present farm of one hundred and forty acres, situated half-way between West and North Hebron. He began raising seed, which he still continues. He has contracts with the leading seed-houses in New York, Boston, and other cities. His specialties in seeds are beets in varieties, cucumbers, squash, musk-melons, parsnip seed, and seed-corn in varieties. His sales amount to about twenty thousand pounds of seeds and from two to three thousand bushels of potatoes per year. Mr. Coy originated on his farm Thorburn's late rose and White's late rose potatoes. He also introduced the Paragon and Beauty of Hebron potatoes. In addition to the seed business, Mr. Coy is extensively engaged in stock-raising. His specialties in this line are Ayrshire cattle, Berkshire hogs, and also brown Leghorn fowls. Mr. S. B. Bradley, on stock bought of Mr. Coy, took first prizes on two- and three-year old Ayrshire bulls, at the New York State fair at Elmira in 1876, and also took prizes at the Eastern New York State fair at Albany. Mr. Wm. R. Sanford, president of the Vermont State Agricultural Society, won the first prize at the State fair held at Rutland on the bull Duke of Hebron against five competitors; also the sweepstakes prize on Lady Jane 3d, as the best Ayrshire cow, against twelve competitors. They were both bred by Mr. Coy and sold to Mr. Sanford. The results of these agricultural exhibitions have placed the herd of Mr. Coy in the front rank.

#### SOLDIERS OF HEBRON.

No records of the soldiers of Hebron in the Revolution have been preserved, and consequently few names can be given. The following are known to have been among the number: Col. Alexander Webster, Guile Wilson, John Wilson, Capt. John Getty, Isaac Morehouse, Robert Getty, John Munson, Nathaniel Munson, Samuel Tyrrell, and James Wilson.

The following pensioners were living in the town of Hebron in 1840, according to the official register: Eunice Tyrrell, aged seventy-eight; John Wilson, eighty-five; James Rogers, seventy-seven; and Ebenezer Chapman, seventy-seven.

In the Revolutionary papers from the Williams collection found in the history of Salem, are many names that really belong to the town of Hebron. This is shown by their being also upon the tax list of Hebron, and by their known residence.

James Rogers was one of the party that captured Skenesborough, under Capt. Herrick, in 1775. This was the time when, as related in history, the soldiers found the body of Mrs. Skene, that had been kept "above ground" for many years. Local tradition adds that the coffin was lead, and that the soldiers buried the body in another and used the old one for bullets.

A son of Mr. Rogers is still living in Hebron, at an advanced age.

With reference to the War of 1812, it may be noted that Col. Root, of Hebron, was in command of a regiment of militia at that time. The regiment was called out at the time of the battle of Plattsburg, taking nearly all the men of Hebron capable of bearing arms.

In the War of 1812 a draft was made from the Hebron and Salem companies. The names of those drawn are not now easily obtainable. Among them were Samuel Livingston, captain, and James Willet, lieutenant. There were some from Hebron, in the regular service. Elisha Clark served under General Wade Hampton, who commanded the northern army in 1813. When the army started on a three days' march through the Chateaugay woods, they were on short allowance, and each soldier had to carry whatever he could get for his rations. Clark made his breakfast the morning they started on a roasted horse-head, and that which was left from breakfast was all that he had for three days. He was an uncle of Hon. Sylvester E. Spoor.

Samuel Nelson, of Hebron, was in the battle of Plattsburg, 1814. On the approach of Sir George Prevost to Plattsburg, General Macomb retired across the Saranac river, where he made a stand, and on the assault of his works he ordered the bridge to be taken up. In this work Nelson assisted, and carried off the last plank. Before he could lay it down nine bullets struck it. Adam Day, of Hebron, was also in the battle of Plattsburg with Nelson.

In the War of 1812 the Hebron-Salem Regiment was mustered into service by Major William Root, of Hebron. Colonel McClary, of Salem, was in command.

The following muster-rolls are furnished by Hon. S. E. Spoor,—and also the above general notes.

*Regiment Band belonging in Hebron, 1814.*—John McDonald, leader, now living in Salem; John I. Wilson, Josiah Hopkins, James R. Wilson, David Hopkins, Isaac Wilson, Orrin Long, Henry Hopkins, Robert Christie, David Whitman, Simcon Webster, Nicholas Northup, James McClellan, Reuben Ely, Luther Cathcart, John J. Nelson, Warren Seaver, Hugh Flack, Stephen Darrow, James Getty, and Simcon Jenkins.

*East Hebron Company, 1814.*—Hugh McCall, captain; James Guthrie, lieutenant; John Nelson, sergeant; John Willson, Jr., N. T. Munson, Joel Munson, Elisha Munson, William Munson, Stephen Smith, Larned Parrish, John Conant, John Shephard, Arch. Glazier, Jonathan Shaw, Joseph Shaw, John Shaw, James Herron, Roland Shephard, Andrew Brayner, William Tyrrell, Ezra Tyrrell, Wyrham Root, David Button, Robert Vance, Abner Chandler, William Houghton, James Porter, Joseph Wright, William Button, Joseph Butterfield, Daniel Butterfield, Thomas Munson, John Getty, Joshua Rogers, Alex. Cruikshank, David Cruikshank, Asahel Stearns, Lewis Gardner, Daniel McClary, Job Cleveland, Timothy Andrews, Ziba Andrews, and David Shaw.

*North Hebron Company, 1814.*—Amos Scott, captain; Daniel Hopkins, lieutenant; Abijah Woodard, sergeant; Abner Duell, Samuel Ely, Joel Smith, Caleb Smith, Amos Austin, Abiather Woodard, Amos Burch, Benjamin Burch, Andrew Randles, Alex. Randles, William Randles, Edward

Johnston, James Johnston, Daniel Woodard, Robert Willson, Arch. Morehouse, Horace Morehouse, Ebenezer Smith, Jr., Peleg Smith, George Smith, John Craig, Robert Craig, Joseph Craig, Jonas Foster, Joseph Foster, Parley Foster, George Libble, and Peter Morehouse.

*West Helron and Belcher Company, 1814.*—William McClellan, captain; George Getty, lieutenant; Nathaniel Covell, Robert Wakely, Ruben Shearer, Alex. Beveridge, George Beveridge, James Beveridge, John Carey, Platt Willson, David Thomas, John Willson, Matthew McWhorton, Charles Allen, Robert Qua, Andrew Qua, Alex. McWhorton, John W. White, Andrew Eggleston, Samuel Wilson, Joseph Ward, George Harsha, Andrew Nelson, Samuel McGibeny, John McGibeny, George McGibeny, Samuel Barnes, Isaac Fraser, Andrew Foster, William Carlyle, and William Nelson.

The only action of the people at town-meeting with reference to the War of 1861-65 on record is the following: At a special town-meeting held April 2, 1864, it was

*Resolved*, That the supervisor is hereby authorized to fill the quota of the town at a bounty of three hundred and fifty dollars each, the same to be chargeable to the town.

Under this single brief resolution the supervisor, Nathaniel Reynolds, attended to the interests of the town, filled the quotas, and accounted for the moneys used. How well the people trusted him in that critical period is shown by the fact of his re-election in 1864, 1865, 1866, 1867. He was ably sustained by the strong committee appointed in 1861, consisting of Dr. Chas. J. White, John S. McFarland, Hon. S. E. Spoor, John M. Rea.

The following roll of men who went into the service from this town is prepared from the list written by the town clerk in 1865 for the bureau of military statistics, Albany. It has been submitted for examination and correction to James McCloy and to Hon. Sylvester E. Spoor, citizens well acquainted with the people of the town.

#### WAR OF 1861-65.

Leonard S. Ameson, enl. Aug. 8, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. H; wounded at Dallas, May 29, 1864; disch. May 19, 1865.  
 Albert M. Adams, enl. Aug. 7, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. E; discharged.  
 Myron E. Broughton, enl. Sept. 25, 1861, 30th Regt., Co. I; disch. for disability, June 28, 1863.  
 Elliot Birch, enl. Aug. 6, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. E; wounded; disch. June 23, 1865.  
 Wm. J. Beattie, enl. Aug. 6, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. E; pro. sergt.; disch. June 23, 1865.  
 Alexander Beveridge, enl. Aug. 8, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. E; died at Alexandria, Dec. 18, 1862.  
 Wm. J. Burke, enl. Aug. 8, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. E; disch. June 23, 1865.  
 Alta M. Barker, enl. Aug. 6, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. E; disch. June 23, 1865.  
 Barney Burns, enl. Dec. 26, 1863, 16th Art., Co. I.  
 Asa Barker, soldier of the Mexican war; also in the War of 1861-65.  
 Danford H. Bennett, enl. Dec. 21, 1863, 16th Art., Co. I.  
 David Blowers, enl. July 21, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. H.  
 John Brown, enl. Dec. 24, 1863, 16th Art., Co. I.  
 Wm. Brady, enl. 123d Regt.  
 Richard Burke, enl. 123d; served through; then enl. in regular service; five years' frontier warfare.  
 Seth C. Cary, 2d lieut.; enl. July 24, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. E; pro. 1st lieut.; art.; wounded; disch. June 23, 1865.  
 James A. Croser, enl. Aug. 4, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. E; disch. Feb. 19, 1863.  
 Chasmoey P. Coy, enl. Aug. 12, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. E; disch. June 23, 1865.  
 Lorenzo R. Coy, enl. Aug. 1, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. E; disch. June 23, 1865.  
 Wm. H. Chamberlain, enl. Aug. 2, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. E; enl. July 16, 1865.  
 James Clement, enl. Aug. 19, 1861, 4th Regt., Co. E; wounded; died of wounds at Savage Station.  
 Joseph Carter, enl. Aug. 8, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. E; disch. June 23, 1865.  
 Charles C. L., enl. Dec. 19, 1863, 16th Art., Co. I.  
 John Conner, enl. Aug. 9, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. I.

Wm. V. Croser, enl. Aug. 5, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. E; disch. March 3, 1863.  
 George Donley, enl. Aug. 8, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. E; killed in battle, July 20, 1864.  
 Edward W. Darling, enl. Aug. 6, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. E; wounded; disch. June 23, 1865.  
 James Frazier, enl. at Troy.  
 Wm. J. Gilchrist, enl. Aug. 8, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. E; died of pneumonia at Harper's Ferry, Jan. 6, 1863.  
 Wm. Graham, enl. Aug. 4, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. E; wounded; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps; disch. June 23, 1865.  
 William J. Graham, enl. Jan. 1, 1861, 16th Art., Co. H; died of measles at Elmira.  
 Thomas Gallagher, enl. Dec. 24, 1863, 16th Art., Co. I.  
 Daniel Harrington, enl. April 28, 1861, 22d Regt., Co. D; disch. June 19, 1863.  
 Smith Hewitt, enl. Aug. 12, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. E; died at Harper's Ferry, Dec. 18, 1862.  
 George R. Hall, 1st lieut.; enl. July 20, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. E; pro. capt.; disch. June 23, 1865.  
 Duane M. Hall, enl. Aug. 8, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. E; disch. June 23, 1865.  
 Stephen Harrington, enl. Dec. 26, 1863, 16th Art., Co. I.  
 Jeremiah Holbrook, enl. Aug. 22, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. H; absent without leave, but returned May 21, 1864.  
 Daniel Harrington, enl. 1861, 22d Regt.; wounded; served out his time; discharged.  
 James Johnson, enl. Aug. 8, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. E; disch. June 23, 1865.  
 Samuel Johnson, enl. Aug. 8, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. E; wounded, and died of disease at Chattanooga.  
 Joseph L. King, enl. Sept. 1, 1861, 4th Regt., Co. E; re-enl. Dec. 27, 1863, 4th Regt., Co. G; wounded; disch. July 15, 1865.  
 Aaron Loveland, enl. Aug. 7, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. E; disch. June 23, 1865.  
 Joseph B. Latimer, enl. Aug. 11, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. E; disch. June 23, 1865.  
 Wm. Lackey, enl. Aug. 5, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. E; disch. June 23, 1865.  
 Walter Lackey, enl. Aug. 5, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. E; disch. June 23, 1865.  
 Marvin W. Libble, enl. Aug. 6, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. E; disch. June 23, 1865.  
 James Lundy, enl. Aug. 6, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. I; disch. June 23, 1865.  
 James McCloy, enl. April 22, 1861, 22d Regt., Co. D; pro. corp.; disch.; re-enl. Dec. 30, 1863, 16th Art., Co. K; disch. Aug. 28, 1865.  
 John H. Moore, enl. Aug. 14, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. E; pro. corp.; disch. June 23, 1865.  
 George D. Morris, enl. Aug. 6, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. E; disch. June 23, 1865.  
 Thomas Mahaffy, enl. Aug. 7, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. E; disch. June 23, 1865.  
 Henry McIntyre, enl. Aug. 9, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. E; disch. June 23, 1865.  
 Martin Murphy, enl. Aug. 8, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. E; disch. June 23, 1865.  
 Robert C. McEhron, enl. Aug. 7, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. E; pro. to 1st corp.; wounded; disch. June 23, 1865.  
 Ira Munson, enl. Aug. 8, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. E; died of measles at Harper's Ferry, Feb. 16, 1863.  
 James McEhron, enl. Aug. 7, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. E; died at Harper's Ferry, Dec. 5, 1862.  
 John McEhron, enl. Dec. 30, 1863, 16th Art., Co. H; wounded May 10, 1864; disch. Sept. 15, 1865.  
 David Mulligan, enl. Jan. 4, 1864, 16th Art., Co. I.  
 Walter Mattice, enl. Jan. 4, 1864, 16th Art., Co. I.  
 Michael McGowan, enl. 22d Regt., 1863; re-enl. Dec. 30, 1863, 16th Art., Co. K; disch. Aug. 28, 1865.  
 John S. McBride, enl. 10th Vt.; died in the service.  
 Alonzo Morehouse, enl. Aug. 22, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. I; died of disease at Harper's Ferry.  
 William B. Miller, enl. Aug. 7, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. I.  
 Patrick Mearley, enl. Aug. 18, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. I.  
 Edward Nelson, enl. Sept. 11, 1861, 7th Regt., Co. A; pro. corp.; disch. March 31, 1862; re-enl.; disch. April 26, 1865.  
 James Pollock, enl. Aug. 8, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. E; disch. June 23, 1865.  
 John Patrick, enl. Dec. 25, 1864, 123d Regt., Co. E; died of measles at Savannah, Jan. 21, 1865.  
 Edwin Palmer, enl. Aug. 15, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. E; disch. for disability.  
 John Powers, enl. Dec. 23, 1863, 16th Art., Co. I.  
 Ambrose Passer, enl. Dec. 23, 1863, 16th Art., Co. I.  
 Harvey Reynolds, enl. Aug. 5, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. E; disch. June 23, 1865.  
 Amos L. Reynolds, enl. Aug. 15, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. E; disch. June 23, 1865.  
 Amos C. Rhodes, enl. Aug. 25, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. E; disch. June 23, 1865.  
 Andrew Reynolds, enl. Aug. 7, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. E; disch. June 23, 1865.  
 Lyman Raymond, enl. Dec. 28, 1863, 16th Art., Co. I; disch. Aug. 28, 1865.  
 Nathan Raymond, enl. Sept. 1, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. E; died at Alexandria, Feb. 16, 1863.  
 Wm. S. Richardson, enl. Dec. 28, 1863, 16th Art., Co. I.  
 Thomas Reed, enl. 1861, 10th Vermont; taken prisoner at Monocacy; disch. Albert Rogers, mustered in May 6, 1861, 22d Regt., Co. D; disch. June 23, 1863.  
 George Edwin Rogers, corp.; mustered in May 6, 1861, 22d Regt., Co. D; discharged, and enl. in artillery, U. S. service; wounded at Gettysburg; discharged.  
 Abram Rowan, mustered in May 6, 1861, 22d Regt., Co. D; disch. June 28, 1863.  
 Joseph Reed.  
 M. H. Streeter, asst. surgeon; enl. Oct. 18, 1862, 10th Regt.; disch. Jan. 1863; re-enl. May 22, 1864, 6th Regt.; disch. Aug. 1863.  
 Philo Smith, enl. Aug. 7, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. E; died of measles, April 24, 1865.

Erastus Scoville, enl. Aug. 6, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. E.; lost a leg; disch. Jan. 25, 1865.

Edwin L. Starbuck, enl. Jan. 1, 1864, 16th Art., Co. I.

George Sewille, enl. Dec. 23, 1863, 16th Art., Co. I.

Samuel Stanhover, enl. Jan. 4, 1864, 16th Art., Co. I.

Charles Thompson, enl. Aug. 8, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. I.; disch. June 23, 1865.

George Tasey

Edwin S. Vance, enl. Aug. 5, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. E.; disch. June 23, 1865.

Mortimer H. Wood, enl. Aug. 12, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. E.; disch. March 25, 1865.

Alba B. Wood, enl. Aug. 14, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. E.; disch. March 19, 1865.

Myron Wood, enl. Aug. 8, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. E.; disch. June 23, 1865.

Philp Washburn, enl. Aug. 7, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. E.; disch. June 23, 1865.

Wm. I. Whitlock, enl. Aug. 8, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. E.; disch. June 23, 1865.

Arthur Whitlock, enl. Aug. 8, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. E.; wounded; trans. to Vet. Reserve Corps; disch. June 23, 1865.

Franklin Woodard, enl. Aug. 4, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. E.; wounded; disch. June 23, 1865.

Samuel Warren, enl. Jan. 4, 1864, 16th Art., Co. I.

Edgar J. Webb, enl. Dec. 26, 1863, 16th Art., Co. I.

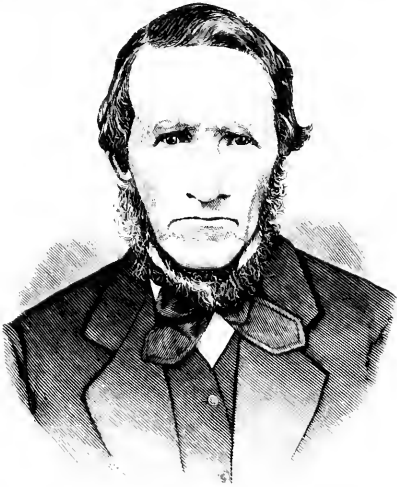
James E. Wilson, enl. June 10, 1861, 10th Mass., Co. H.; was in eighteen battles; disch. at end of three years, July 1, 1864; never sick enough to go to a hospital, and never rode in an ambulance or government wagon; was with the regiment every day, from its organization until it went into winter-quarters at Brandy Station, Dec. 1863, when he went home on a ten-days' furlough; he was taken prisoner, May 12, 1864, at Spottsylvania Court-House, and remaind in the rebel lines about two hours, when he escaped and reached the Union lines in safety; he never was wounded, but had a button shot off his cap and a bullet through his coat-sleeve and haversack.

Charles E. Wood, enl. Aug. 31, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. H.; wounded at Chancellorsville, May 3, 1862.

## BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

### ABRAHAM JOHNSTON

was born in Ireland, in the year 1796, and emigrated to America, settling in Washington county in the year 1817.



ABRAHAM JOHNSTON.

His father, John Johnston, was a native of Scotland; spent his life as a teacher most of the time in Ireland, where he went because he could obtain more wages in his chosen profession. He is said to have been very proficient as an instructor, giving his attention to the instruction of young men and women. He died in Ireland in the year 1837. His wife was Mary, daughter of John Graham, and a lady

who had been a school-girl under his tutorage. She died in the year 1800, after being married only five years.

Mr. Johnston spent his boyhood days at school, and after he became of proper age assisted his father as a teacher. After coming to this country, he engaged as a farmer in the town of Hebron, where he has since lived, taking rank among the industrious, enterprising, and judicious agriculturists of his town.

In the year 1820 he was married to Miss Helen, daughter of Thomas Pool. She died in the year 1856. For his second wife, in the year 1858 he married Miss Sarah, daughter of Samuel Guthrie, of Hebron.

Although brought up under strict rules of Catholicism, he has been, since he came to this country, a consistent member of the Presbyterian church, and held in such esteem as a worthy member of that body that he has held the office of elder in the church for many years. He is a liberal supporter of both church and school interests, and has always been interested in all enterprises tending to build up good society. His only brother, Daniel, came to this country about 1837, lived here several years, and went to Iowa, where he spent his life as a Presbyterian clergyman. He died in 1877. Mr. Johnston is now (1878) in his eighty-third year, retaining to a remarkable degree his vigor of mind, although feeble in body.

### EDWARD L. COY.

The family of which the subject of this sketch is a representative came from England at the time of the earliest settlement in Massachusetts.

Stephen Coy, the great-grandfather of E. L. Coy, served as a soldier in the Revolutionary war for a term of three years, enlisting at Windham, Conn., to which place he returned at the close of the war, and where he subsequently passed the remainder of his life engaged in farming.

Lemuel Coy, the grandfather of E. L. Coy, was born at Windham, Mass. From thence he removed to Northfield, Mass., where he followed the occupation of a farmer and subsequently died. He had a number of children, of whom Asaph Coy, the father of E. L. Coy, was one.

Asaph Coy was born at Northfield, Mass., on July 19, 1797, and is still living, residing on the farm occupied by E. L. Coy, at West Hebron, N. Y. He married Eunice Kenney, by whom he had six children,—four boys and two girls,—namely: E. L. Coy, Lorenzo R., living at Lincoln, Nebraska; C. Wesley, living at Lake, Washington Co.; Emeline, now deceased; Julia A., living at North Hebron; and Chauncey P., living at Greenwich. Lorenzo and Chauncey each served three years in the One Hundred and Twenty-third New York Regiment during the late war. Of these E. L. Coy is the oldest child.

It is fitting to remark here that Reuben Kenney, the great-grandfather of E. L. Coy, on the maternal side, also served as a Revolutionary soldier for the term of five years. He enlisted in Hartford, Conn., where he was born, and while absent from home, engaged in the service of his country, had the misfortune to have his entire family of four children taken away. Three more were afterwards

born. After the close of the war he resided at Greenfield, Mass., where he finally died. His brother lived to the remarkable age of one hundred and seven years, and on his one hundred and seventh birthday reaped a half-acre of rye in the forenoon.

E. L. Coy was born at Bernardstown, Franklin Co., Mass., on the fourth day of April, 1831, where Asaph Coy then resided, following farming pursuits. He passed his early years on his father's farm, meantime acquiring such education as the common schools of the day afforded, and subsequently filling the position of teacher in those schools.

In the spring of 1849, Mr. Coy removed to the town of Jackson, Washington Co., N. Y., where he pursued the occupation of a farmer. In 1851 he changed his residence to the town of Hebron, where he also engaged in farming. He soon after purchased the farm at West Hebron, which he now occupies.

Mr. Coy has not, however, confined his farming operations to within the ordinary limits of agricultural experience. Conceiving that there are new methods and plans which can be successfully carried out by the farmers of the country, aside from the yearly routine of raising wheat, rye, corn, oats, buckwheat, and potatoes, he has struck out for himself, and demonstrated to a certainty that such conceptions were not the result of the imagination alone, but were practical and utilitarian in the highest degree.

The special departments to which Mr. Coy has turned his attention are those of raising garden seeds, of which he supplies large quantities to the principal seed-dealers of the country, and in breeding and raising the finest Ayrshire cattle, his stock in point of excellence being second to none in the State.

In the department of seed-raising, Mr. Coy has achieved remarkable success, raising a large variety of seed. He has met with unexampled success in potato-growing, having originated no less than two varieties, namely, "Thorburn's Late Rose" and "Thorburn's White Rose," and having also introduced two other varieties, "Thorburn's Early Paragon," and the "Beauty of Hebron." The annual shipment of these important varieties by Mr. Coy is very large, and the revenue received in return correspondingly satisfactory.

In the selection and raising of the celebrated Ayrshire stock of cattle, Mr. Coy has also met with marked success. His stock has been pronounced by competent judges to be of the very best in the entire country, and this has been demonstrated by the fact that the stock which has been exhibited by him at the various fairs of the county and State, including that which he had disposed of to others, have uniformly received the prize for general excellence, against large numbers of competitors.

As a consequence of Mr. Coy's original and successful method of running a farm, and the intelligence and enterprise that he has displayed in agricultural affairs, he has assumed a prominent position among the agriculturists, not only of his own locality, but of the entire country. He has been a regular and valued contributor to the leading agricultural journals of the country, and was at one time president of the Washington Co. Agricultural Society, achieving great success in that position. Upon his retire-

ment from office he delivered an address upon agricultural topics and interests that excited, by its originality and breadth of thought, the favorable comments of the entire country, resulting in his receiving repeated invitations to "take the stump," as it were, in agricultural matters.

In his social and family relations, Mr. Coy has exhibited the same earnest spirit that he has in his business enterprises. He is a strong temperance man, and president of the temperance society of his town. In religious sentiment he is a strong adherent of the Methodist church, in which he has held a leading position for years, and whose interests he has largely advanced by his liberal contributions. He is a member of the West Hebron Methodist church, a view of which appears in this work, and led the list of contributions to its building-fund, with a munificent sum, at the time of its erection.

On Sept. 21, 1858, Mr. Coy married Clara B., daughter of John and Catharine Cary, of the town of Hebron. They have had four children, namely: C. Herbert, born July 26, 1859; S. Willard, born May 28, 1863; Ida Bell, born Sept. 13, 1865; and Mabel, born August 28, 1873. Of these C. Herbert and S. Willard are pursuing a course of study at the East Greenwich Academy and Musical College, in the State of Rhode Island. Willard has already displayed special musical talent, having commenced playing the organ in the West Hebron Methodist Episcopal church and Sunday-school at the age of nine years, since which time he has continued to fill that position. He is now enjoying the advantages of careful musical tuition under an eminent instructor.

Mr. Coy is still in the prime of life, and actively engaged in his calling. He is untiring in his search after the best things in his line, and successful in demonstrating the true nobility of those who labor in the humbler fields of husbandry. He has proved himself an inventor in his chosen occupation, but does not reserve to himself any patent for having discovered that there are yet untried methods of farming that prove of infinite pecuniary advantage to the farmer, while at the same time they satisfy the demands of an ever-increasing market. He is a self-made man in the truest sense of the word. He started forth in the world without a dollar, and has, with his strong hands, ingenious brain, and untiring energy, achieved a handsome competency and taken a prominent position in society.

A view of his attractive and tasteful residence, showing in the foreground some of his superior stock, may be seen elsewhere in this work.

#### DANIEL BRAYMER.

The Braymer family came originally from Germany. David Braymer, grandfather of Daniel Braymer, came to this country during the French and Indian war, being then about twenty years of age. He served as a soldier in that war. After the close of the war he established his residence in New York city, where he remained until the Revolutionary war, when he went to Nova Scotia, and engaged in the business of tanning, currying, and shoemaking. He was also a German physician, and practiced

that profession, more or less, at different periods of his life. He remained in Nova Scotia until the close of the war, when he returned to this country, settling at East Hebron, N. Y., and engaged in farming, tanning, currying, and the practice of medicine to some extent, until his death, which occurred on Feb. 23, 1814, when over eighty years of age. Of his first wife and her descendants but little is known. She bore him two children,—a son George, and a daughter Polly, who married a Mr. Ariel, a resident of New York city, and a political refugee from France. George engaged



DANIEL BRAYMER.

in the wholesale shoe business in New York city. He had a son George, who engaged in printing in New York. Hyacinthe Ariel, son of Polly Ariel, kept a military academy on the highlands of the Hudson, where he taught the languages in addition to the ordinary branches of learning.

David Braymer's second wife was a resident of New York city. By her he had six children, namely, Jacob, William, Andrew, David, Phoebe, and a daughter who married a Mr. Parrish and went west, first settling at Syracuse and afterwards in Illinois.

Jacob, father of Daniel, was born in New York city on Feb. 8, 1779. During his early years he attended school at New York. At the age of seventeen years he went to the town of Hebron, where he engaged in tanning, shoemaking, and farming. Soon after the War of 1812 he abandoned tanning, and followed farming and shoemaking at Hebron for the remainder of his life. He married Anna Blakesley, daughter of David and Sarah Blakesley, of Granville, on Jan. 7, 1802, by whom he had four children,—Sarah, born Dec. 25, 1802; Daniel, born Oct. 26, 1806; Henry, born Jan. 11, 1809; and Frederick A., born April 11, 1814. Of these children Sarah married Stephen McFadden, and resides at Pawlet, Vermont. Henry farmed at Hebron, on the farm adjoining that of Daniel, and died Aug. 9, 1874, aged sixty-five. He married Eliza Montgomery, of Watervliet, N. Y., and left two children, James

and Anne. Frederick A. resides in Chicago, and has three children living, namely, Cordelia, Frederick A., Jr., and Albert.

Daniel Braymer was born at Hebron, on the date above mentioned. He passed his early life on his father's farm, the one now occupied by himself, and during the same time received such education as the district schools of the day afforded. He has continued to follow the occupation of a farmer at the same place up to this date. On Jan. 2, 1834, he married Lucinda Woodard, daughter of Daniel and Anne Woodard, of Hebron, and has had six children, namely, Jeanette, born Sept. 17, 1834; Jacob, born Feb. 6, 1835; Alfred, born Feb. 25, 1836; Daniel, born March 17, 1843; Rosalinda, born June 3, 1845; and George, born March 13, 1860. Of these all are living save Jeanette, who died Dec. 19, 1857, at the age of twenty-three years.

Jacob married Charlotte Dibble, daughter of Solomon and Mary Dibble, of Granville, and has had three children,—Jeanette, Mary L., and Eli. He is engaged in farming, at Hebron, near his father's farm, and is a man of probity and enterprise.

Alfred married Antoinette Nelson, daughter of B. H. and Fanny Nelson, of Hebron. He has five children,—Nora, Albert, Charlie, Harley, and Daniel, and is also engaged in farming, near his father's farm.

Daniel, Jr., married Nancy, daughter of John and Ann Woodard, of Salem, and has had three children,—George, Stella, and Frank. He is engaged in farming, in Caldwell Co., Mo.

Rosalinda married Richard Durham, of Hebron, on March 12, 1868, who is at present managing the farm of her father, and residing at his home with her.

George is a bright, active young man, and resides with his father, assisting in the general work of the farm.

#### WHEDON SMITH.

This gentleman was born at North Hebron, nearly opposite his late residence, on January 13, 1809. He was a grandson of Aaron Smith, who engaged in farming at Hebron, and died about 1833, at an advanced age. Nathan, his son, married Polly, daughter of David Whedon, of Hebron, by whom our subject was begotten. Polly Smith died in 1856, and Nathan in 1866, over seventy years of age. He was a farmer all of his life.

On Dec. 29, 1829, Whedon Smith married Polly A. Dibble, daughter of Eli and Cloe Dibble, of South Granville. Five children were born to them, namely, Russell, born June 9, 1836; Milo, born Nov. 22, 1837; Julius, born April 18, 1841; Philo W., born Nov. 7, 1843; Arthur L., born Feb. 22, 1854. Of these children, Russell Smith married Lovina Nelson, daughter of Silas Nelson, of Hebron, on Dec. 1, 1855, and is farming near Salem; Milo married Eliza, daughter of John Porter, of Hebron, and is a farmer at Gainsville, Wyoming Territory; Arthur L. Smith married Ella C. Cronin, daughter of J. A. Cronin, of Hebron, on Feb. 22, 1876, and is at present farming on the old homestead at Hebron; Julius B., died on March 1, 1842.

and Philo W., on April 24, 1865, shortly after returning from the war, where he served gallantly, contracting the sickness of which he died.

Whedon Smith passed his life quietly as a farmer, respected by his neighbors, and earnestly performing his allotted task in life. He died on Oct. 18, 1874, at the age of sixty-five years. His widow is still living.

#### NATHAN R. HILLS.

Nathan Hills, the grandfather of our subject, came from Hartford, Conn., about 1793, and settled in the town of Hartford, this county. He there followed the occupation of a farmer. He had about nine children, of whom George Hills, the father of Nathan R. Hills, was one.

George Hills was born in 1789, at Hartford, Conn., and removed to Washington county, with his father, at an early age. He passed his early life in farming, with his father. About the age of twenty-five he removed to Granville, this county, and after remaining there for a short time he finally located in the town of Hebron. He married Polly, daughter of Stephen Reynolds, of Granville, by whom he had ten children, Nathan R. being the fifth. He died in 1874.

Nathan R. Hills was born at Hebron, in 1819. He has been a farmer all of his life, part of the time engaged with his father. He married Amanda M., daughter of John Scott, of Hebron. She died in 1875.

He has had four children, namely, Emily, Lury Ann, Willie J., and an infant, which died young. The two girls are still living in Hebron, Emily having married Joseph Durham, and Lury Ann, John J. Allen, both of whom are farmers.

The farm and residence occupied by Mr. Hills present an attractive and thrifty appearance, and bear evidence to the earnest and laborious life of the owner. They may be seen elsewhere in this work.

#### JAMES CRAIG

The Craig family came originally from Ireland. Robert Craig was born at Salem, Washington Co., N. Y., about the year 1781. He was a son of James Craig, who

engaged in farming at that place. Robert worked on his father's farm until the age of fourteen years, when he was afflicted by the death of his father. He then removed to Hebron and took up his residence with his brother Joseph at that town until he attained the age of twenty-eight years. He then commenced farming operations on his own account on the place now occupied by James, his son. He married Elizabeth Eagleston, daughter of Andrew Eagleston, of West Hebron, and had three children,—two daughters and one son,—of whom James is the sole survivor. The two daughters were, respectively, Margaret Maria, born May 12, 1820, died Aug. 28, 1853, and Elizabeth, born about 1825, died Dec. 30, 1839. Maria married John White, of Hebron, and left three children. Elizabeth Craig died on March 22, 1869, and Robert Craig on Dec. 11, 1857.

James Craig was born at Hebron, on the farm where he now resides, on the 20th day of April, 1823. He was raised as a farmer, and has passed his entire life engaged in that pursuit on the farm upon which he was born. In the year 1850 he married Elizabeth White, daughter of William and Sarah White, of West Hebron. Two children were the fruits of this union,—Robert Henry, born Aug. 28, 1851, and James A., born March 19, 1855. His first wife died about April 5, 1855.

Mr. Craig married for his second wife Mary Jane, daughter of John and Mary Parish, of the town of Jackson. The event occurred on Sept. 9, 1856. By this wife he had also two children, namely, John P., born Sept. 9, 1861, and Frank, born Sept. 27, 1865, died Feb. 5, 1874. The three surviving sons of Mr. Craig reside with their father, and are unmarried.

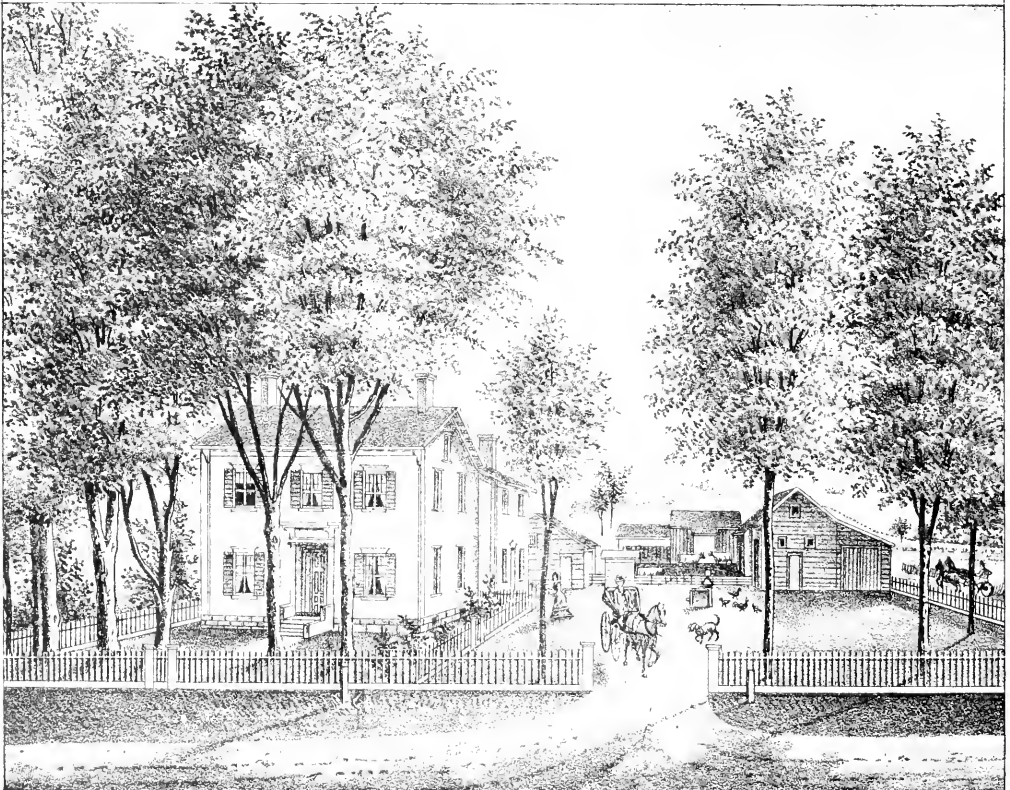
Mr. Craig has lived a quiet life, free from display, yet earnest and successful withal. He has never taken any active part in politics. In religious matters he is sincere and active, and is a regular attendant of the United Presbyterian church of Hebron, of which he is a member. He owns and successfully tills an excellent farm at North Hebron, and his surroundings are tasteful and attractive. A view of his residence may be seen on another page of this work.







*J. H. Cleveland, James Cleveland*



Res of J. H. CLEVELAND, JACKSON, WASHINGTON Co N.Y.

PHO. BY L. H. EVERTS & CO. PHILA. PA.

# JACKSON.

## SITUATION AND NATURAL FEATURES.

THE peculiar shape of this town renders it difficult of description. Attached for many years to Cambridge, it was taken off more for the sake of division than because there was any centre of importance growing up in the present town of Jackson, or any symmetrical tract that could be assigned to the new town. Cambridge was to be divided, evidently, no matter how; and divided it was, Jackson being one of the curious results of the process. Its inhabitants almost all travel beyond its boundaries, both for business purposes and to attend church.

The town is situated in the southern portion of the county, distant but a few miles from the village of Salem, where is located one of the court-houses of the county. Its boundaries may be approximately stated as north by Greenwich and Salem, east by Vermont, south and west by White Creek, Cambridge, and Easton. It contains twenty-two thousand eight hundred and sixty-one acres, or nearly thirty-six square miles.

The Batten Kill, with its tortuous channel, forms half or more of all the boundary-line. This stream, having the beautiful Indian name Oudawa, might well have been permitted to bestow that designation upon this segment of old Cambridge. The bluff, decisive hero whose name the town bears always went straight to his object, and would have been intensely disgusted with any such crooked lines as bounded the most of Jackson.

Mrs. Sigourney, in one of her sweetest poems, said of the Indians,—

“ Their names are on your waters,  
Ye may not wash them out.”

But the prosaic Batten Kill has done it in this instance. It is reserved for a hotel at Salem to make one desperate effort to break the line of destiny and preserve the name by placing upon its front “The Oudawa House.” Held in the grasp of the stream, Jackson should have been Oudawa.

The surface of the town is very largely drained by the Batten Kill, eight rivulets emptying into that stream. The largest of these is the outlet of Big pond, situated very nearly in the centre of the tract embraced within the great northern bend of the kill. Just south of Big pond there are three other ponds in a chain,—Dead pond, McLean pond, and Long pond. All these are upon the slight watershed of the town, as the last three are drained southward by the largest creek in the town. This, flowing into the present town of White Creek, is called the Owl Kill, and joins the Hoosick on the southern boundary of the county.

The north branch of the Taghbaic range occupies the east portion of the town, and several parallel ranges extend through the central and west portions, rendering the entire surface very hilly. The summits of the hills are three

hundred to eight hundred feet above the valleys, and are generally crowned with forests. The declivities are often steep and rocky.

## PATENTS.

The largest portion of the town is upon the Cambridge patent. This consisted in all of thirty-one thousand five hundred acres, granted July 21, 1761, to Colden Banyar Smith and others. This is bounded on the east by a right line, leaving a long, narrow tract between the Cambridge patent and that section of the Batten Kill that flows nearly north. This tract, together with lands farther south, constitutes the Schermerhorn patent, granted May 11, 1762, and containing ten thousand acres. The patentees were Ryer Schermerhorn and others.

This is better known as the Anaquassacook, although in the table of patents prepared for Hough's Gazetteer, there are two patents given under these names,—Schermerhorn and Anaquassacook,—and both assigned to Washington county, both for ten thousand acres, and both dated May 11, 1762. They are undoubtedly the same.

## EARLY SETTLEMENT.

This town was settled about the same time as the other portions of old Cambridge,—from 1761 to 1765,—and the names of the pioneers will appear very largely among the earlier records of that town, from which copious extracts are given in this volume.

As in other sections of this county, there was an intermingling of families from New England with emigrants from Scotland and the north of Ireland. The energy with which they subdued the forests and established schools and churches, even in the early times of revolution and civil chaos, proves that they were men of enterprise, intelligence, and Christian principle. The town, at the present time, is largely indebted to the courage, the integrity, and the faith of the fathers for its modern prosperity and the moral and religious character of its people. We add notices of a few of the pioneer families.

Robert Law, a brother of John Law, of Salem, came to America somewhat later, and settled in Jackson on the place known in later years as the G. R. Law farm.

He had two sons,—John R., who settled on the farm now occupied by David Simpson, and soon after on the Richardson farm next north, and Robert R., who settled in the same neighborhood. He had five daughters,—Mary, Margaret, Elizabeth, Ruth, and Isabella.

John R. was a prominent citizen in all the public affairs of the town. He was a successful farmer, making large quantities of butter, so widely celebrated that he became known as “Butter John.”

One of his sons was the distinguished citizen George Law, of New York, a skillful engineer, builder of the high bridge, proprietor of steamboat lines, owner of railroads, and at one time prominently mentioned as a candidate for the presidency of the United States. A daughter of John R. Mrs. Marshall, now resides upon her father's homestead. Joseph, a lawyer of brilliant talents, died in early life.

Andrew Thompson, with his wife and three children, came from Coleraine, Mass., about the year 1774, and settled about four miles above Cambridge, on the Arlington road, purchasing three hundred and fifty acres on lot No. 17 of the Anaquasscock patent. The children were Hugh, Samuel, Sarah, Andrew, Thomas, Nancy. The first three were born in Massachusetts; the last three in Jackson. Samuel married Mary Howe; Sarah married William G. Woodworth, and removed to Montgomery county; Andrew married Hannah Stevens; Thomas removed to Chautauque county, Nancy married Tyrus Prouty, of Salem; Hugh, Samuel, and Andrew settled on the homestead. Samuel had a son, Horatio T., who went to Virginia, now a Presbyterian minister at Timber Ridge, Rock Bridge county. James Thompson, a son of Andrew, is the present cashier of the Cambridge Valley National Bank, and has lived in Cambridge since 1855.

Ebenezer Billings came from New England to Jackson, about the time of the Revolution, and settled on lot 19 of the Anaquasscock patent. He left three children, Moses, Ebenezer, and Elisha, who lived and died on the homestead. William Henry, a great-grandson of the pioneer, resides on the old homestead.

Obadiah Culver came from Hebron, Conn., about 1780, and settled in the west part of Jackson. A son, Obadiah, settled on the turnpike, about a mile above Cambridge. Solomon, a son of the second Obadiah, is still living in Cambridge, at an advanced age.

Isaac Waters, in the same neighborhood, was also from Hebron, Conn. A daughter became the wife of Obadiah Culver (24).

The Crocker brothers, Seth, Eleazer, Nathaniel, and John, came from Windham, Conn., just before the Revolutionary war. Together with Esquire Holmes and James Richardson, who came from the same place, they bought lot 16 of the Anaquasscock patent, consisting of about five hundred acres. Eleazer purchased the tract in New York, at twenty shillings an acre, refusing on the spot an offer of five hundred dollars for his bargain. Seth lived and died in the present Marshall house, and his children settled in Leroy, western N. Y. Eleazer built a log house on the east side of the road, opposite the Marshall house; afterwards moved into what is now White Creek. Nathaniel removed to Salem; lived and died in the Camden valley. Of the children of Eleazer, Judith became Mrs. McNitt; Eleazer, Jr., moved to Michigan; Benjamin, another son, was the father of B. Porter Crocker, the present postmaster of Cambridge, also of Colonel Crocker, of the Ninety-third Regiment of New York State Volunteers, War of 1861-65.

James and John Telford, at an early day, came from Scotland, and settled in the north part of the town, about a mile from East Greenwich.

Robert Telford, a son of James, lived and died on his father's homestead, and Mrs. Arnott, a daughter of Robert, now resides there. One daughter of James became Mrs. James Lowrie. Another is unmarried, and both are now living in Coila. A son of John now lives on his father's homestead.

Mr. Coulter came from Ireland. His wife was a sister of Thomas Green. The children were George Coulter, James, William, and Robert. All settled in town. J. A. Coulter and John, descendants, are still living in town.

Mrs. Featheringame, then a widow with two children by her first husband (Andrew and Ann Beveridge), and one daughter, Jennette Featheringame, emigrated to America in 1774. They were eleven weeks on the passage. The opening of the war prevented their landing at Boston as they intended. Disembarking at Marblehead, they made the journey to Cambridge on foot.

Their object in coming to this place was to be near the preaching of Dr. Thomas Clark, of Salem, with whom they were acquainted in Ireland. The son, Andrew, bought a farm near the present village of Coila, known as the Small farm. The daughter, Ann, married James Small. Of their children, two sons, Edward and George, settled in Jackson, and two daughters became, respectively, Mrs. Wm. McGeech and Mrs. Robert Law.

Jennette Featheringame married Rev. Thomas Beveridge, of an entirely different family. He came from Paisley, Scotland, in 1784, as the third Associate Presbyterian clergyman in the United States. He was sent as a missionary, and became the founder of the society which is now the United Presbyterian church of Coila. Of his children, John died young; Jennette married Geo. Lourie; George died young; Thomas became a minister, died in Xenia, Ohio; Ann Maria married Isaac Ashton.

Mrs. Beveridge receiving a legacy in 1795 from Scotland, they bought the north half of the farm now owned by T. B. Lourie. It has remained in the family ever since. The mother of T. B. Lourie, now residing with him, and eighty-seven years of age, is one of the oldest persons in town, linking by a single life the present generation back to the mother and children who came over the ocean and through the forests just as the storm of war was bursting upon the colonies.

Alexander Lourie (father of George, mentioned above) came to Esopus, from Scotland, in very early times, married there, and removed to Jackson, settling on the south half of the present farm of his grandson, T. B. Lourie.

Of his children, Alexander died young. James settled in Coila. Jennette became Mrs. George Small, settling near the red bridge, Jackson. Margaret, Mrs. Robt. Armstrong, and removed to Ogdensburg. Mary, Mrs. John Shiland, of Cambridge.

John Maxwell and his brother Walter came from Scotland at an early day. John settled in the neighborhood northwest of the Ponds. Walter settled farther northwest, on the farm now owned by his son Alexander. Another son of Walter, George, lives a mile south.

John, a grandson of the pioneer John, resides on the old homestead.

Thomas Green and his brother James came from Ireland





*Samuel B. Hedges*



*Mary Hedges*



RESIDENCE OF SAMUEL B. HEDGES, JACKSON WASHINGTON CO. N. Y.

LITH BY L. HEVERTS & CO PHILA PA

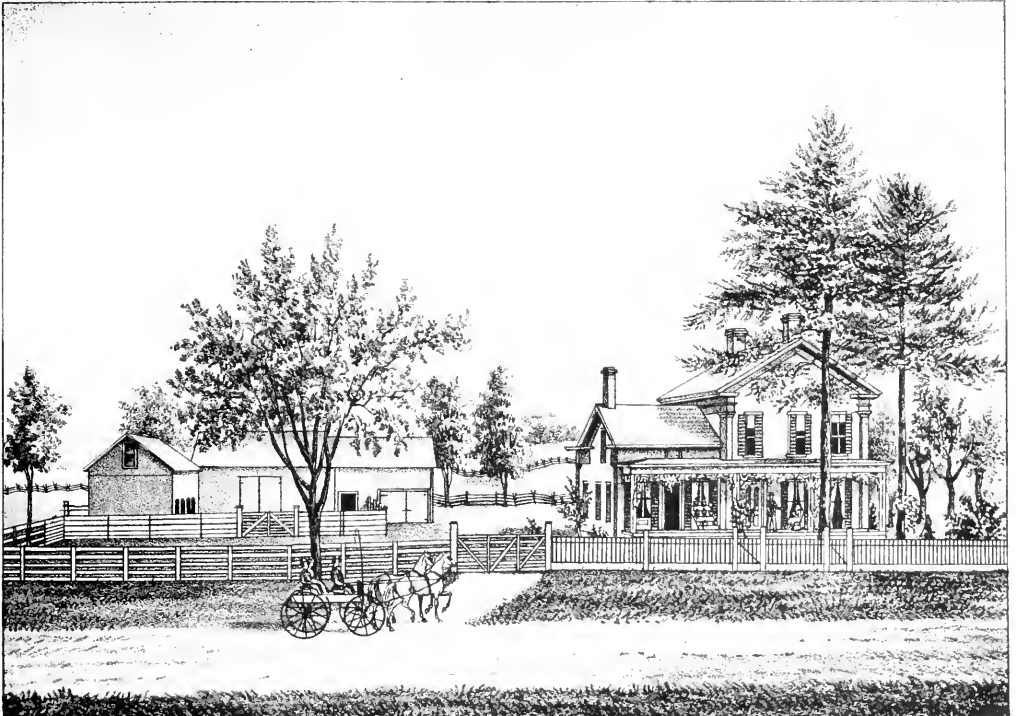


THOMAS J. WEIR.



JAMES H. WEIR.

PHOTOS BY ALEX. ARNOLD GREENWICH, N.Y.



RESIDENCE OF JAMES H. WEIR, JACKSON WASHINGTON CO N. Y.

LITH. BY H. KEMMERS CO. PHILA. PA.





about the year 1772, and located in Jackson, two miles north of Coila, their farms lying partly in Cambridge. The sons of Thomas were William, Peter, Thomas, John, Samuel, and James. The latter is still living, at the age of ninety-two years, on his father's homestead.

Joseph Archer, with his family, sailed from Belfast, Ireland, 1790, being from county Down. They landed in Wilmington, Del., and after two years came to Jackson, and settled about a mile northeast of Coila, on the farm now owned by a grandson, John Archer. Children of Joseph were Joseph, Jr., Thomas, Elizabeth, Margaret, John, and two by his second wife, Eben and William.

John Ferguson and his wife came from Scotland at an early day, and settled in the Maxwell neighborhood, on the farm now owned by a grandson, James Ferguson.

The children were Peter, George, and Duncan. James Ferguson is a son of the latter.

From the address of A. D. Gillette, D.D., delivered at the centennial celebration in Cambridge, Aug. 29, 1873, we extract the following interesting passages, applicable to the early history of Jackson:

"In 1793, Jonathan Dunham and his wife Eunice, town of Piscataqua, N. J., with their son-in-law, B., and his wife, Tabitha Dunham, and their children, Phileander D. and Cornelius C., turned their backs upon old Piscataqua, N. J., and came to New York with their own wagon, putting most of their goods on board of a sloop, the old gentleman driving the horse and wagon up the Hudson, the rest of the family being on the sloop, and thus they came to Troy; embarking northward, crossed Oak Hill, arrived at Cambridge, and went on north of this village. When in front of Mr. Joseph Valentine's house something happened to the wagon, and they paused. My mother, with her two babes, she herself then under seventeen years of age, went into the house, and Mrs. Valentine proffered all the hospitality of the place, and said, 'Why, my child, where is the mother of these babes?' My mother blushing replied, 'Here.' 'You the mother of these babes?' 'Yes, madam.' 'Who is your husband?' 'Dr. Gillette.' 'Who are your father and mother?' 'Jonathan and Eunice Dunham; but here is the wagon.' 'Well,' said Mrs. V., 'they ought to be ashamed of themselves, and go back to New Jersey, for allowing so young a girl as you to get married and become a mother. But we will do what we can for you. Tarry here for the night with your babes.' She did tarry; and then the family went on to the northward, to the old pond, where the old gentleman had purchased four hundred acres of land. They turned to the left, and climbed the hill to the log house. A family by the name of Adkins, and another by the name of Gilhnan, were in the company. They all huddled near the old log house, where I have caught scores of woodchucks, killed them, and eaten them. A part of the farm is in the Dunham family, occupied by Henry on the hill. My father settled between Mrs. McLean's and my grandfather's, right north of the ponds.

"As my brother, the president, said, I have roamed far and wide,—so I have; not a vagabond, thank God,—but I have never seen a more beautiful spot than this. I am talking about things that are associated with my boyhood.

Time went on, and the most important event that I will mention after that which I have mentioned occurred on the 8th day of September, in the year 1807, when, by the will of God and the pains of my mother, I came into the world, and have lived from then until now. My mind runs north to the Batten Kill, to the 'red bridge,' as it was called. The teamsters of those times were going north and south as early as I can remember, and I, playing by the roadside or going to and from the school-house, which was the next building between us and Judge John McLean's, was asked by almost every teamster, if he were going north, 'How far is it to the red bridge?' 'Four miles, sir.' And every boy and girl made their obeisance. We boys pulled off the old slouch-hat with the torn rim, and bowed; the girls caught their skirts and made a graceful courtesy; and if any of us failed to do that, parental reproof or school-master or mistress discipline made us smart for it. The traveler south would ask, 'How far is it to the Chequered House,' and we would reply, 'On the north lived the Clapps. I think on the other side of Cleveland's, and consequently in Salem. One of the great sights that my boyhood eyes used to see was the large loads of barrels which they sent to Troy, for they were coopers. Next along came Mr. Vanderlip, a farmer and a tailor, and beyond us. Every Sabbath, with his old horse and wagon,—not a modern buggy, that could only accommodate two, but a long wagon full,—he came down here to Cambridge to worship God, with his family gathered about him. Near there a Mr. Small with an old farm-wagon, and in it six or eight old kitchen-chairs, one or two across for the 'old people,' and never less than six or eight persons in the wagon; and thus they came to the old yellow meeting-house. Should he find a foot-worn pilgrim on the way to Sinai, he would take him in if he had to hang half his body over the wagon-side to and from church. Next along came the Shoulders' turn, and then the school-house, and then Mr. Dobbin's, and at the head of that pond Jonathan Conger, a cousin of my grandfather, and hence a relative, whose daughter married 'Uncle' Thomas McLean, as I call him, because his wife was my mother's cousin (and I am related to all the McLeans by reason of that). Then we came down to Mr. Collins, who kept the tavern a while; and while I have called my father a 'doctor,' and such he was, and practiced medicine, he was a sort of 'jack of all trades,' and among other things drew with his pen and pencil. Among my earliest recollections was his painting a sign for Mr. Collins, on which was an eagle with darts and arms and something in its bill,—that bird of liberty which soars over us in all the emblems of freedom, thank God! Then there was 'Uncle' Jimmy McLean, as I told you (for I told you they were all uncles, on the pond near by, and then 'Uncle' Solomon Ackley; and a little lower down, but with more dignity, because of his commanding presence and official position, Judge John McLean, Sr.

"His son John became judge; and when he was a student, and could come home and go fishing, he was well respected and wore his gloves, and did not love to tan his hands; and he would get me to dig the worms, bait the hooks, and take off the fish. He alluded to it when we met. I went into the court-room at Salem one day when

he was presiding. He begged me to come up and take a vacant chair by his side. I did so. He says, 'Is this Harm?' I says, 'Yes.' 'Well,' he says, 'you are the boy who used to bait the hooks for me.'

"Then came the school-house,—mightier for the good of mankind than all the seventy-four-gun ships that ever floated,—the district school-house.

"As I said, my father was a sort of 'jack of all trades,' sometimes taught the school there, or taught writing lessons in various sections. The doctors were not so busy then as now; people were not so sickly. Then two older brothers of mine taught the school. Back of us, up on the hill where Mr. Ackley now resides, was 'Uncle' Daniel Holbrook. The McLans were Jerseymen,—five brothers; not the two who came in the 'Mayflower,' but five who started from Scotland and got to New Jersey; and whether that State was too small, or whether it was 'out of the Union' then or not, I don't know, but anyway they came up here. One settled in the east, one at Batten Kill, one at the head of the ponds, and on the turnpike next to us. Deacon Ford on the hill. I want to say a word to deacons. I love deacons. We used to meet for worship in the school-house Sunday afternoons, and Deacon Ford, who belonged to the Baptist church in Shushan, seemed to be by common consent superintendent of affairs there, and the regulator of the boys. We would get around on the little seats. There Dr. Bullions, Mr. Prime, Elder M—— used to hold meetings. I loved to go. But Deacon Ford was the presiding genius. He was nearly seven feet high, and I presume he looked much taller to me then than now. A good man, but with such a long, grave face. So watchful of us boys that at one time when Dr. Prime was preaching there and speaking of heaven, my little mind labored to conceive what heaven was, and I thought it was something like the gathering there,—two or three rows of people around the house singing the praises of God, and that was all very pleasant, but I asked, 'Will Deacon Ford be up there?' I had no doubt he would be, but I hoped his office would not be to regulate us boys.

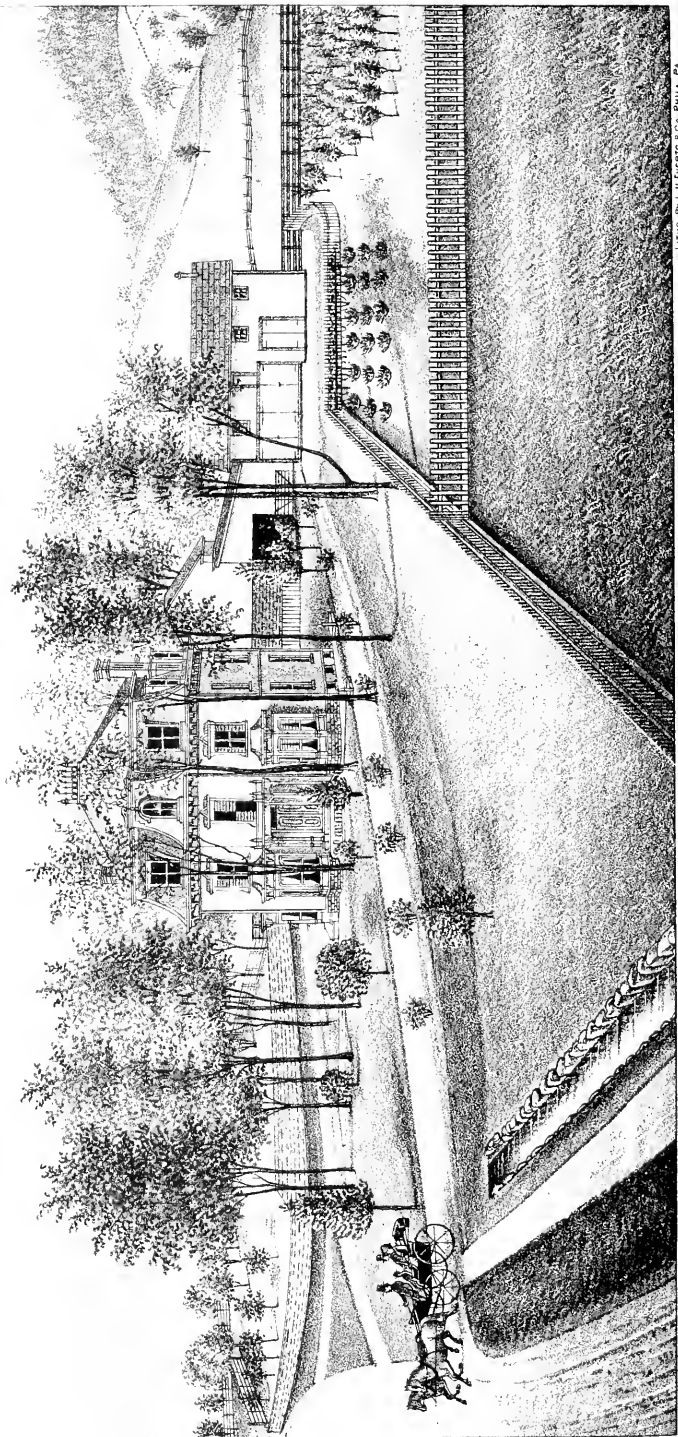
"On the hill my Uncle Nahum lived. Up farther the Beeches. Down the hill road lived good men and women. Down the turnpike was Uncle Daniel Valentine's, old Uncle Elias and sons and daughters, and Aunt Esther, and below was Mr. Heath, and so on down; and I must not forget Deacon Thompson, of blessed memory, but you know all the rest. I used to pass their houses and come down here to Cambridge to my grandfather's with a basket of eggs, and get something to carry back, but I always preferred to trade with Mr. McGeoch in getting my fish-hooks. So much for this. Now for some of the clergy-men of those times.

"The clergy first with me,—no disrespect to others. Old Dr. Bullions used to come and catechise us in the school. He wore high swell boots with tassels. I played with the tassels one day, and was punished for it. Mr. Prime used to come and talk with us. We were always glad to see him. Of tall, noble form, perfect symmetry, I could paint him to-day were I an artist; bland countenance, a little dignified, if not a little stern. His son here will speak for himself by and by. I ought to say we always knew Mr.

Prime's carriage and the white horse. We were always glad to see him, though my grandfather on reading his book on baptism used to say 'nonsense.' But those were the days when men *spoke* for themselves as well as wrote. Mr. Prime seldom passed my grandfather's or father's house without a kind, ministerial, friendly Christian call. Dr. Dunlop, with his saddle-bags, jogging along on his horse, would always stop at my father's, relight his pipe, and take a sip of old New England rum, something to eat if he would accept of it, and then he would go on his way. A good old man,—we children loved him. Mr. Tombs, of Salem, used to do the same. The ministers in Shushan the same. I frequently came with the family down here, and heard Mr. Prime, the first Presbyterian minister that I remember; also I went to Dr. Bullions', as my oldest sister married into that church. In that old yellow meeting-house I have sat and was interested in hearing the people sing. They all had their Bibles in their churches, and I wish all who attend church now would have theirs. Generally the psalms were in the back part of the Bibles, and so generally was it their custom to sing that it was avowed that John Donahue, a deaf mute, also sang. He certainly looked on the psalm sung, and his lips moved,—that I know.

"I must be brief, but there are two or three other things I must mention. In the War of 1812 my brother was the school-teacher of that district and was seventeen years of age. At night he dismissed the school and did not come home. When heard of he was among the troops on their way north. Whether he was one of the recreant ones Judge Jermain spoke of I don't know. Colonel Rice took him as a sort of secretary, and had him with him. Then there was Major Simpson and old General De Ruyter from on the Hudson. I know queer things were said of him, whether true or not. Some said that he mistook the prow for the stern of the vessel, and went the wrong way on Lake Champlain. Well, he was not a soldier; he was a farmer. The battle of Plattsburg was fought; we soon heard of it. I remember the morning when the news came seeing my father stand before the old fire-place and tell the story as he learned it somewhere in his rides. All was excitement. The troops finally returned. They pushed our door, with prisoners, on their way to Greenbush; they were drawing a large cannon. My brother arrived; they paused to fire him a farewell at the door. I went out and stood by a large cannon, and a soldier caught me up and ran my head into the muzzle. An officer drew his sword and was about to strike him. Some one interfered, and I believe, though terribly frightened, I laughed, and that was the end of it. They went on to Orcutt's Hotel, turned in, and encamped there. My father took us down to see them. I was presented to Commodore McDonough and sat upon his knee, and he said he hoped I would be a soldier or a sailor, and a good one, and indeed I then had no doubt but that I should be; but I never have, and I am glad of it. The next event was the removal of the remains of General Montgomery from Quebec. I remember the parade that passed our door, and that the bones which were said to be in the coffin were taken to New York city, and deposited, as most of you know, along the front of Broadway, in Trinity church-yard.





RESIDENCE OF JAMES E. ROBERTSON, JACKSON, WASHINGTON CO. N. Y.

LITHO BY L. P. EVERTS & CO. PHILA. PA.



JAMES E. ROBERTSON.



JOHN ROBERTSON.

#### JAMES E. ROBERTSON.

James Edward Robertson was born in Jackson, Washington county, on the place where he now resides, March 23, 1827. He is of Scotch descent. His first ancestor in this country, William Robertson, was born in Scotland, Jan. 24, 1752. He came to this country a young man, and married, in Greenwich, Mary Lebingston, Sept. 21, 1775. He died in February, 1825. John Robertson, the father of James Edward, was born in South Argyle, Washington county, May 2, 1786, and married Ann Small, of Cambridge, July 8, 1824, she having been born Dec. 24, 1803. They had seven children, two sons and five daughters, of whom James Edward is the second child and the oldest son.

He was brought up at the homestead where he was born, educated at the Cambridge Washington Academy, and succeeded to his father's business, who was a tanner and currier by occupation, and carried on the business at this place from 1816 to 1852, under the firm-name of William & John Robertson, the tannery having been established by other parties as early as 1806. In 1856, James E. Robertson purchased the stock of the tannery, and has since conducted the business, together with the farm formerly owned by his father, which he came into possession of in 1861.

His mother died Sept. 15, 1850; his father on the 24 of September, 1873.

Mr. Robertson was married Dec. 29, 1861, to Mary Jane, daughter of William Reid, a merchant of North Greenwich. She was born Nov. 20, 1832. The fruit of this union has been four children, one son and three daughters, viz., Annie, born Nov. 19, 1865; Mary, born July 4, 1867; Fannie, born Feb. 14, 1869; and William D., born Nov. 20, 1872.

In politics Mr. Robertson has always been a Democrat. In 1850 he was elected to the office of justice of the peace; he was re-elected and served two terms, and was also elected justice of sessions one term. He is an honorable, straightforward, consistent gentleman and citizen, and like most of the Scotch-American residents of this county was brought up strictly in the Presbyterian faith. Few men have the confidence of their fellow-citizens in a larger degree than Mr. Robertson. In business he has been more than ordinarily successful, having accumulated a comfortable competence.

His fine residence, shown in this work, was erected by him in 1869. It is one of the most beautiful in this section of the country.



"These events were imprinted upon a boy's mind. But then there came other changes. One event, however, I will speak of in connection with physicians. I had school-mates from over towards Shushan by the name of Kemmis. They had a grandfather. People now say, 'You are an aristocrat if you had a grandfather.' I have told you I had one. These Kemmis boys had one. They did not till the farm very well, and did not dress very finely. It was to them an advantage; in running upon the ice, they could throw off their old shoes, and outrun any one of us. The old gentleman hurt his ankle, while snaking a log out of the woods, and crushed it very seriously, and my father tried all he could to save it. He called in Dr. Dorr and Dr. Dean as counsel. It was decided that it must be amputated. An old physician in Salem, whom I will not name, because I may not tell the truth exactly, heard of the matter, and having a feud with Dr. Dorr, and I believe not liking my father very well, took two or three students and offered the patient fifty dollars for his leg, which offer being accepted, the Salem physician amputated the limb and returned home. My father and Dr. Dorr came the next day, I think, to perform the important operation, but found the good old gentleman in his bed, comfortable, the foot gone and safe in Salem.

"The end of it came when 'by-gones were by-gones.' Sickness came. Fire visited the old house in which I lived one day. I was out of it, by the wood-pile, and heard a roar. My older brother and my younger sister looked up, and sparks and black smoke were pouring out of the chimney. 'The house is on fire!' said my brother. We rushed in (my brother always sent me ahead, whether we were after pond-lilies, or frogs, or snakes). As we came in we beheld the flames creeping up and rapidly destroying the bed-curtains, whose voluminous folds had worked within their borders the pictures of Shakspeare's Seven Ages. The fire scorched me some, burned the hair off of my head, knocked me down, and my brother violently drew me out. Never a prouder boy than I when, in two or three days after that, I received an entire suit of clothing, made of blue cloth, almost covered with bell-buttons, together with a hat,—the whole a present from the Wendell family. We received many kind favors. Another house was built, which has since been removed.

"Disease came. My eldest sister died at twenty-two, and was buried the day she was to have been married to Leonard Church, Esq., of Salem. My youngest brother was born at a time when we were houseless. My father, broken-hearted, never recovered his spirits, and in 1819 he passed away, dying of apoplexy or heart-disease, by the roadside, after a fatiguing travel. His last visit was to old Daniel Holbrook, where Mr. Maxwell now lives."

Joseph Valentine and wife, with two sons, Elias and Daniel, moved from New Jersey about 1791 or 1792. They came with ox-teams through the wilderness. Some of the way there was only an Indian path, through which they could just drive their oxen and wagons. Upon their arrival they stuck their ox-goads in the ground,—whips that they had cut from a *Balm of Gilead* tree in New Jersey. These lived, grew to a great age, and when cut down were four feet through. The family settled near the outlet

at the south end of Long pond, on the farm now occupied by Mrs. Harvey Valentine.

Of the children, Daniel and Harvey settled in Jackson, the latter on the pioneer homestead; Elias, in Shushan; Phoebe (Mrs. Elijah Clough), in Hebron; Betsey (Mrs. Wm. Orcutt), in western New York; Abbey (Mrs. Abner Warren), in western New York; John also settled in western New York; Joel, in Bennington, Vt.; Prudence (Mrs. Truman Hendryx), in Bennington; Lydia Ann (Mrs. Clark Estee), in Shushan; Moses moved to Tecumseh, Mich.

Daniel McFarland, born in Thornhill, Scotland, came to America in 1785, and settled in Salem, on what is now the Samuel Beattie farm. He afterwards moved to Argyle, settled near Argyle Corners, and died, his remains being buried in the cemetery at that place. By his first wife he had one son, John McFarland, already twenty-one years old when the family came to America. He settled first in Cambridge, on a farm about two miles west of Cambridge village, and afterwards in what is now Jackson, the old homestead being near East Greenwich. By his second wife the pioneer Daniel had four sons; David, who settled in St. Louis when it was only a village, passed his life there, and died at an advanced age in 1873; Alexander, settled and died many years ago in Salem; Daniel, Jr., settled in Greenwich, and afterwards in Fishkill; James, moved to Ohio and settled near Columbus,—a man of note, holding many public offices, and a member of the Legislature for one or more terms. In the original family there were no daughters.

The children of John, the oldest son, who settled in Jackson, were eleven, five of whom died young. The six remaining were Daniel, John, William, Alexander, Mrs. Wm. Robertson, and Mrs. Robert Richardson. A son of Daniel is Prof. John A. McFarland, who is now, and has been for nineteen years, principal of Washington Academy, Salem.

Robert Simpson moved from New Hampshire soon after the Revolution, with his wife and family, and settled in Cambridge. His son, Anderson, on becoming of age, spent some time in a store at Shushan, then settled on a farm now occupied by his son, John Simpson. The wife of Anderson Simpson was the daughter of Benjamin Scott, the only Revolutionary pensioner in town in 1840. Anderson Simpson was a prominent public man, filling many important offices in town, and was also a member of Assembly in 1840.

A very early store, built of logs, stood a little west of the present residence of James Hill. It was built by James McGill, in 1781, and is still in existence, having been taken down, rebuilt at a short distance, and is now occupied as a dwelling-house.

William McAuley bought the store and property Oct. 7, 1795, and continued the trade.

Moses Cowan, whose name appears in early records, was a clerk in this store, and James Irvin, first supervisor of Jackson, was a partner with McAuley.

Among other early residents the Heth family lived south of Jackson centre, on the turnpike.

Edward McDowel lived not far from McAuley's store.

Oliver Selfridge lived north of Coila.

John McKellip in the north part of the town.

Isaac Perine also.

Simon Stevens and his son, Ira C., lived in the western part of the town, near Centre falls.

The first inn was kept by Isaac Murray, on the place now owned by H. C. Maynard, two miles north of Cambridge, on the turnpike.

The Pond Valley House was built about sixty years ago, by Mr. Orcutt. The house still in use is kept at the present time by George Simpson.

Besides the early settlers already named, mention may be made of the McGeech family, the McMillans, and the McClellans. The names of many others will appear in the town records and the church histories of Cambridge and White Creek.

The first merchant at Coila was William Stevenson, from Scotland, and the place was known as Stevenson's Corners, and then by the name of Scotland. When the post-office was established John M. Stevenson, an enthusiastic admirer of Burns, named the place Coila, from a passage in one of his favorite poems.

Succeeding William Stevenson were the firm of McNaughton & McNeil.

An early school-house built of logs, about 1780, stood a little west of the present residence of James Hill.

Early teachers remembered by Mrs. Lourie were Mr. Alexander and Mr. Neson.

#### ANAQUASSA CREEK PATENT.

The original map and partition deed of this patent, engrossed on parchment, is in possession of William Law, of Shushan. It is dated Oct. 26, 1763, and was drawn by John R. Bleeker, surveyor, who enters the variation of the needle for that year as six degrees thirty minutes west. The lots commence with No. 1, at the north end of the narrow strip between the Cambridge patent and the Batten Kill, and the 25th closes opposite the old "Red Grocery," in Salem. To show early proprietors we give the names and lots from this deed.

Nos. 1, 8, 11, 18, and 23, Thomas Smith; Nos. 2, 10, 14, 19, and 25, William Smith; Nos. 3, 7, 15, 16, 22, Johannes Quackenboss; Nos. 4, 6, 12, 17, 21, Ryer Schermerhorn; Nos. 5, 9, 13, 20, 24, Jacob and Barnardus Vrooman Schermerhorn.

#### ORGANIZATION, CIVIL HISTORY.

The town was organized by act of the Legislature in the year 1815. It received the name of Jackson, no doubt in honor of the general whose signal victory on the 8th of January, at New Orleans, was the closing struggle of the last war with England.

The first town-meeting was held on the first Tuesday in April, 1816; and the following officers were duly elected: Reuben Stone, moderator; James Irvin, supervisor; Kirtland Warner, town clerk; William Adams, James Richardson, Edward Cook, assessors; William McGeech, Alexander Livingston, overseers of the poor; Reuben Stone, Clark Rice, Simon Stevens, commissioners of common schools;

James Irvin, Elisha Billings, Kirtland Warner, inspectors of schools; William Adams, Amos Woodard, Jr., and Elisha Billings, commissioners of highways; Robert Simpson and John McDoual, collectors;—these two, with Benjamin Scott, constables; Amos Woodard, Jr., George Small, Abel Cleveland, Seth Rising, John McMillan, Jr., John McLean, George McFarland, Simon Stevens, Ede Bowen, Timothy Murch, Thomas McKillip, Phillip Warner, Russell Norton, James Robertson, William C. McLean, John Ferguson, James Woods, Eliab Beebe, Levi Rice, Eldad Baker, Jr., Benjamin Scott, Jr., Samuel McDoual, Anderson Simpson, William Blake, John McClary, George Maxwell, Thomas Grimolds, Thomas Clark, Asher B. Rood, Elijah Horton, Jr., Solomon Stewart, John McClellan, George Coulter, overseers of highways; Robert Simpson, Clark Rice, Ezekiel Sampson, James Woods, William McLean, Andrew Shouder, fence-viewers and appraisers.

Voted, that one hundred dollars tax be raised for the support of the poor.

Voted, that Andrew Heath's barn-yard be a pound, and he was appointed poundmaster.

Recorded May 6, 1816, the birth of a black female child, by the name of Diana, on the 10th of July, 1816, in the house of William McAuley, which he claims as his slave according to law.

Recorded Jan. 6, 1819, James, a black male child, born the 8th day of August, 1818, in the house of William McAuley, which said McAuley claims as his slave, according to law.

1821.—The vote was taken: all that are in favor of joining with the county in building a poor-house, signify it by holding up their right hands,—not a hand raised; contrary, by the same sign,—all hands were up.

1824.—Voted, that inspectors of schools have one dollar a day for their services.

The certificate of the annual election, May 23, 1816, shows the following result: Rufus King for governor, 113 votes; George Tibbetts for lieutenant-governor, 113 votes; Daniel D. Tompkins for governor, 83 votes; John Taylor for lieutenant-governor, 83 votes. Signed by the inspectors of election, James Irvin, William Adams, James Richardson, Edward Cook, and Kirtland Warner.

Oct. 3, 1823.—By the consent of the overseers of the poor, Clark Rice manumitted his "negro woman-slave, named Betsey Williams, aged about thirty-six years, purchased by him of Samuel Storms."

Town officers elected at the annual meeting, March 6, 1877:

William H. Holden, supervisor; George L. Marshall, town clerk; Henry Marshall (2d), justice of the peace; John R. McArthur, assessor; Henry T. Hedges, commissioner of highways; William McFarland, Joseph W. Edie, overseers of the poor; James W. Thompson, James A. Coulter, inspectors of election; A. C. Blanchard, collector; A. C. Blanchard, Walter T. Graham, Henry Hoover, constables; John A. McClellan, Michael Kerr, town auditors; John Roberts, game constable; Warren Kenyon, William McMillan, excise commissioners.

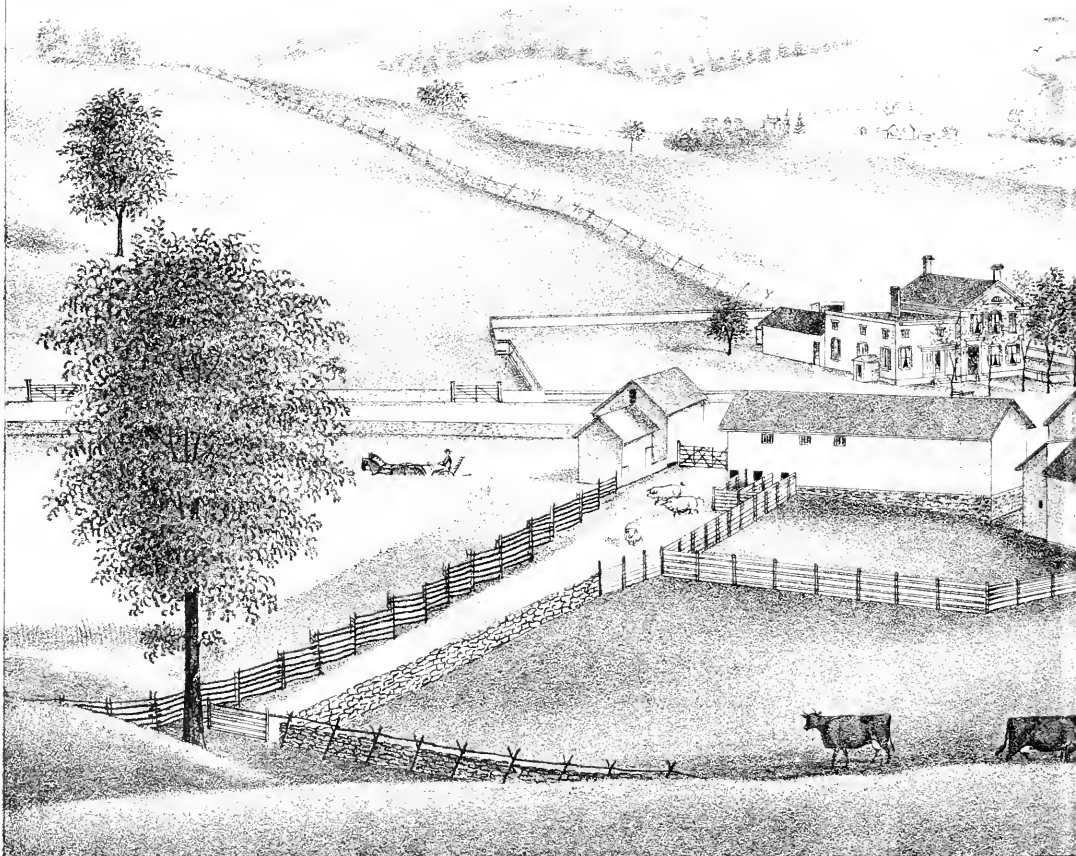
We add the following lists of four town officers from 1815 to 1878:







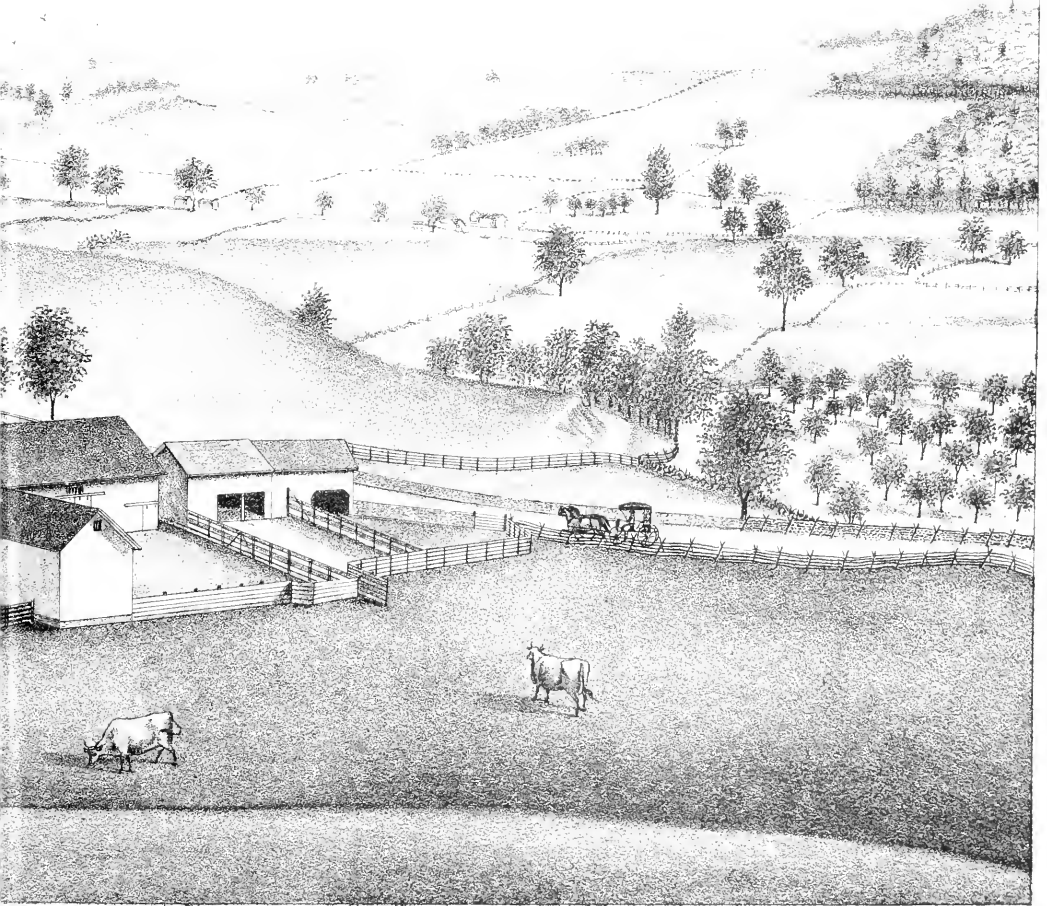
MRS. JAMES COULTER



RESIDENCE OF JAMES COULTER



JAMES COULTER





Supervisors	Town Clerks	Collectors
1816, James Irvin.	Kirtland Warner.	Robert Simpson, John McDonal.
1817, David Campbell.	Solomon Dean.	Stephen Clapp, Jr., Benjamin Carter.
1818, Simon Stevens.	Robert Simpson.	John McDonal, John Moor.
1819, " "	Arden Heath.	Robert Simpson, John Moor.
1820, Edward Cook.	Wm. McGeoch.	Stephen Clapp, Jr., Joseph Poolman.
1821, " "	" "	" "
1822, Simon Stevens.	Arden Heath.	Elias Vanderlip, " "
1823, David Campbell.	Kirtland Warner.	Lewis Woodard, " "
1824, Edward Cook.	Arden Heath.	Elias Vanderlip, " "
1825, Simon Stevens.	" "	Lewis Woodard, " "
1826, Elisha Billings.	" "	James Johnson, " "
1827, " "	" "	Elias Vanderlip, " "
1828, Jas. McNaughton.	" "	Henry K. Higgins, " "
1829, " "	" "	Abraham Weir, " "
1830, Thos. K. McLean.	" "	John Collins, " "
1831, " "	" "	Abraham Weir, " "
1832, Elisha Billings.	John McMillan.	Nemophen Woodard, " "
1833, Peter Hill.	" "	John Cowan, " "
1834, " "	" "	Abraham Weir, " "
1835, Anderson Simpson.	Francis McLean.	James Rice, " "
1836, " "	" "	Abraham Weir, " "
1837, Elisha Billings.	" "	Wm. I. Graham, " "
1838, " "	Samuel Oviatt.	" "
1839, Thos. K. McLean.	" "	Abraham Weir, " "
1840, " "	" "	James Woodard, " "
1841, Wm. S. Warner.	Richard Barton.	Reuben P. Stone, " "
1842, James Thompson.	" "	Wm. S. Graham, " "
1843, Wm. S. Warner.	" "	" "
1844, " "	" "	James Woodard, " "
1845, Samuel McDonal.	" "	Zerah Rider, " "
1846, " "	Samuel Oviatt.	Wm. J. Graham, " "
1847, R. Alexander, Jr.	" "	" "
1848, James Thompson.	" "	" "
1849, " "	Joel H. Corbit.	John K. Crosier, " "
1850, " "	" "	Hugh Orcutt, " "
1851, " "	Wm. McMillan.	Wm. Watkins, " "
1852, " "	" "	James H. Weir, " "
1853, Wm. McMillan.	Charles N. Button.	Robert Haskins, " "
1854, " "	" "	Benj. C. Bishop, " "
1855, " "	John Ackley.	P. D. Moore, " "
1856, Michael Kerr.	J. C. Simpson.	John Edie, " "
1857, " "	" "	Alvin B. Barber, " "
1858, Francis H. Arnott.	" "	James Hayes, " "
1859, Alex. Robertson.	" "	Robert Haskins, " "
1860, " "	" "	James Collins, " "
1861, Wm. Thompson.	" "	George Hedges, " "
1862, " "	Alanson McLean.	N. E. Rice, " "
1863, " "	" "	Wm. Miller, " "
1864, " "	" "	J. H. McFarland, " "
1865, " "	" "	Andrew Telford, " "
1866, Thomas B. Lourie.	" "	S. K. Warner, " "
1867, " "	" "	T. D. Oviatt, " "
1868, George Arnott.	Thos. D. Oviatt.	J. J. McArthur, " "
1869, " "	" "	J. Salisbury, " "
1870, James Hill.	" "	M. McFarland, " "
1871, " "	" "	A. C. Weir, " "
1872, T. D. Oviatt.	H. T. Hedges.	A. Blanchard, " "
1873, " "	D. A. Simpson.	H. T. Hedges, " "
1874, J. C. Simpson.	" "	J. W. Robertson. " "
1875, " "	H. N. Dunham.	E. G. Shiland, " "
1876, " "	A. C. Blanchard.	D. Lambert, " "
1877, Wm. H. Holden.	George L. Marshall.	A. C. Blanchard, " "
1878, " "	Allen Stewart.	George L. Marshall.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE ELECTED BY THE PEOPLE.

1830, Anderson Simpson.	1861, Paul Doug.
1831, George W. Robertson.	1860, Harvey Rice.
1832, Ira C. Stevens.	1856, Robert McArthur.
1833, Francis McLean.	1857, Wm. Stevenson.
Anderson Simpson.	1858, Paul Doug.
1834, James Thompson.	1859, P. P. Billings.
1835, James Thompson.	1860, Robert McArthur.
1836, Ira C. Stevens.	Frederick Newton.
1837, Wm. S. Warner.	1861, Asaph E. Warner.
1838, Anderson Simpson.	1862, Julius Collins.
1839, James Thompson.	1863, John C. Simpson.
1840, Charles Clark.	1864, Calvin R. Carter.
1841, Wm. S. Warner.	1865, A. E. Warner.
1842, Paul Doug.	1866, Julius Collins.
1843, Elisha Billings.	Lewis T. McLean.
1844, Chas. Clark.	1867, John C. Simpson.
1845, Wm. S. Warner.	Lewis T. McLean.
1846, Alex. Small.	1868, John Weir.
1847, Elisha Billings.	1869, Lewis T. McLean.
1848, Moses S. Hartwell.	1870, W. J. Doug.
1849, Candidate ineligible.	1871, J. C. Simpson.
1850, Paul Doug.	1872, John Weir.
James E. Robertson.	1873, Ebenezer McLean.
Robert McArthur.	1874, W. J. Doug.
1851, E. W. Clapp.	1875, J. C. Simpson.
1852, Robert McArthur.	1876, John Weir.
1853, Robert McArthur.	1877, Henry Marshall (2d).
James E. Robertson.	1878, W. J. Doug.

The town-meetings were held in the various years as follows: 1817, Nathan Collins' dwelling-house; 1818, same; 1820, same; 1819, David Moor's dwelling-house; John Phelps' dwelling-house, 1821-23; Thomas S. Harvey, innkeeper, 1824-26, 1828-29; Nathan Collins, innkeeper, 1827; Christopher Holden, innkeeper, 1830-31; Liberty Olds, innkeeper, 1832-37; Corbett, innkeeper, 1838-42, 1845-48; Welders, innkeeper, 1843; J. M. & W. T. Getty, innkeepers, 1844; Joel H. Corbett, innkeeper, 1849-50; Charles Button's house, 1851 to 1856 inclusive, 1859 to 1866 inclusive; Joseph W. Edie's house, 1857-58; Ly-sander Wheelock's house, 1867 to 1871 inclusive, 1873-74; Pond Valley House, 1872, 76-77; George Simpson, 1875.

This town is peculiar in this respect as in that of churches, a circle of villages just upon or beyond the boundary line being the resort of the citizens of Jackson rather than any places within their own territory. Shushan, Salem, East Greenwich, Battenville, Cambridge, are all more or less places of business for the town of Jackson,—Cambridge in a greater degree than others.

Cula, the northern extension of Cambridge, is indeed exactly at the southern angle of Jackson, and has a post-office, shoe-shop, wagon-shop, and store.

At Jackson Centre, so called, there is located the Pond Valley Hotel, now kept by George Simpson, the grandson of an old settler. At Anaquassacook there is a settlement with a few dwellings, a tannery, and shops. The tannery was established at a very early day, before 1800, by Knight. He was succeeded by Elisha Billings. William Holden followed him, having learned the trade of Mr. Billings. The present owners are William Holden & Son. The works are run by steam, with modern improvements.

On the Batten Kill, opposite East Greenwich, is also a place of some business. There was a woollen factory, now

discontinued. A sash and Blind-factory is now in operation at that point.

The place opposite Battenville was formerly of some importance as a neighborhood, the old Reformed church being located there.

#### SCHOOLS.

The town having been organized in 1815, the first commissioners of common schools were Reuben Stone, Clark Rice, and Simon Stevens. The first inspectors chosen were James Irvin, Jr., Elisha Billings, and Kirtland Warner. The school districts were adjusted and their boundaries determined in the year 1823.

After the first commissioners the following persons held the office one or more years each, down to 1843: John McMillan, Jr., Thomas K. McLean, Thomas Thompson, George Lourie, Obadiah Brown, Moses Billings, David Campbell, Daniel Hatch, John Brown, William C. McLean, John McMillan, John Robertson, Kirtland Warner, Solomon Cobb, William McGeoch, Elisha Billings, Constant Clapp, George Arnott, George Small, 1825, George E. Maxwell, Nathan Culver, Samuel McFarland, Paul Doig, William S. Warner, James Cleveland, Samuel McDonal, William Holden, Julius Collins, Robert McArthur, Silas H. Rice, William D. W. McLean, Lewis McLean, Ephraim Burroughs, James Coulter, Jr., William McClellan, Lewis Carter, Francis H. Arnot, Moses B. Perine.

The following citizens also held the office of inspector, one or more years each, down to 1843: 1816, James Irvin, Jr., Elisha Billings, Kirtland Warner; 1817, Constant Clapp, David Campbell, John Robertson, Kirtland Warner; 1818, James Lourie, William A. Wells, Samuel C. Culver; 1819, Solomon Dean, Francis McLean, Rufus Church; 1821, Isaac Prindle, Russel Carter; 1822, Daniel Hatch, William V. McLean; 1823, Robert McClellan; 1826, George W. Robertson; 1829, Horace Billings; 1832, Alex. Smith; 1833, Selah Billings, John McLean; 1835, Thomas Thompson; 1837, Thomas Stevens, Jr.

In 1843 the system of supervision by town superintendents commenced, and the officers elected were: 1841-47, Cyrus Bowen; 1848-49, Robert Graham; 1850, Alonzo Du Bois; 1851-52, George H. Wright; 1854-56, Alvin B. Barber.

The following figures show the number of districts, children of school age, with the apportionment of the public money for the year 1877.

Districts.	Children.	Public Money.
No. 1.....	..	.....
" 2.....	43	\$110.68
" 3.....	82	163.17
" 4.....	42	109.08
" 5.....	43	103.11
" 6.....	57	121.16
" 7.....	65	122.15
" 8.....	75	154.53
" 9.....	68	140.71
" 10.....	28	92.40

#### CHURCHES.

From the peculiar location of this town, and the arrangements for worship already made by the people before this territory became a town by itself, there are really no present churches to be included in this sketch.

We are, however, through the courtesy of L. T. McLean,

enabled to give a brief notice of the Reformed Dutch church that for a time existed within the limits of the town. It was located in the western part of the town, opposite the village of Battenville.

The building was erected in 1833, and is a substantial brick structure about forty-five by sixty feet. Judge John McLean was the most prominent, wealthy, and influential man connected with the enterprise. The first congregational meeting held in the building seems to have been in December, 1833, William Wells, chairman, and John McLean, Jr., clerk. The following resolutions were passed at that meeting:

1st. That this congregation attach itself to the Reformed Dutch church.

2d. A committee was appointed to secure supplies, viz., Moses H. Hartwell, John R. Weir, John McLean, Henry Culver, and William Wells.

3d. Committee appointed to circulate a subscription, consisting of Francis McLean, Russel Carter, and Henry R. McLean.

At the next meeting, Dec. 24, 1833, the church was organized by electing John McLean and George H. Ford, elders; Moses H. Hartwell and John Welsh, deacons; and Moses H. Hartwell, clerk. The elders and deacons were ordained Dec. 31, 1833, by the Rev. Jacob Funda. February 19, 1834, Rev. James W. Stewart was installed as pastor. The installation sermon by the Rev. J. Parry, and the charge to the people by Rev. J. D. Funda. Rev. Mr. Stewart remained pastor about two and a half years. His successors were William Pitcher, two years, then John G. Quick for several years, until about 1843. The last pastor was Rev. John H. Pitcher; he remained until 1851. The consistory at that time was composed of Thomas K. McLean, Lyman Woodard, and Lewis T. McLean, elders; the latter being clerk. The church is now disbanded and extinct. The older people died, others removed, their farms bought by people of different views. There are some left who cherish its ancient forms of worship, but in these times of hearty Christian union they worship acceptably with other denominations. The church lasted a little over twenty years, and many were there trained in the Christian faith of the fathers.

#### BURIAL-PLACES.

These are mostly outside of the town, like the churches and the villages; the old ground at Cambridge and the new cemetery having very largely been used by the people of Jackson for a hundred years.

Within the town may be mentioned the one near the old Reformed church, and the private ground in the Maxwell neighborhood, west of the McLean pond. There is still another near Anaquassacook.

#### SOCIETIES.

For these, the citizens of Jackson go beyond their own boundaries, as they do for trade, and worship, and burial,—with a single exception.

The *Jackson Fire Insurance Company* is an institution of considerable value to the people, securing for themselves insurance against fire at a much cheaper rate than through foreign companies. It was organized Nov. 27, 1858, under



PAUL DOIG.

Paul Doig was born in East Greenwich, Washington Co., N. Y., April 22, 1801. His father, Andrew Doig, was a native of Glasgow, Scotland, where he was born Feb. 29, 1776, and came to this country when a young man. He married, for his first wife, in 1798, Annis Wheeler, the mother of the subject of this sketch; she died in the year 1805. Andrew Doig, the eldest son, was born July 24, 1799. He settled at Lowville, Lewis county, and was a member of Congress eight years from that congressional district.

His father married, for his second wife, Polly Thompson, July 7, 1807, by which marriage he had children as follows: James Doig, born May 30, 1808, married Oct. 13, 1840, deceased; Almond Doig, born March 14, 1810, died March 19, 1810; Betsey Doig, born Oct. 10, 1811, married Feb. 8, 1833, resides in Lewis county; Polly A. Doig, born Jan. 26, 1814, died Sept. 11, 1815; Janet Doig, born April 10, 1816, married Oct. 7, 1843, lives in Turin, Lewis county; John Doig, born May 15, 1820, married May 2, 1848, deceased; Estro Doig, born October, —, died the following August.

Paul Doig was brought up in the town of Greenwich, and during his entire life followed the occupation of a farmer. He was married to Abby M. Tall, Feb. 22, 1827, and had two children, viz., Jane A., born Nov. 24, 1827,

and W. James Doig, born Sept. 11, 1835. After his marriage he removed from East Greenwich to the town of Jackson, Washington county, and settled on the farm now owned and occupied by his son, W. J. Doig, where he spent the remainder of his life. He was a prominent man in his town, and held the office of justice of the peace for twenty-four years. By steady application, industry, and economy he acquired a competence, and was universally esteemed for his honorable and upright character. He was also liberal in the use of his means for the support and furtherance of institutions designed to promote the public welfare; a kind and indulgent father, an affectionate husband, a true and generous friend, and an honest and exemplary citizen. He died on the 6th of September, 1870, aged sixty-nine years.

W. J. Doig, his son and successor in the occupancy of the homestead, married Mary E. Robertson, daughter of Abner C. Robertson, of Salem, N. Y., Oct. 6, 1863, and has had four children, three of whom are living. He was elected justice of the peace in 1870, and by successive elections has held the office ever since. His wife, Mrs. M. E. Doig, took a prominent part in the preparation for the Centennial celebration at Cambridge in 1876, composing an appropriate and beautiful ode for the occasion, which was read by her uncle, Judge Gibson, of Salem.





an act of the Legislature passed April 17, 1857. The first board of directors consisted of Elisha Billings, Michael Kerr, Peter Hill, Lewis Carter, Paul Doig, Julius Collins, and John M. Stevenson; Peter Hill was chosen president, and Michael Kerr, secretary.

The board for 1878 consists of Wm. J. Doig, president; James H. Cleveland, secretary and treasurer; James W. McMorris, Henry T. Hodges, John Cowan, Alex. Maxwell, and Wm. Orcutt.

#### PLACES OF HISTORIC INTEREST.

The road now forming the southwest boundary of the town is the route over which Baum's detachment of the British army moved in their advance upon Bennington. Baum's troops opened the way with the axe. It is said the present road is almost exactly upon the old war-path, little or no variation having occurred in modern times.

There is another incident given in a note appended to Judge Gibson's address at the Cambridge centennial, which from his well-known accuracy deserves a place in this notice of Jackson.

On the 20th day of August, 1746, a party of nine hundred French and Indians, under the command of Major Rigaud de Vaudrenil, captured Fort Massachusetts, in the town of Hoosic, together with all its defenders and the women and children which it sheltered, killing and scalping some, and carrying the rest into Canada as captives.

The larger part of this raiding-party started for home on the morning following the capture, and on the night of August 23, encamped on the high ground between the two ponds in the present town of Jackson. As one wanders beside these beautiful lakes, in this now peaceful town, it is difficult to realize the horrors of that encampment,—the bloody scalps carried by the chiefs,—the wretched captives, tortured with the agony of the recent slaughter and the terrors of the future march.

There is a tradition, too, very well authenticated, that a sanguinary battle, between hostile Indian tribes, occurred in the town of Jackson many years before the advent of the white town. The scene was near the ponds, and is supposed to have been a struggle for the control of the pass.

#### AGRICULTURE. INDUSTRIAL PURSUITS.

The soil of this town may be described as a slaty loam, and very productive. All the crops usual to this section of country are raised here. Potatoes, particularly, are exported in large quantities, and form the main article of produce sold from the town. Considerable flax is also raised.

In the town of Jackson, opposite Shushan, there is a business place of some importance, having a saw-mill, cutting a large amount of lumber; a flax-mill; a sash- and blind-factory; a carriage-factory; and a foundry is being established the present year.

#### MILITARY HISTORY.

The citizens of this town shared, no doubt, in the great events occurring around them and in their midst during the War of the Revolution. Doubtless several from this town were in service, but no records are found in the town

upon this point, and the memory of the older people does not recall them.

The list of pensioners for 1840, published by the government, gives as living in Jackson at that time, Benjamin Scott at the age of eighty-three.

At a special meeting of the town of Jackson, called on the 26th day of March, 1861, Daniel McFarland chairman, and Wm. H. Holden secretary, the following resolutions were adopted:

*Resolved*, That the proceedings of the supervisors in procuring volunteers for said town be approved.

*Resolved*, That the supervisor of Jackson draw on the treasurer of the county, in bonds of the county, to the amount of three thousand eight hundred and fifty dollars, if necessary, for the purpose of paying bounties to volunteers to fill the quota for said town, under the call of the President for two hundred thousand men.

*Resolved*, That said bonds be made payable on the 1st day of March, 1863.

*Resolved*, That Wm. Thompson and Alexander Robertson be appointed a committee for the purpose of seeing to the enlistment from said town that have not been heretofore credited.

At another special meeting, Sept. 9, 1861, called by the committees of the town, to take into consideration the best method of filling the quota of the town under the last call, Paul Doig was elected chairman. The report of the committee being called for, Wm. Thompson stated that the set price, five hundred dollars, is not sufficient to the number, whereupon Mr. Collins moved that the committee be and are hereby authorized to raise the required number of men at once, endeavoring to obtain the men as low as possible. Taking into consideration the uncertainty of having our town bonds taken at the rate of six and a half, he therefore moved that the resolution of last meeting be rescinded. Carried.

Moved that the committee be authorized to draw county bonds sufficient to pay our full amount for the required quota. Carried.

Moved that Mr. Wilder receive from the town one thousand dollars as bounty for enlisting one year.

Adjourned.

Dec. 26, 1861.—At a special meeting called by the town clerk for the purpose of considering the matter of raising men to fill the quota under the call for three hundred thousand men, the committee was authorized to get the men to fill the quota for the lowest price possible.

*Resolved*, That the committee be instructed to get all the substitutes they can.

PAUL McFARLAND, Chairman.

C. E. COLLEGE, Secretary.

Jan. 9, 1865, at a special meeting, the following resolutions were adopted:

*Resolved*, That the supervisors be authorized to take the fifteen men already bargained for, and if any more are needed to get them at his discretion.

*Resolved*, That the supervisor be authorized to call on the county treasurer to issue bonds to a sufficient amount for the fifteen men, and for more if necessary, and that the bonds be made payable March 1, 1866.

#### WAR OF 1861-65.

E. Bert Alexander, ent. Aug. 1862, 123d Regt., Co. G, disch. June 8, 1865.  
Edward Brown, ent. April 23, 1861, 254 Regt., Co. D; wounded on battle-field eight days; then taken to hospital, discharged.  
Hiram W. Brown, ent. Aug. 4, 1862, 125d Regt., Co. G, wounded, disch. June 8, 1865.

Andrew Beebe, enl. Sept. 1864, 7th Cav., Co. A; pro. to corp.; disch. March 31, 1862.

Chauncy Beebe, enl. Sept. 1864, 7th Cav., Co. A; disch. March 31, 1862.

Gideon Briggs, musician, enl. Dec. 18, 1863, 16th Art., Co. K; disch. Aug. 1865.

Albert Corbett, enl. Sept. 1862, 125th Regt., Co. D; discharged.

Peter Cowan, enl. Aug. 8, 1862, 125th Regt., Co. G; wounded; disch. June 8, 1865.

Henry Coulter, enl. Aug. 1862, 125th Regt., Co. G; wounded; disch. June 8, 1865.

Charles Coulter, enl. Aug. 1862, 125th Regt., Co. G; died of wounds, at Alexandria, Oct. 2, 1864.

John F. O'Neil, enl. Aug. 7, 1862, 125th Regt.; disch. June 8, 1865.

George O'Neil, enl. April, 1861, 22d Regt., Co. D; discharged; re-enl. Dec. 1864, 16th Art., Co. K; killed before Richmond, Sept. 19, 1864.

Charles W. Decker, enl. Aug. 1862, 125th Regt., Co. G; disch. June 8, 1865.

Era Hawthorne, enl. Jan. 5, 1864, 16th Art., Co. K; died of disease, at Wilmington, Feb. 15, 1865.

Aaron M. Hyatt, corp., enl. Aug. 7, 1862, 125th Regt., Co. A; disch. June 29, 1865.

Jonathan G. Hark, enl. Aug. 7, 1862, 125th Regt., Co. A; disch. June 8, 1865.

Farrest R. Hatch, enl. Dec. 31, 1863, 16th Art., Co. K; disch. Aug. 21, 1865.

James Hill, 1st lieut., enl. Aug. 19, 1862, 125th Regt., Co. G; pro. to capt.; disch. June 8, 1865.

Woodard Hill, enl. Sept. 18, 1861, 7th Cav., Co. A; re-enl. Dec. 1864, 16th Art., Co. K; disch. for disability.

Thomas Highland, enl. Aug. 9, 1862, 125th Regt., Co. G; disch. June 8, 1865.

Nelson R. Holden, enl. Sept. 1861, 7th Cav., Co. A; disch. March 31, 1862.

John Haslam, enl. Oct. 19, 1861, 7th Cav., Co. A; disch. March 31, 1862; re-enl. Dec. 28, 1864, 16th Art., Co. K; pro. to corp.; disch. June 8, 1865.

Wm. R. Haskin, enl. Sept. 11, 1861, 7th Cav., Co. A; disch. March 31, 1862; re-enl. Dec. 28, 1864, 16th Art., Co. K; disch. Aug. 21, 1865.

Peter Henry, enl. Aug. 1862, 125th Regt., Co. G; disch. June 8, 1865.

John Luddy, enl. Aug. 9, 1862, 125th Regt., Co. G; prisoner at Andersonville; exchanged; discharged.

David C. Lambert, enl. Aug. 7, 1862, 125th Regt., Co. G; prisoner at Andersonville, Savannah, etc.; exchanged; July 6, 1865, at Little York, Pa.

Alexander McGooch, enl. Nov. 7, 1861, 93d Regt., Co. G; died at Harrison's Landing, July 6, 1862.

James McGooch, enl. Sept. 7, 1861, 7th Cav., Co. A; disch. March 31, 1862.

James R. McClellan, enl. April, 1861, 22d Regt., Co. D; discharged.

Chester L. McCellan, enl. April, 1861, 22d Regt., Co. D; wounded; discharged.

Robert Maxwell, enl. Aug. 8, 1862, 125th Regt., Co. G; disch. June 8, 1865.

James H. Moore, enl. July 9, 1862; 125th Regt., Co. G; prisoner; exchanged; disch. June 8, 1865.

Martin L. Moore, enl. Oct. 13, 1861, 7th Cav., Co. A; disch. March 31, 1862; re-enl. Sept. 1864, 2d Cav., Co. A; killed at Morgansza.

Matthew Morgan, enl. Aug. 22, 1862, 125th Regt., Co. G; prisoner at Andersonville, Dec. 1864; returned to regt. April, 1865.

Robert Miller, enl. Aug. 19, 1864, 125th Regt., Co. G; disch. June 8, 1865.

John L. Marshall, enl. Aug. 1862, 125th Regt., Co. G; disch. June 8, 1865.

Michael McGowan, enl. April, 1861, 22d Regt., Co. D; discharged.

Jerome B. Rice, enl. Aug. 8, 1862, 125th Regt., Co. G; pro. to sergt. and 2d lieut.; prisoner; exchanged; trans. to signal corps; disch. June 8, 1865.

John Shields, enl. Dec. 25, 1863, 16th Art., Co. K; died of disease, Oct. 7, 1864, at Petersburg.

Andrew Shaler, musician; enl. Aug. 8, 1862, 125th Regt., Co. G; disch. June 8, 1865.

Thomas B. Small, enl. Aug. 8, 1862, 125th Regt., Co. G; disch. June 8, 1865.

John A. Stevenson, corp., enl. Aug. 1862, 125th Regt., Co. G; pro. to sergt.; disch. June 8, 1865.

Sylvester R. Warner, sergt.; enl. Aug. 7, 1862, 125th Regt., Co. G; prisoner at Libby; exchanged; disch. June 8, 1865.

John S. Wilder, enl. Aug. 29, 1864, 125th Regt., Co. K; disch. June 8, 1865.

Hiram R. Wilder, enl. Nov. 6, 1861, 93d Regt., Co. G; disch. for disability, Dec. 24, 1862.

Henry W. Welch, enl. Sept. 3, 1862, 125th Regt., Co. G; killed at Atlanta.

Charles Welch, enl. Aug. 1862, 125th Regt., Co. G; wounded; disch. June 7, 1865.

## BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

### JAMES CLEVELAND

was born in the town of Salem, Washington Co., N. Y., June 27, 1797. He was youngest son in a family of three sons and four daughters.—Palmer, David, James, Almira, Lois, Ruth, and Polly, all of whom are deceased.

The father, Abel Cleveland, was one of the first settlers

of Salem, and is supposed to have been a native of Rhode Island. He died at the advanced age of seventy years, and on the homestead, in the town of Jackson, now occupied by the grandson, James H. Cleveland, a view of which, with his portrait and his father's, will be found on another page of this work.

He was educated at the common school, and spent his time at home during his minority.

In the year 1818 he married Fanny Shepherd, of Hebron, Washington Co., by whom he had five children,—Turner S., William Clark, Frances Elizabeth, wife of John Ackley, of Jackson, Henry, and James Harvey. Mrs. Cleveland was born in the town of Hebron, Aug. 14, 1794. Her parents were of New England birth, and early settled in that town. She was a member of the Presbyterian church at Salem, warmly attached to the interest of her family, a model wife and mother. She died Dec. 31, 1872.

After Mr. Cleveland's marriage he began farming in the town of Jackson, where the son, James H., now resides, and carried on, to a large extent, droving, buying his stock in Washington and adjoining counties, and finding a market at Troy and Lansingburg. He was for several years engaged as a merchant at Shushan, and for some time in Salem, and was a wholesale commercial traveler, selling mittens and gloves, for some twenty-one years previous to his being a merchant. His life was one of great activity, and characteristic of him were his indefatigable perseverance in business, his resolution to carry forward to a successful issue whatever he conceived in his mind.

He was one of the first to move in the establishment of the bank at Salem, and was a director of the same during the balance of his life.

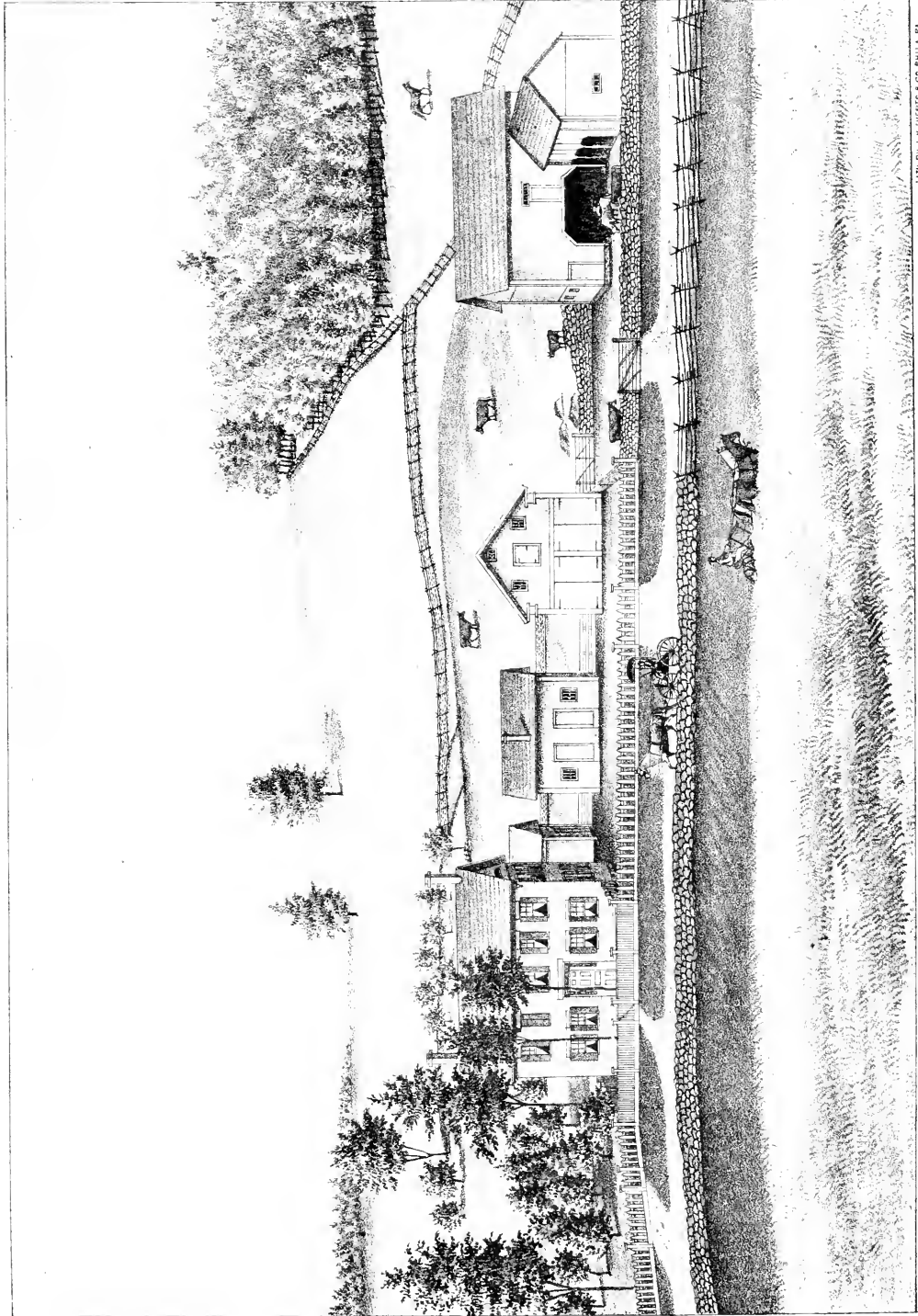
With a will to do, he was ready to engage in any enterprise tending to reform. Was a member of the Presbyterian church at Salem for over a half-century.

Mr. Cleveland was an ardent supporter of the Democratic party, and one of the standard-bearers of the principles established by the fathers. He died April 12, 1876, aged seventy-nine years.

James H., youngest son, resides on the old homestead; is prominently identified with the agricultural interests of his town and county; is the present secretary and treasurer of the town insurance company, formed in 1858, with the present capital of three hundred and eighty thousand dollars. He is a farmer by occupation.

In the year 1858, September 10, he married Miss Susannah, daughter of Abram Rowan and Susannah Cruikshank, of Hebron. Her father was of Irish descent, and lived the most of his life in the town of Salem, and died at the age of sixty-nine years, in the year 1857. Her mother was born in Salem; was of Scotch descent on the paternal side, and Irish descent on the maternal side. Of this family there were six sons and six daughters, three sons and three daughters of whom are living. To Mr. and Mrs. James H. Cleveland have been born two children,—William J. and Fred. R.





RESIDENCE OF JONATHAN WARNER, JACKSON, WASHINGTON CO., N. Y.

LITH. BY L. H. HENKES & CO. PHILA. PA.



*Jonathan Warner*

#### JONATHAN WARNER.

Andrew Warner came to America from Wales about the year 1630. He resided in Cambridge, Mass., a few years, and became one of the first settlers of Hartford in 1635. He removed to Hadley, Mass., about the year 1660, and died there in 1686, at an advanced age. He had six sons, viz., Andrew, Robert, John, Daniel, Jacob, and Isaac, and fifty-six grandchildren. Andrew, the son of Daniel, settled in Saybrook in 1696, being the second person to locate in that part of the town. He had two sons, Andrew and Ichabod, the former of whom had five sons, viz., James, Eleazar, Jonathan, Seth, and Andrew.

Jonathan Warner was born in the town of Jackson, Washington Co., N. Y., Aug. 4, 1802. He was eldest son of Solomon Warner and Elizabeth Woodworth, the former a native of Saybrook, Conn., and came to Washington county, settling in the town of Jackson with his father, James Warner, when he was only three years of age, and in the year 1780. Hence this family is numbered among the pioneers of this part of the county. At the time of the emigration of the grandfather there came also, and settled in the town of Jackson, his two brothers. His grandfather died at an advanced age.

An incident worthy of note here is, that the ancestors moved their effects into their wilderness home with an ox-team, finding their way by marked trees. The rude cabin, the incidents of pioneer life, the obstacles consequent upon the growth of a new country, were shared by this family in common with other settlers.

Solomon Warner, the father, spent his life as a tanner and currier and shoemaker, and also engaged quite extensively in farming; raised a family of nine children to maturity, of whom only four survive at the time of writing



MRS. JONATHAN WARNER.

this sketch (1878). He was a soldier in the War of 1812. He was accidentally killed by the cars, on the railroad near his home, at the age of seventy-five years and eleven months, and in the year 1844. His wife died October, 1842. Jonathan spent his minority on the farm, receiving his education from books in the district school; but his subsequent life has attested during his youth well-grounded and correct moral habits and impressions received from parental training, that peculiarly fitted him for a successful business career. At the age of twenty-three he married Miss Maria, daughter of David Simpson and Rachel Reid. The former, a native of Ireland, came to this country with his parents, settling first in New Hampshire, and subsequently in Jackson, engaged in the manufacture of potash, in the mercantile business, and farming. The family of Simpson became very numerous in Washington county. The latter was also a native of Coletaine, Ireland.

To Mr. and Mrs. Warner have been born four children, all dying young except one daughter, Anna Elizabeth, wife of Rev. William M. Johnson, who is, in 1878, pastor of the First Presbyterian church of Cohoes. Mr. Warner is ranked among the self-made men of his town and county, and one of its leading agriculturists, and has spent his life as a farmer, and, by industry and a far-seeing sagacity in business matters, secured a competence to place him beyond the apprehension of want.

In politics he has led a quiet life, yet guarding carefully the right of suffrage, first in the old Whig party, and subsequently in the Republican party. He is one of the directors of the Cambridge Valley National Bank, and prominent in the councils of its board of managers.

Mr. Warner and his wife are both identified with the Presbyterian church at Cambridge, and liberal supporters of all interests looking to the building up and educating the

rising generation. A view of his residence and surroundings, contrasting strongly the present improvements with the wilderness home, and showing the result of a life of labor, will be seen on another page of this work.

#### THE HEDGES FAMILY.

This family are very numerous, and widely dispersed over this and other States. They all trace their descent back to their first American ancestor, William Hedges,—the first of the name in East Hampton, Long Island, and who died in 1674. From him to the present have been the following generations:

Second, Stephen Hedges, died July 7, 1734, aged one hundred years.

Third, William Hedges, died in 1771.

Fourth, Stephen Hedges, died in 1801, aged seventy-seven years.

Fifth, David Hedges, died in 1846, aged eighty-four years.

Sixth, Stephen Hedges.

Seventh, Stephen L. Hedges.

Eighth, David E. Hedges.

The three last named were living in 1850 in the same house, at the north end of Main street, East Hampton, upon the inheritance which had descended from William of the third generation, who lived and died there. There are now thirty-three families of the name living in East and South Hampton, L. I., but many more living away from Long Island.

Three brothers, John W., William, and Henry T. Hedges, sons of Samuel B. and Mary (Baker) Hedges, reside on the old homestead in Jackson, where they were born, and are the present representatives of a well-known family.

Samuel B. Hedges was born in East Hampton, L. I., Feb. 12, 1786; was a nail-maker by trade, and removed when a young man to Lansingburg, where he was married (Jan. 2, 1812), and whence he came here and purchased the present Hedges place in 1822. He followed farming from that time until June, 1854, when he went upon a trip to the copper-mines on the shores of Lake Superior. Nothing was heard from him by his family for so long a time that they became alarmed about him, and on examining a western paper read a notice of a man having been found drowned in the Sault St. Marie, whose body had been resened and buried. No one knew whether he had been the victim of foul play or had been accidentally drowned, but it proved to be the body of Mr. Hedges, who had met his sad fate far away from home and kindred. His body was brought home as soon as practicable by the family and interred in the grave-yard near the brick church, in Jackson, N. Y. He was a man highly respected; had served as an ensign under Captain Ballard in the War of 1812, and afterwards was promoted to the rank of captain in 1816. He was a pensioner of the War of 1812. In civil life he had held several offices of trust in his town, such as overseer of the poor, assessor, etc. His wife, Mary Baker, was the daughter of James Baker and Esther

(Collins) Baker, of Dutchess Co., N. Y. They settled at an early time in Lansingburg, where Mary was born, May 6, 1796. They were married Jan. 2, 1812, and had a family of fifteen children, namely: John W., Mary Ann (died in 1814), Mary Ann (died in 1847), Sophia, George W. (died in 1867), Matthew J. (died in 1859), Stephen D. (died in 1821), Esther (died in 1823), Esther F., Timothy (died in 1828), Samuel, William, Stephen McCrea, Timothy, and Henry T. Of this family eight are living, six sons and two daughters: McCrea Hedges resides in Cambridge; Daniel is a resident of Iowa; Timothy, of Aurora, Ill.; Sophia, wife of James Bradshaw, resides at Lansingburg, N. Y., and Esther, an unmarried sister, is living at home on the farm. The three brothers at home are farmers, having purchased the estate of the other heirs. Henry in addition to farming also carries on building, being a practical carpenter and joiner.

Henry T. Hedges was married to Miss Asenath Burr, of Shushan, in March, 1863, by whom he has four children. For about five years he has held the office of road commissioner. John W. and Timothy served in the late war, the latter being wounded by a rifle-shot while serving as captain of commissary on the staff of General Kilpatrick. He was a member of the Harris Light Cavalry.

#### JAMES H. WEIR.

John Weir, the grandfather of James H. Weir, came from the north of Ireland before the Revolution, and was a soldier during that war. He was the first settler on the farm known as the Arnott place, about three miles from the village of Cambridge, where he spent his days, and where Thomas I. Weir, the father of James H., was born Sept. 19, 1779. He married for his first wife Matilda Howland, December, 1803. She was born in Massachusetts, April 2, 1784. By this marriage he had children as follows: Abraham, born May 5, 1805; Deborah, born Nov. 8, 1806; Catharine, born Aug. 16, 1808; Rozilla, born July 27, 1810; John, born May 7, 1812; Maranda, born April 4, 1814; James H., born March 5, 1816. Mrs. Weir died Dec. 17, 1817, and Mr. Weir married for his second wife Anna Hay, of Cambridge, N. Y., Jan. 30, 1821. She was born in Cambridge, May 2, 1791, and is still living at the age of seventy-seven years, at the old Weir homestead in Jackson. The children of Thomas I. Weir, by the second marriage, were Elizabeth, born Dec. 25, 1821; Henry, born Nov. 10, 1823; Lewis, born Aug. 5, 1826. Mr. Weir died Oct. 12, 1865, aged eighty-six years and twenty-three days.

Of the children by the first marriage, Maranda, Catharine, Deborah, and Rozilla are deceased, and of those by the second marriage, Lewis and Elizabeth.

James Harvey Weir was the youngest child of Thomas I. Weir by his first wife. He was brought up on the old homestead, adjoining his present place in the town of Jackson, till twenty-five years of age, and received his education at the common schools. December 31, 1839, he was united in marriage to Sarah Jane Stone, daughter of Reuben Stone, of Jackson. Their children are Angeline, born

May 20, 1843; Dallas P., born March 29, 1845; Mary Endora, born Nov. 27, 1846; Emma Jane, born April 20, 1854. Angeline died Feb. 18, 1852. Mary E. (Mrs. William Hall) died Feb. 11, 1874.

In 1841, Mr. Weir settled on the Rood farm, now occupied by his son-in-law, William Hall, where he resided twenty years. He then removed to his present place, which he had previously purchased, paying therefor fifty dollars per acre, the highest price then paid for land in the town. The location is a very beautiful and desirable one, and the farm one of the best in this portion of the county. Mr. Weir is a very successful farmer, and highly esteemed in the community where he resides.

#### THOMAS B. LOURIE.

Thomas B. Lourie was born in the town of Jackson, at the homestead where he now resides, on the 20th of April, 1828. Alexander Lourie, his grandfather, came from

latter marriage he had five children, two of whom died young. Those who reached maturity were Anna Maria, Thomas B., the subject of this sketch, and Jennett, now Mrs. Dr. John Ashton, of Cambridge.

His maternal grandfather, Rev. Thomas Beveridge, came from Scotland in 1781, and was sent by the presbytery of Philadelphia to preach in this section of northern New York. He established the second Associated Presbyterian church in this vicinity, viz., the present United Presbyterian church of Coila, of which Rev. Henry Gordon is pastor. He preached extensively, and organized most of what were then called the Associated Presbyterian churches of this county, but afterwards united with the Reformed churches, constituting the United Presbyterian church.

Rev. Mr. Beveridge married Jennett Featheringame, whose mother's maiden name was Jennett Lourie. She married a Beveridge for her first husband, and for her second a Featheringame, and emigrated from Scotland with her son and daughter by the first marriage, Andrew and Anna Beveridge, and her daughter by the second marriage,



*T. B. Lourie*

Scotland in 1770, and settled first in Orange county, whence he removed to that part of the old town of Cambridge now included in Jackson in 1792. He married in Scotland a Miss McDonal, and had two sons who arrived at maturity, one of whom was George Lourie, the father of the subject of this notice. George Lourie was born Jan. 11, 1786, and married for his first wife Mary W. Irvine, Dec. 28, 1809, by whom he had five children. He afterwards married Jennett Beveridge, daughter of Rev. Thomas Beveridge, who was the founder and first pastor of what is now the United Presbyterian church of Coila. By this

Jennett Featheringame, in 1774. She became the wife of Rev. Thomas Beveridge and the grandmother of Mr. Lourie, as above stated.

The Louries and the Beveridges are well-known families in this county. Thomas B. Lourie is a brother of Judge James I. Lourie, of Greenwich, formerly judge of the circuit court. Of the latter family, ex-Governor Beveridge, of Illinois, is a representative, and was born in the town of Hebron in this county.

Thomas B. Lourie was married in 1855 to Sarah Jane Stevenson, daughter of Hon. John Stevenson, of Cambridge.

He has devoted himself to the occupation of a farmer and mixed little in politics, although a man of decided opinions and an ardent Republican since the organization of that party. He has served his town twice in the board of supervisors, and been county superintendent of the poor for the past ten years.

#### WILLIAM HOLDEN,

son of John Holden and Abigail Chipman, was born in Arlington, Vt., March 29, 1807. Like other Vermont boys, his earlier years were spent about his father's premises, attending to such duties as a boy could do and availing himself of such means of education as the place afforded. At the age of fifteen he was placed under the care of Colonel E. Billings, of Jackson, Washington Co., N. Y., to learn the trade of a tanner and currier. Here he spent four years, during which a mutual friendship sprang up between the employer and the young apprentice, which continued unbroken until the death of Colonel Billings a few years ago. After spending some years in journey-work, he returned to Colonel Billings and entered into partnership with him. Having now a permanent business, he made up his mind to establish a home, and in 1833 he married Evelyn M. Kelly, of Wardsboro', Vt. In this choice he was very fortunate, for in all the years of their wedded life she has been to him a true helpmeet and cheerful companion in life's journey.

At the age of eighteen, Mr. Holden connected himself with the Presbyterian church in Cambridge, known as the White church, where ever since he has not only been an influential and consistent member, but has there exercised the office of ruling elder over thirty years. He is a Presbyterian by choice and conviction, a staunch advocate of the distinctive doctrines of that venerable denomination.

Mr. Holden has six children, five of whom are living. His oldest son, during the nation's peril, went forth to defend its integrity, but never returned. Two of his sons are in business in Chicago, and two of his daughters reside in New Jersey. Though partially retired, he has not entirely relinquished his business, but is carrying it on still, in copartnership with his son Henry, who lives with him. He is thus relieved from the worry of business, having largely conveyed his interest into the hands of his son, who inherits many of his father's sterling qualities. He is spending the autumn of his life very pleasantly. The wife of his youth is still by his side.

In the place where he has always resided and is best known he is most respected,—an excellent evidence of a man's real worth and the soundness of his character. As a man of business he is noted for his old-fashioned uprightness in his dealings, preferring the maintenance of his word and honor to anything that might be gained by the modern tricks of trade. As a citizen he has always taken the right side of every enterprise, and though by no means desirous of notoriety, might always be relied on to aid whatever was considered to be for the good of the community at large. As a member of the church he has always been consistent, and as an officer calm, judicial, and charitable. When duty required it, he has always been the unflinching advocate of what he believed to be right and Scriptural. Taking him

all in all, he is a well-rounded type of the American character, leaving an example that will be a good one for his children to imitate, and a name they will cherish when his head lies low and mingles with its kindred dust.

#### JAMES COULTER.

Among the sturdy, enterprising, and successful farmers of Washington county, none are more deserving of mention than James Coulter. He is of Irish descent, with a remarkable genius for economy and thrift, few men in the county having attained greater success in the exclusive pursuit of agriculture.

James Coulter was born in that portion of the old town of Cambridge now included in the town of Jackson, Washington Co., N. Y., June 24, 1799, and is the son of George, and grandson of James Coulter. His grandfather came from the north of Ireland, and was the first settler on the farm (then a wilderness) adjoining the present Coulter homestead on the north, where George Coulter was born and reared his family, and where James was also born and resided until the age of twenty-six years. He had been in no haste to get married until he could first secure a situation enabling him to assume the responsibilities of a farm for himself; and having attained that object, he married his cousin, Nancy Coulter, a discreet and comely farmer's daughter, who has fulfilled Solomon's ideal of a wife, in "managing well the affairs of her household, and eating not the bread of idleness." Her mother's name was Nancy Ferguson, born in Scotland, and came to this country with her parents and two brothers, among the early settlers of Washington county. She married a brother of Mr. Coulter's father, and her daughter Nancy married James Coulter, the subject of this biography, on the 18th of January, 1826. For a partial payment on the new farm, upon which Mr. Coulter was about to commence his married life, his father gave him one thousand dollars, and other personals, in the way of an outfit. He purchased one hundred acres for twenty dollars an acre, on which he settled and lived until 1836. At the end of this decade he had paid for his place and saved a surplus of sixteen hundred dollars to pay down on his next farm,—the place where he now resides,—which he purchased and moved upon in the year 1836. It is only summing up and epitomizing a long life of remarkable energy, diligence, and success, in a pursuit exclusively agricultural, to say that he has grown "rich in children and lands," as did the patriarch Jacob.

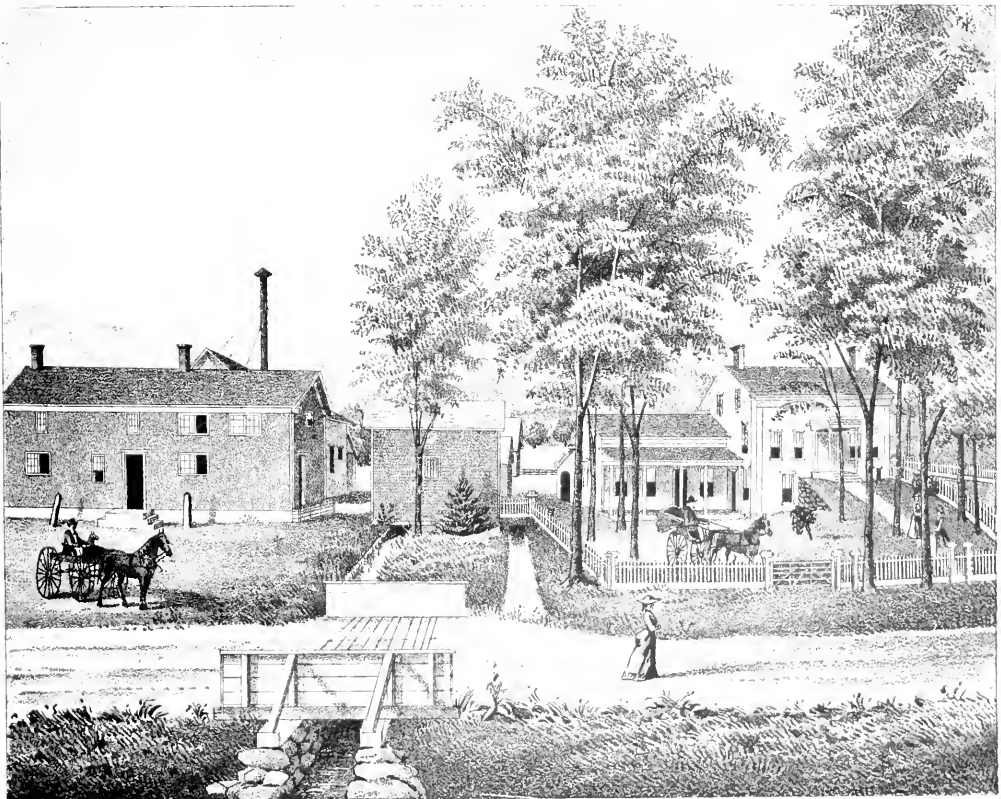
Mr. and Mrs. Coulter have had eleven children,—six sons and five daughters. One son died in infancy, and they lost three little girls with scarlet fever, who died within two weeks of each other. Towards his children, Mr. Coulter has been munificent in his liberality, aiding all his sons, except the youngest, who still resides at home (and will probably continue to do, as he is married and will be a necessary stay of his parents in their old age), in getting established upon their respective farms in the sum of ten thousand dollars each.

Besides these munificent gifts to his children, Mr. Coulter gave liberally to build the Rutland and Washington railroad through this county, and also the Johnsonville and





*William Holden*



RESIDENCE OF WM HOLDEN, JACKSON WASHINGTON CO, N Y

11TH BY L. H. EVERTS & CO. PHILA. PA.



Greenwich railroad. He has always been a Republican, and while he has been too busy a man to accept or desire office, he has never been parsimonious in matters pertaining to home or the public welfare. The books and adornments of art which the visitor notices in his home show him to be a man of refined and elevated sentiments, and far superior to the mere sordid desire to accumulate property. He, and his wife and family also, evidently desire wealth not for its own sake, but for the higher ends of intellectual, esthetic, and social life to which it is made to minister, and the comforts and enjoyments which it secures.

They have one married daughter residing at Union village,—Cornelia, wife of James Thompson. Mr. and Mrs. Coulter are members of the United Presbyterian church at Coila, in the town of Jackson, where Rev. Dr. Bullions officiated as pastor for over fifty years, of which church Mr. Coulter has held for many years the office of trustee. In paying the tribute justly due to his faithful companion, Mr. Coulter wishes to accord to her economy and good management the credit for a large share of his success in life. As they have traveled the up-hill of life together, they are now descending its declining slope in company, and may they at last, as pilgrims, reach the "shining gate."

#### ANDREW McLEAN.

Andrew McLean was born in Jackson, Washington Co., N. Y., April 9, 1824. He is a son of Lewis McLean, and grandson of Hon. John McLean, who came from New Jersey and settled on the place now occupied by Alanson McLean, brother of the subject of this notice. John McLean, the grandfather, was born in New Jersey, May 9, 1760. His wife's maiden name was Mary Vankirk, born June 28, 1762, and married to Mr. McLean June 4, 1783. Of their large family, Lewis, the father of Andrew and Alanson McLean, and their eight sisters, was the fourth child, and was born on the homestead in Jackson. He married Esther Collins, of Greenwich, by whom he had ten children, all daughters, except the two sons, Andrew and Alanson McLean, both of whom now occupy the lands upon which their grandfather, Hon. John McLean, settled over ninety years ago, when Washington county was a wilderness. John McLean was among the prominent men of the county, which he represented in the General Assembly; while a member of that body he secured the passage of the law dividing the old town of Cambridge, and forming within its original territory the two new towns of Jackson and White Creek. He died on the 6th of July, 1834, and his wife on the 14th of September, 1835.

The estate then passed into the hands of Lewis McLean, who reared upon it his family of ten children, pursuing the occupation of a farmer during his life. At his death the estate was divided between the two sons, who discharged the obligations to the remaining children, and have since resided upon the premises as successful and prosperous farmers.

Andrew McLean was educated at the common schools, and in the pursuit of agriculture, which he has followed all his life, having resided on the present place since 1828. He was married, in January, 1852, to Martha E. Valentine,

daughter of Harvey and Eliza Valentine, whose parents were among the first settlers in this section of the town of Jackson, and whose estate in the neighborhood of the Ponds is still owned by the family descendants. The fruit of this marriage has been three children, as follows: Lewis Vankirk, born Jan. 6, 1853; Arthur H., born Sept. 16, 1857; and Esther Addie, born Feb. 28, 1859.

Mr. McLean was reared a Whig, but became a Democrat upon the formation of the Republican party, in 1856. He has taken little active interest in politics, and never sought office. He and Mrs. McLean are members of the First Presbyterian church of Cambridge, of which organization he has served many years as trustee.

#### WARREN KENYON.

Warren Kenyon was born in the town of Hebron, Washington Co., N. Y., Sept. 30, 1834, and was brought up there on a farm till he attained his majority. On the 9th of September, 1856, he was united in marriage to Miss Phoebe Esther V. Clough, of Hebron, and soon after purchased a farm near the old homestead, upon which he settled and resided about seven years. He then removed to a farm which he purchased in the town of Easton. He occupied this place about two years, when he removed to the beautiful spot on which his residence now stands. It is situated in the town of Jackson, at the head of Lake Lauderdale, on the turnpike leading from Cambridge to Salem. He has here one hundred and thirty-five acres of fine land, in the midst of one of the most beautiful landscapes in this section of the country. The lake, embosomed in the rich, green valley, spreads its silver sheet of water almost from his very door, and is not only a gem in the emerald of the surrounding fields and hills, but is a place much resorted to by fishing and pleasure parties. Mr. Kenyon has constructed a convenient dock near his house, at the head of the lake, and keeps a supply of skiffs and small boats for the accommodation of those who desire to use them for fishing and other purposes.

His father, Zebulon Kenyon, was born in Argyle, and was an early settler in the town of Hebron. His ancestors came from Rhode Island, and settled in Argyle at an early time.

Mrs. Kenyon's father, Dr. Levi H. Clough, was born in Hebron, his parents having emigrated from Massachusetts at a time when Washington county was a wilderness.

Mr. and Mrs. Kenyon have had four children, two of whom died in infancy. Those surviving are Lois Anna, now Mrs. Albert Aekley, of Jackson, and Levi Kenyon, a lad of some seven years of age.

Mr. Kenyon has always been a Republican in politics, and while he has never sought office, he has discharged the duties of those which his townsmen have imposed upon him with fidelity. He is a man of energy and integrity of character, and has achieved his success in life by his own unaided exertions. Both himself and Mrs. Kenyon have been members of the Methodist Episcopal church for about twenty years, and are among the most estimable citizens of the town in which they reside.

# KINGSBURY.

This lies in the western range of towns, and is about equidistant between the northern and southern extremities of the county. Its form is that of a square, of which the boundaries are, Fort Ann on the north, Hartford on the east, and Argyle and Fort Edward on the south. On the west it borders on the county of Warren, except for about one mile, at the southwest corner, where the Hudson river divides it from Saratoga county. The surface is for the most part level or moderately rolling, but in the east it is broken by hills, some of which rise to a height of nearly two hundred feet above the valleys. Besides the Hudson, the only streams of size are Wood creek, which enters from Argyle and flows across the town in a northeasterly direction, and Half-Way creek, a tributary of Wood creek, entering from Warren county and crossing the northwest corner into Fort Ann. A small stream, called Bond's creek, flows south from Kingsbury into Fort Edward, where it becomes Fort Edward creek. The Champlain canal and the Saratoga and Whitehall railroad traverse the town in a northeasterly course, and nearly parallel to each other, along the valley of Wood creek, and the Glen's Falls navigable feeder crosses the southwest corner.

The present domain of Kingsbury, like that of adjoining towns, was once traversed by the great Indian trails leading from the lakes to the Hudson, over which, for a period whose duration none will ever know, the warriors of the northern and southern tribes passed and repassed in the advances and retreats of their ceaseless warfare against each other, and along whose route, in every mile, from river to lake, the dark pine forest echoed to the whoop and the scalp-yell, long before Abercrombie, or Dieskau, or Montcalm were born.

There is no doubt that the first white man who ever set foot here was Father Isaac Jogues, a French Jesuit, who, in 1642, while on his way from Quebec to a *Huron* mission in Upper Canada, accompanied by his friends, Goupil and Couture and two other Frenchmen, and escorted by thirty-five *Hurons*, was captured by a *Mohawk* war-party and brought by way of Lake George,<sup>†</sup> and thence over the great path, to the Hudson river. A year later he made his escape, but returning afterwards, with the purpose of establishing a mission among the *Mohawks*, was most barbarously murdered by them in August, 1646. Twenty years later came the French expeditions, led by De Courvelles and De Tracey against the *Mohawks*, in 1665 and 1666, the former numbering five hundred, and the latter eleven hundred men. These and the subsequent raidings which culminated in the bloody descent on Schenectady, in 1690, all passed over this

ground, as did also the retaliatory expeditions which marched northward against the Canadian French and Indians, in 1689-91, and that of Nicholson, in 1709. The French leader, Marin, came this way in his descent on Fort Lydius and Saratoga, in 1745, and ten years later commenced the marchings and countermarchings of armies which, under Lyman, and Johnson, and Abercrombie, and Amherst, were almost constantly moving through these forests until the close of the last French war, and which are described at length in their appropriate chronological position in the general history of the county.

One of the most exciting of the minor events of that era was the desperate fight which occurred on the 8th of August, 1758, between Majors Putnam and Rogers, with their rangers, on the one hand, and a body of French and Indians, under the celebrated partisan leader, Marin or Molang, on the other. This is believed by some to have occurred in the northeastern part of the town now under consideration, and it is sometimes called the battle of Kingsbury, but the weight of evidence is that it was in the present town of Fort Ann. It is fully described in the general history.<sup>‡</sup>

In the times of which we write, and for many years after, the territory which is now Kingsbury was for the most part covered with a dense growth of the heaviest timber. In the east and northeast portion was a region which, upon a military map made a century and a quarter ago, was designated as open pitch-pine plains; but in the western part, and particularly along the road between Forts Edward and William Henry, was an unbroken forest of mighty white-pine trees, into whose gloomy shadow the sun's rays seldom penetrated, and in whose dim recesses innumerable deeds of horror and massacre were done. In Graydon's "Memoirs" this section is thus described: "Immediately beyond Fort Edward the country assumed a dreary, cheerless aspect. Between this and Lake George, a distance of about twelve miles, it was almost an entire wood, acquiring a deeper gloom, as well from the general prevalence of pines, as from its dark, extended covert being presented to the imagination as an appropriate scene for the treasours, stratagems, and spoils of savage hostility. It was in this tract of country that several actions had been fought; that Baron Dieskau had been defeated, and that American blood had flowed as well as English and French; in commemoration of which, the terror we attach to the adventitious circumstances which seem to accelerate man's doom had given to a piece of stagnant water near the road the name of 'Bloody Pond.'"

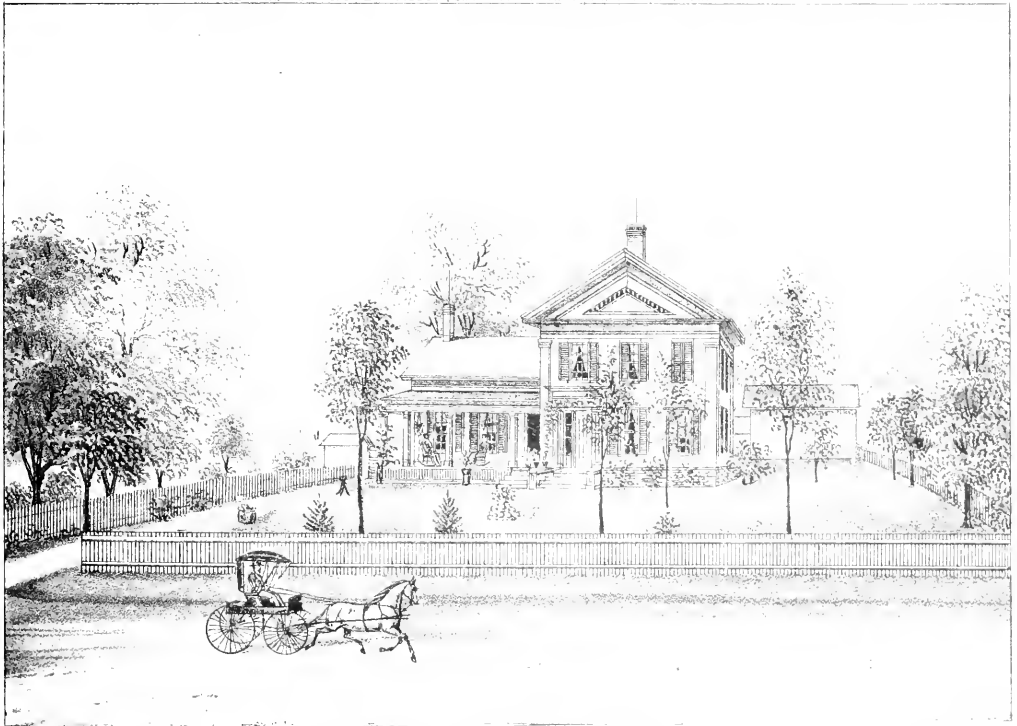
But these woods saw darker hours than those of battle.

<sup>†</sup> This was the first time this beautiful lake had been seen by Europeans, and Father Jogues then gave to it the name of *Lac du St. Sacrement*.

<sup>‡</sup> See pages 29 and 30.



RESIDENCE OF LOREN ALLEN, COR. MAIN & WATER STS. ANDY HILL, WASHINGTON CO. N. Y.



RESIDENCE OF T. M. GROESBECK, KINGSBURY, N. Y.



Through them lay the route over which must pass the trains bringing supplies to the northern armies, and these were constantly attacked and pillaged, the teamsters and escort tortured and massacred, and the very beasts often maimed and mutilated with inhuman barbarity. Dr. Fitch, in his "Survey of the County of Washington," says, "Almost every step between the present village of Sandy Hill and the lake thus became tracked with blood, and 'Half way brook,' and 'Blind rock,' and 'Five-mile run' became noted as places of ambuscade, and were always approached by the trembling teamsters with fear and circumspection."

Among the numerous tales recounted of murders and miraculous escapes in this dismal place, none awakens a deeper interest than that of the adventure of young John Quackenboss, of Albany, who had been impressed as a teamster by officers of the quartermaster's department, and ordered to haul a load of supplies to the post at Lake George. He had passed Fort Edward and entered the dark and dreaded forest which lay beyond, when he was ambushed and taken by a large party of savages, who also captured the guard of fifteen soldiers and their officer, Lieutenant McGinnis, who had been detailed to escort the train. The band halted at a spot which is now the public park at Sandy Hill, then merely a partial opening in the surrounding woods, and here the seventeen unfortunates were seated on the trunk of a fallen tree, and being securely bound, were left in charge of a guard of two or three Indians, while the remainder of the band absented themselves for awhile, perhaps in the hope of securing more victims. After a little time they returned, and at once commenced the slaughter of their prisoners, beginning at one end of the line and sinking their tomahawks into the skull of each in quick succession until they reached Lieutenant McGinnis, then the sole survivor except Quackenboss, who, fortunately for himself, occupied the last place at the end of the line. The love of life was strong in the young soldier, and dodging the descending tomahawk, he threw himself backward on the ground in a supreme effort to break his bonds, but it was all in vain; a dozen tomahawks whirled in the air, and the soldier's agony was ended. Quackenboss closed his eyes to await the death-blow, when suddenly a squaw, exercising a prerogative which Indian warriors seldom disregard, demanded that as he was not a fighting man, his life should be spared to become her slave, her *dog*! This was at once acceded to, and the teamster, staggering under the enormous load of plunder which they piled upon him, but happy in having escaped the tomahawk, started on the weary journey to the Indian villages in Canada, where, upon his arrival, he was compelled to run the gamutlet, from which ordeal he barely escaped with his life, but was soon restored to health and soundness by the nursing of his red mistress.

His captivity became known to the governor of Canada, who then purchased him from the Indians, and brought him to Montreal, where he was employed at his trade, which was that of weaver. His situation had now become endurable, but he was anxious to communicate with his friends at home, his family, and Jane Viole, his engaged wife, to assure them of his existence. With the consent of the governor he wrote a letter, which was given in charge of a reliable Indian runner, who, coming as near to Fort

Edward as he could in safety to himself, fastened it securely to the trunk of a conspicuous tree, and returned to Montreal. The letter was discovered and sent to its destination, carrying gladness to those who had mourned a son and a lover as dead. After three years of captivity he was sent home by way of Quebec and New York, married Miss Viole, and settled in the town of Cambridge, where he passed the remainder of his long life; but never to the day of his death could he refer without deepest emotion to the horrors which he witnessed on the pine-covered plateau above Fort Edward.

#### PROPRIETORS AND SETTLERS OF KINGSBURY.

The "Kingsbury patent," embracing a territory about six and a half miles square, the same which is now comprehended in the town of Kingsbury, was granted on the 11th of May, 1762, to James Bradshaw, of New Milford, Conn., and twenty-two associates, mostly from the same State; these being Daniel Taylor, Nathaniel Taylor, Samuel Brownson, Comfort Star, John Warner, Kent Wright, Abel Wright, Benjamin Seelye, Preserved Porter, Ebenezer Seelye, Gideon Noble, Thomas Noble, Partridge Thatcher, Daniel Bostwick, Samuel Canfield, Isaac Hitchcock, John Prindle, Benjamin Wildman, Jonathan Hitchcock, John Hitchcock, Amos Northrup, and Israel Camp. All these lands, comprising more than twenty-six thousand acres, were divided into lots, numbered—commencing on the south line—from 1 to 93, and these were allotted among the several owners, excepting No. 93,—covering the limits of the present corporation of Sandy Hill,—which included the entire river frontage, and on this account was held in common by the patentees.

Into this wilderness tract, which was for years known generally as "Bradshaw's township," the first to enter was Bradshaw himself, who came in 1763, and made preparations for settlement, but did not remove his family hither until 1765. The next one who came is supposed to have been Oliver Colvin, Sr., who settled in the north part of the town. The third settler in Kingsbury and the first at Sandy Hill was Albert Baker, who, in the year 1768, came here from New York city, bringing his young wife and their two sons, Albert and Charles, aged respectively three years and three months, locating his humble dwelling upon the site now occupied by the residence of Biram Allen, near those noble falls of the Hudson which have since borne his name, and upon which he then constructed a short wing-dam (all that was necessary on such a fall) and built a saw-mill, this being the first wheel turned by water-power in the town of Kingsbury.<sup>1</sup> His son, Caleb, born

<sup>1</sup> Mr. Berkeley, in his "Leading Industrial Pursuits," etc. (1877), says, Bradshaw erected the first mill at the falls in 1763; that it "was of ancient style, and is described by one of the oldest residents of the village as 'an old Dutch mill, and too slow to do business with.' It was partially demolished by Mr. Baker, and two mills of modern construction erected in its place." There was no person living in the village or town in 1877 who could "describe" that mill, if it had ever existed, for there was not one here who saw the light until nearly twenty years after the time when it is represented to have been remodelled by Baker. It is extremely improbable too that Mr. Baker, upon his first arrival in the wilderness, and at that early day, was so over-ambitious as to build "two" mills of modern con-

a year or two later, was the first white child born in the town.

About the same time came Michael Hufnagel,\* also from New York, and for a time occupied the house with Mr. Baker, whose business partner he was for several years. He afterwards built a house near where Mr. Wait now lives, but this was burnt before the Revolution. Other settlers who followed very soon after were Samuel Brownson (original patentee), Joseph Smith, Thomas Grant, Benjamin Underhill, Solomon King, Henry Franklin, William Smith, Sylvanus Dillingham, Ennis Graham, George Wray, Moses Smith, John Moss, Timothy Harris, Moses Harris, Gilbert Harris, Nehemiah Seelye, John Griffith, John Munroe, Leonard Deklyn, Amos McKeney, Asa Richardson, Samuel Sherwood, Andrew Sherwood, Samuel Sherwood, Jr., John Phillips, Adam Wint, Samuel Harris, Adiel Sherwood, and the Jones family, which consisted of a widow and her six sons,—John, Jonathan, Dunham, Daniel, David, and Solomon.

This family, of which John Jones appears to have been the head, settled in the northwest part of the township, near the present village of Patten's Mills, and afterwards became widely known, not only on account of their pronounced Toryism, but still more from the fact that the fifth son, David, was the affianced lover of Jane McCrea, with whom he probably became acquainted in Leamington, N. J., from which place both their families had emigrated. He, with another brother, afterwards held commissions in Jessup's Loyalist Battalion, under Burgoyne, and both he and Daniel† became proprietors of lands on Bond's creek, about

struction." Again, Mr. Bulkeley states that Mr. Baker "erected the first dwelling in the township," from which we should be obliged to believe either that Bradshaw had never settled in Kingsbury at all or that he had been living in the open air from 1765 to 1768, while building and running his "old Dutch mill." It appears to us plain that Baker built the first mill at the falls, and we give it confidently as the correct statement.

This orthography is presumably correct, as it is copied from his own signature upon a deed to Timothy Harris, dated Feb. 10, 1772. It has frequently been spelled Hufnagle and Hufnagle.

† Daniel Jones, who appears to have been the most enterprising of the family, did not long remain a resident of this town, but removed to Queensbury, and was among the earliest to develop the water-power at Glen's Falls, with Abraham Wing, whose daughter, Deborah, became his wife. During the Revolution he became an obnoxious Tory, and on the declaration of peace was obliged to take refuge in Canada. In due course he was indicted and convicted of acts of treason, and his lands in Kingsbury and Queensbury were sold by the commissioners of forfeiture. Some years afterwards he came from Canada to attempt to regain his possessions here, but was met with such hostility that he abandoned the undertaking. About 1830, his son Daniel came to renew the attempt, and called on Major Thomas Bradshaw, who occupied a portion of the old Jones' farm (where Daniel Brown now resides). His reception was highly inauspicious, and it was intimated to him that the people of the vicinity were only awaiting a signal from the major to apply to him a coat of tar and feathers, whereupon, fearing for his personal safety, he returned empty-handed to Canada. After the death of Major Bradshaw, however, he came again, and engaged the services of Luther Andrews and Joshua Harris to aid in procuring evidence that his lands had been unlawfully confiscated. These gentlemen made a very thorough search at Albany, but failed to find the book containing the record which they sought. After one or two more unsuccessful searches, Jones laid his case before Attorney-General Chatfield, who, after investigating the matter, reported to the Legislature that Jones' claim was valid, and recommended that the State should settle

one mile southeast of Moss street. John Moss settled at Moss street, and gave the name to the locality. Samuel Harris married a daughter of Hufnagel, and settled at Moss street. Timothy Harris purchased lot No. 28 of the survey, and small lot No. 9, adjoining No. 93, and he also leased from the proprietors a tract of twenty-seven acres, being a part of No. 93, and bounding upon the river; but we are uncertain upon which he first settled. John Griffith located and made improvements on lot No. 62 (Wood creek, below and near Smith's basin), and this land and improvements he sold to John Munroe on the 13th of June, 1772, for one hundred and fifty pounds.

In the "Survey of Washington County" by Asa Fitch, M.D., the doctor remarks that he was able to gather but few definite particulars concerning the first settlement of the town of Kingsbury; and such has also been our experience,—a fact which is chiefly due to the destruction of records and the disorganization and depopulation of the town which resulted from Burgoyne's invasion, and the still more desolating one led by Carleton in 1780.

#### KINGSBURY IN THE REVOLUTION.

Upon the breaking out of the Revolution, it became evident that although Kingsbury contained many true and noble patriots, yet that the prevailing sentiment of its in-

it on the best attainable terms. No favorable action being taken by the Legislature, Jones, in 1855, commenced suits against several of the occupants in Kingsbury and Glen's Falls, to eject them from their lands. The interested parties in Kingsbury, to the number of about forty, met at Vaughn's Corners, and selected Mr. S. O. Cross, one of their number, to proceed to Albany and ascertain whether the Legislature could, upon petition, be induced to compromise with Jones and save litigation. The committee to whom the matter was referred reported adversely, and nothing remained but to let the case take its course, and look to the State for relief in case of an unfavorable decision. Mr. Cross now turned his attention to the obtaining of evidence for the defense, and the examination of the early laws bearing on the case, and finding that it was the duty of the governor to appoint counsel and other necessary aid in the defense of such suits, procured from the governor the appointment of Hughes & Northup as counsel, and of himself as assistant in the case. He also renewed the search for the book of records which Jones had sought for, and by a fortunate mistake, inquired at the wrong department, but found *there the book*, which had been mislaid, and which an old clerk assured him had been lying there for thirty years. This book gave the name of Captain John Pettit as the purchaser of the lands in dispute, but the date of the purchase was not entered.

Jones claimed, and Attorney-General Chatfield had admitted, that the sales were made after the ratification of Jay's treaty, which provided that no sales of confiscated lands should thereafter be made. The whole question then turned on the date of sale; it before the treaty, Jones' title was void; if after, it was good. The record was made considerably later than the treaty, and the presumption, in the absence of the deed itself, was in favor of Jones. Mr. Cross recollected that an early school-mate of his was the grandson of Captain Pettit, and knowing that this grandson was then in Newark, N. J., wrote him in relation to his grandfather's papers, soon receiving the reply that they had been barreled to be sent to the paper-mill, but would be retained for his examination; and the result was, in brief, that at the bottom of the last examined of the five barrels *the deed was found, bearing date a few weeks prior to that of Jay's treaty*. This ended the litigation, and judgment was taken against Jones for costs.

As a protection against future claims of the Jones' heirs, under the favorable report of the attorney-general, Mr. Cross filed the deed in the county clerk's office for record, May 19, 1871, and it is entered in Book 3, Miscellaneous, p. 266. The deed itself, covering the farms of Mr. Cross and others, remains in his possession.



habitants was intense Toryism. When the news of the capture of Tiiconderoga was received, a celebration of the event was attempted by the Whigs at Kingsbury street, but they were attacked by outnumbering Tories, who not only extinguished the bonfires and scattered the assemblage, but inaugurated a reign of terror which forced the Whigs of that vicinity to abandon their homes and to continue in exile until the surrender at Schuylersville turned the tables on their persecutors. In fact, the town was known as the headquarters of a nest of Tories of the most desperate and malignant type, many of whom enlisted in the royal cause, but were more murderers and robbers than soldiers, and more barbarous in their deeds than Hessians or savages; hesitating at no crime, and wholly disregarding the ties of neighborhood or even of consanguinity. Among these were Caleb Closson, Griffin, Bell, Andrew Rakely, Adam Wint, and many others less notorious; but probably the one who was most feared and execrated was Gilbert, or "Old Gil" Harris, who owned a square mile of fertile land in the north part of the town, embracing what has since been known as the Colvin farm, or the "thousand apple-tree farm," where Thomas Owens now resides. After the close of the war he could no longer live in Kingsbury, but removed, as is said, to Bolton, where he died. Michael Hufnagel also opposed the cause of the patriots, and was obliged afterwards to emigrate in consequence, but no such infamy as attached to other names in the vicinity has been connected with his.

Until the third year of the war, Kingsbury saw nothing of the horrors of hostile military occupation; but on the 22d of July, 1777, the advance-guard of Burgoyne's invading host, having made a long stay at both Skenesborough and Fort Ann, moved across the town line into Kingsbury. It was the light infantry and rifle corps of Fraser, composing the right wing of the British army, which advanced to Kingsbury street, where the general made his headquarters, at Gordon's house. On the 26th this corps again moved southward, and reaching Moss street encountered the American pickets, who, after a sharp skirmish, fell back to Fort Edward. Burgoyne, on his first entrance into Kingsbury, established his headquarters at Jones' farm-house, which was afterwards used as a military hospital. From Jones' his headquarters were transferred to the vicinity of Sandy Hill, and are said to have been established in a house standing in what is now the northeast angle of Pine street and Burgoyne avenue. On the 29th the right wing under Fraser was advanced, and encamped upon the table-land a short distance north of the hill at Fort Edward; the Americans retiring down the river to Moses Kill. Riedesel's Hessian mercenaries made their camp farther north upon the plateau, between the headquarters and the river, and within the present corporation limits of Sandy Hill; while the grenadiers took up their position at Moss street.

In the mean time, bands of Indians, and of Tories equally blood-thirsty, had spread themselves in every direction in the front and on the flanks of the advancing army, and in defiance alike of the checks of military discipline and the dictates of humanity had carried on a warfare of pillage, incendiarism, and murder in Kingsbury and the adjoining

towns. On the 26th of July one of these bands entered Argyle, and massacred two entire families named Barnes and Allen. Moving thence in the direction of Fort Edward, they met and butchered a man named John White, and on the following morning the dripping scalp of Jane McCrea was flourished in savage triumph in the house of the Tory Griffin, within the lines of the Hessian camp at Sandy Hill.

Most of the Whig inhabitants and many of the loyalists had fled from their homes upon the first advance of the royal army; and the terror of the Indian and Tory maraudings drove out nearly all the remainder, so that when Burgoyne finally moved southward the farms and homes of Kingsbury were wellnigh tenantless.

In the invasion of 1780 the town suffered still more severely than during Burgoyne's occupation. On Oct. 10 in that year there suddenly appeared before Fort Ann a force of about eight hundred men, under Major Carleton, of the British army, who compelled a surrender of the feeble garrison commanded by Captain Adiel Sherwood, of Kingsbury.

Immediately after the surrender the Indians and Tories of the party proceeded south into this town, everywhere marking their track with fire and pillage. Among the number of those who from their acquaintance with the locality acted as guides and promoters of the work of devastation was Adam Wint, who had been a resident at Sandy Hill, but had fled to Canada after Burgoyne's surrender. Some others in the band were also recognized through the paint and other Indian gear by which they believed themselves effectually disguised.

The utmost terror prevailed, and the inhabitants fled from their homes in precipitation. Albert Baker was absent in another part of the county, and his sons, of whom the eldest was but fifteen years of age, were the only males left to protect the family. Thomas Lyon, a neighbor, came rushing past and called out to Albert and Charles, "Boys, get away in a hurry! What are you thinking of? Don't you see Kingsbury's all afire?" And the rolling volumes of smoke away to the northward emphasized his admonition. The boys yoked their two pairs of oxen, and hastily tumbling the family and such articles as were most convenient into the carts, they made the best possible speed towards Fort Edward. Even then their path was ambushed by Gil Harris and some kindred spirits, who, as Harris himself afterwards said, would have captured the family and taken them to Canada but for fear of the soldiers at the fort. As it was, the brave boys took them through in safety; and before night the home they had left was a smoking ruin.

The marauding Tories and Indians crossed to the west side of the river and devastated the country as far down as Stillwater. There were but seventeen families living in

A full account of this tragic event is to be found in the general history.

A youth named Graham, coming up the road towards Sandy Hill, passed near this party, one of whom fired on and wounded him. Another called out, "Why, that's little Oliver Graham; don't kill him." "Yes, damn 'em, kill 'em all!" growled Harris. Graham, however, leaped into the undergrowth and escaped with his life.

Kingsbury before this incursion; after it there were none, except Harris and a few of his confederates. The statement has been made that only two houses were left standing in the town,\* these being one which had been occupied by Wint, the Tory (still standing as part of the barn of Henry Howe at Sandy Hill), and another near the feeder, now or recently owned and occupied by Joseph Fish.

The malignity of the Tories had now expended itself, and this proved to be the last serious disaster which Kingsbury was to suffer at their hands. The successes of the Americans in the south soon made it apparent that the country would ere long see peace and independence, and before the close of 1781 nearly all the fugitives of the preceding year had returned; and these, with the very considerable accessions of new settlers, soon made the town much more populous than before.

#### TOWN ORGANIZATION.

By the royal patent granted to James Bradshaw and his associates, May 11, 1762, Kingsbury was erected a township, with its present limits. The organization effected under the king was suspended during the Revolution, as we have seen; but it was resumed under the people before the close of the war, and the town received the recognition of the State government March 23, 1786. The list of supervisors of the town of Kingsbury, and the dates of their election, from the year 1782 until the present time, is as follows, viz.: Seth Sherwood, 1782, 1786, 1788; Albert Baker, 1783-84; Joseph Caldwell, 1787; Seth Alden, 1789 to 1793 inclusive, 1796-97, 1799, 1811; Oliver Colvin, 1794-95, 1802; Asahel Hitchcock, 1798, 1800; Micajah Pettit, 1801; Thomas Bradshaw, 1803; Nathaniel Pitcher, 1804 to 1810 inclusive; Felix Alden, 1812-14, 1821-23, 1826-27; John Moss, 1815-17, 1830; Hiram Cole, 1818-20, 1824-25; Simon Berry, 1828; Throop Barney, 1829; Josiah Hand, 1831 to 1840 inclusive, 1844 to 1847 inclusive; Luther Andrews, 1841-42; Joseph Tefft, 1843; John Newton, 1848-49; Peter H. Cooper, 1850, 1853; Peter Holbrook, 1851-52, 1865; Orrin E. Harris, 1854; James McFarland, 1855 to 1857 inclusive; Charles Cole, 1858-59, 1861, 1867-68; Hiram Kenyon, 1860; Orson Richards, 1862, 1864; Guy W. Clark, 1863; Eber Richards, 1866; S. H. Kenyon, 1869-70; Silas B. Amblor, 1871; William H. Miller, 1872-73; Lyman H. Northup, 1873 (to fill vacancy caused by death of W. H. Miller) and 1874; George L. Terry, 1875 to 1877 inclusive; Chas. R. Paris, 1878.

*Town Clerks.*—Samuel Harris, 1782, and 1784 to 1795 inclusive; Fenner Palmer, 1783; Asahel Hitchcock, 1796-97; Joseph Caldwell, 1798 to 1801 inclusive; Collins Hitchcock, 1802 to 1810 inclusive, and 1812; James Nichols, 1811; Nathaniel Pitcher, 1813-14; N. Barnum Hitchcock, 1815 to 1830 inclusive; Adolphus F. Hitchcock, 1834; Asahel Hitchcock, 1839 to 1842 inclusive;

Mr. A. F. Hitchcock, however, is firm in the belief that this is a mistake, and that the houses were not *all* burned in other parts of the town, but that the statement was intended to apply only to the vicinity of Sandy Hill. At all events, it is a remarkable fact if the only two houses spared from the flames ninety-eight years ago are both still standing and occupied.

Allen Dewey, 1843; Danvers Doubleday, 1844; Thomas Toole, 1845 to 1847 inclusive; William Cronkhite, 1848-50; Charles D. Culver, 1851; Wm. R. Loeke, 1852-54; Orville C. Howard, 1855-56; John A. De Forest, 1857; Frederick C. Burdick, 1858-59; Alfred A. Miller, 1860-61, 1863; Darius Mathewson, 1862; Daniel Monty, 1864; William Hooker, 1865; Charles H. Cronkhite, 1866 to 1872 inclusive; Charles H. Beach, 1873; John J. Cunningham, 1874; Marvin S. Cronkhite, 1875-78.

Among the justices appointed in Kingsbury prior to 1830 we find the names of Seth Sherwood, Albert Baker, Nathaniel Pitcher, John Moss, Collins Hitchcock, Hiram Cole, H. C. Martindale, Luther Wait, and Hiram Colvin. The list of those elected from 1830 to the present time is as follows: Hiram Colvin, 1830; Luther Andrews, 1830, 1854, 1858; Salmaeius Bardwell, 1831; Henry B. Northup, 1832, 1836, 1840; Caleb Baker, 1833; Samuel Andrews, 1834, 1838, 1842, 1846, 1850; Adolphus F. Hitchcock, 1835, 1839, 1849, 1862; Peter Holbrook, 1837, 1841, 1859-60, 1864, 1873, 1875; L. B. Armstrong, 1843; H. C. Martindale, 1844; Charles Hughes, 1845, 1849; Israel Smith, 1847; Urias G. Paris, 1848, 1852, 1856; George B. Underhill, 1848; George R. Canfield, 1851; Lyman H. Northup, 1853; Luther Wait, 1855; William Brayton, 1857; John C. Green, 1858; William H. Young, 1859; Orlin Andrews, 1861; Romeo B. Perry, 1863; Stephen H. Mead, 1863; Almon M. Andrews, 1864; Daniel E. Parks, 1865; Loyal L. Avery, 1865; George W. L. Smith, 1866, 1870, 1871; Charles S. Cromwell, 1867; Thomas J. Strong, 1868; John D. Teller, 1869; John Andrews, 1871; J. W. Brown, 1875; Robert S. Coleman, 1872, 1876; Granville M. Ingalsbe, 1877; Andrew Minton, 1878.

*Collectors.*—Darius Sherrill, 1814; John Bull, 1815 to 1821 inclusive; Hiram Colvin, 1822; William Elliott, 1823 to 1830 inclusive, 1837, 1839; Franklin Freeman, 1831-32; Horace Doubleday, 1833; Russell Vaughn, 1834, 1836, 1838, 1840; James F. Acker, 1835; John Thomas, 1841; Benjamin Bentley, 1842, 1846; John Bowtell, 1843; H. B. Vaughn, 1844, 1874; Cummings Wilksie, 1845; Charles B. Vaughn, 1847, 1859; James Burnham, 1848; Lemuel C. Holmes, 1849; Guy W. Clark, 1850; A. Mass, 1851; Wm. W. Blivin, 1852; Hertsell Colvin, 1853; Robert C. Carey, 1854; Arvid W. Vaughn, 1855; Jerome H. Smalley, 1857, 1864; Aaron K. Cross, 1858; Harvey Gilbert, 1860; F. C. Burdick, 1861; R. C. Hall, 1862-63; Wm. H. Kincaid, 1865; Daniel Monty, 1866; Darwin C. Vaughn, 1867; Peter H. Cooper, 1868; Phineas F. Langworthy, 1870; James F. Acker, 1871; Charles B. Guy, 1872; Bradford C. Harvey, 1873; John H. Beach, 1875; Hiram Hyde, 1876; Montgomery C. Moss, 1877; John Toole, 1878.

Other officers for 1878 are:

*Auditors.*—N. M. Catlin, Otis A. Tefft, and Eber Richards.

*Assessors.*—Silas Doolittle, J. W. Goss, and Charles T. Wright.

*Commissioners of Highways.*—L. W. Burton, J. O. Buck, and T. Willis.

*Overseers of Poor.*—Morvalden Bailey and D. T. Nash.

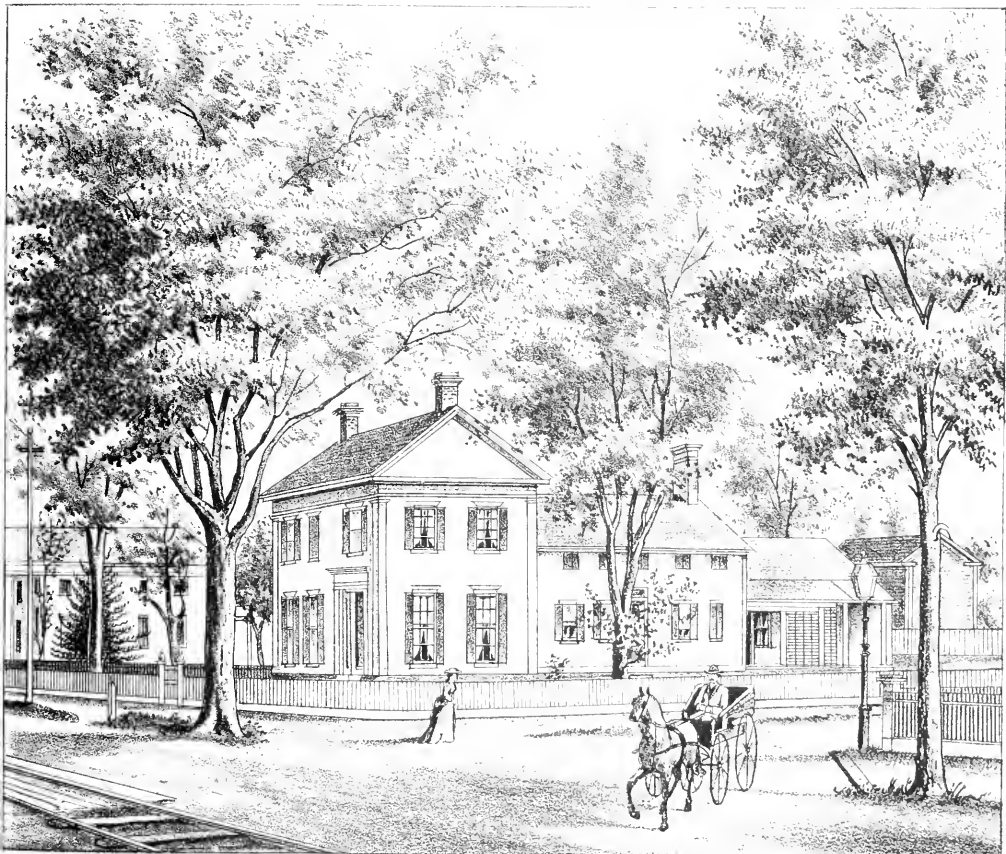


BENJAMIN FERRIS



MRS BENJAMIN FERRIS

PHOTOS BY WILLIAMS FORT EDWARD N.Y.



RESIDENCE OF MRS BENJAMIN FERRIS, SANDY HILL, WASHINGTON CO. N. Y.

1874 B. I. H. EVANS & CO. PHILADELPHIA PA.



*Inspectors of Election.*—District 1: J. E. Asker, L. E. Burnham, and Alfred Sherman. District 2: A. A. Miller, L. L. Ingalsbe, and W. W. Cronkhite. District 3: David Hall, J. H. Derby, and Wm. Bromley.

*Excise Commissioners.*—Jas. M. Ransom (vacancy), Noah Washburn, and Wm. H. Young.

#### SANDY HILL.

The earliest recorded event in the history of the village—the tragedy which was committed in its park, when the life of John Quackenbush was saved when he had closed his eyes to die—has already been narrated. We have seen, too, how the township proprietors had been awake to the advantages and capabilities of the great river, and had reserved all its frontage in the evident belief that some day a busy village, or perhaps even a city, would grow up upon its banks. We have noted also the coming of Bradshaw, and then of Baker and Hufogel, the clearing of the pines around the falls, the construction of the dam and the mill, and the few years of peace and progress that followed, and then the blight and terror that came with Burgoyne, and finally the ruin and depopulation of 1780.

Among the first to return after that memorable flight was Albert Baker. He found the charred ruins of his mill, and the ashes of his dwelling. He at once commenced the rebuilding of the mill, and erected a house a little north of the present residence of N. W. Wait. In 1784, John Moss built the dam above the village, and erected a saw-mill upon it. Dr. Zina Hitchcock came in the same year and located upon the highway, which is now the main street, his lands embracing the sites of the court-house and the Baptist church, and were all in the best portion of the village.\* Another, who came not far from the same time, was Jonathan Harris, whose property was also on the main street, more to the northward. Nearly all were men of enterprise and of some means, and now the settlement began to grow apace. In 1793 the village received a passing visit from no less a personage that General Washington, who, with a portion of his military household, was on a tour of inspection to the posts at Lake George, Ticonderoga, and Crown Point. We have found no account of his reception here, but there is no doubt that Sandy Hill did her best upon the occasion.

At the commencement of the present century, Sandy Hill had an established post-office (with Judge Weston as postmaster), two taverns, and several merchants and tradesmen, and began to be regarded as a place of considerable promise. At that time, Dr. Zina Hitchcock was owner of all the property on the east side of Main street, from and including the coffee-house (then his residence), southward to Canal street. Adjoining him on the north was Doty's tavern-stand,† and next came the property of Jonathan

His dwelling, built in 1784 or 1785, was the same building which is now Clark's Coffee-House. It was first opened as a tavern by Dennis Sherrill, in May, 1821, and bore the sign, "D. Sherrill, Coffee-House." It was kept as such by the Sherrill family until about 1855.

† The "Doty Tavern" was owned and kept by Alpheus Doty from about the year 1800 until his death, after which his widow retained as its landlady till about 1831, when the property came into possession of Halsey Rogers, and was by him conveyed to Thomas T. Cole, who

Harris, extending northward from Doty's up to 361 ft. including a part of the present premises of Dr. E. G. Clark.

The location of the court-house at Sandy Hill, of which a more extended account will be found in the general history of the county, was a material enhancement of the dignity and importance of the place. A fine site on the main street (the same occupied by the present court-house) was donated for the purpose by Dr. Z. Hitchcock, and the building was completed in 1806, being then considered a very imposing structure. It is now standing on the side street opposite its original site, from which it was removed to give place to the new edifice. It is used as a feed-store and for other similar purposes, and presents a very ordinary appearance in contrast with its elegant successor.

About this time Mr. Moss built his grist-mill at the dam, where the Richards lumber-mills now stand. Albert Baker had erected a grist-mill at the falls in 1795, and now (1807) he built a new and improved one, changing the first into a carding- and felling-mill. A carding-mill and cloth-ry was also put in operation at the dam in 1807, by Abijah Jones. So the village was well supplied with saw-, grist-, and carding-mills at least.

By the provisions of chapter forty of the laws of 1810, passed March 9, in that year, it was enacted that "all that part of the town of Kingsbury, in the county of Washington, known by the name of lot No. 93, lying on the Hudson river, and all that part of the plat of said town lying south of lots Nos. 33 and 34, and west of the great or middle road of said town plat, as laid down on the map of the division of the said town, shall be known and distinguished by the name of the village of Sandy Hill."

In the highway records of 1811, we find the minutes of the "Survey of the publick square of Sandy Hill and part of the roads intersecting the same," by Commissioners Russell Cole, William High, and Thomas Bradshaw, dated Aug. 4, 1811. This was identical with the present park, but in those days it was usually termed "the green."

At the time of the laying out of this square, there stood upon its three sides, and on the main street above and below it, the dwellings, shops, and other buildings which composed the village of Sandy Hill, and of which the following is very nearly a complete and correct list: Beginning on the north end of the square, now Park place, the "Corner Tavern,"‡ kept by — Ashley, stood on the Middle-

kept it for some ten or eleven years as the "Bull's Head;" his sign painted by John Sherwood, being the head of a bull, with the words "Travelers' Home" extending across the house. The house was afterwards sold to N. E. Milliman, who, about 1830, remodelled it, raised it one story, and changed its name to "Park Hotel," and as such it was successively kept by T. E. Todd, Peter Dennis, George M. Lee, J. Milliman, Harvey Doubleday, Samuel Thomas, P. E. Lingworthy, Edgar Wemmer, Thomas Dewey, D. A. Barker, and George W. O'Leary. It was burnt in 1876, and in its place was erected the Royal House, which was destroyed in the fire of 1876.

§ The predecessor of Ashley at the Corner Tavern was Daniel Good, who kept it probably as early as 1800. It was burnt in December, 1856, but was not then a public house. The Eagle was first kept by — Dean, from New York; afterwards by Daniel W. Wenz, John Baird, and Oliver Cleveland. It was the stopping place of the White Hall stages, of Edward A. Taylor's line, and others for years, and enjoyed a good degree of prosperity. It was destroyed with the other tavern in the fire of Dec. 9, 1876.

worth house corner; then came the "Eagle Tavern," on the site of G. W. Clark's store; and west of this was the store of John Lamb and his residence, where A. B. Davis now lives. On the west side of the main street, going north from the square, were the one-story house occupied by Henry C. Martindale, now Mr. Battlett's; the dwelling and the saddlery-shop of Captain John Thomas; the house of Captain Solomon Day, now Dr. Bostwick's (his barn was on the opposite side of the street); the small house of Mr. Rood, with a pottery near by, where he manufactured jugs and earthen milk pails; and next, the tavern of Captain William High (now residence of George Weston), which was the northern limit of the village. Returning south on the opposite side of the street, one would pass the house of Darius Sherrill, afterwards the residence of H. C. Martindale; a house on the lot now of Dr. Clark, and a smaller house next the Episcopal church lot; a blacksmith-shop occupied by an Englishman named Andrews; a large building occupied as a wagon-shop by Amos Call; the house of Dr. Russell Clark, now Mr. Baldwin's; the large house and office of Judge Roswell Weston, on present site of L. W. Cronkhite's residence; then the dwelling and hatter-shop of Jonathan Harris, and another small building owned by him, which afterwards was the law-office of Henry C. Martindale for many years. Next came the Doty tavern and Dr. Hitchcock's residence below mentioned; and below these on the east side there came in succession the store of Samuel M. Hitchcock; the court-house; a small store, proprietor unknown; the store of Carmi Dibble (now premises of Charles Hughes); the residence and carrier-shop of Israel Hand; the house of Silas Fellows (present site of Advent church); and lastly the residence of Judge John Baker, which was the southern outpost of the settlement.

Commencing at the northwest corner of the green, and proceeding south, came first the yellow house of Micajah Pettit, and then there were in succession the double house standing where the engine-house now is, and occupied by — Branneck and Clark Carlton; the law-office of Judge

Mr. Harris resided in Sandy Hill until about 1815, when he removed to Lake George, disposing of the hat shop and store, and the lot adjoining, to William Finn, of Fort Edward, who in turn sold the store to Dr. Reuben C. Gibson. He occupied it as a merchant for many years, and was succeeded in the business by his clerk, Charles Dewey, who removed the old frame building and erected in its place the "stone store," which he occupied until his death in 1847. The succeeding proprietors were George Bradley, Walter S. Allen, and L. W. Cronkhite, who purchased it in 1869, and remained its owner until its destruction by fire in 1876.

The Harris residence, afterwards known for many years as the Sherrill house, was, after Mr. Harris' removal from Sandy Hill, occupied by John H. Sturtevant, who, with Edmund Richmond, had opened a dry-goods store on the lot above that owned by Mr. Finn. About 1820 the house and adjoining property was purchased from Mr. Harris by — Hempstead, who was perhaps succeeded by other proprietors prior to 1810, when Allen Dewey became the purchaser, and in 1851 sold the property to James H. Sherrill, who resided in the house until it was consumed in the great fire of 1876. Among those who kept the store at various times after Richmond & Sturtevant, were John Hempstead, Thomas Cotton, John M. Tubbs, Allen Dewey, William Cronkhite, Harvey Doubleday, Samuel Cary, and others. During Tubbs' occupancy, he kept a lottery agency there, and on one occasion sold to a citizen of the village (A. F. Bied), a ticket which drew a prize of five thousand dollars, a result which greatly promoted the sale of lottery tickets in Sandy Hill and vicinity.

Roger Skinner (now on Mrs. Wakeman's property); the small yellow house of — Curtis; a small grocery; the house, tannery, and carrier-shop of Luther Johnson; the residence of Christian Sackrider, Esq. (now roadway of Depot street); the house and hatter-shop of Bogardus Pearson; the houses of — Bird and Squire Collamer; a small house occupied by colored people, formerly slaves of Mr. Peobles, of Waterford; next the residence of Major Thomas Bradshaw; and finally the Albert Baker place at the corner of the Falls road, then occupied by Albert and Caleb Baker, sons of the first settler. Such was Sandy Hill in the year following its incorporation as a village.

In 1813 a toll-bridge was constructed across the Hudson at Sandy Hill, one of the principal proprietors being Solomon Pinks, a resident on the Saratoga side. It was a partially-covered structure, and remained in use until 1835, when it was carried away by flood and was not rebuilt. The stones from its piers furnished the foundation of the Baptist (now French Catholic) church. A road which was laid out to this bridge in 1814 was discontinued after its destruction.

It would seem that the War of 1812-15 must have brought adversity to the people of the village and town, for we find that in 1814 the appropriation for the poor had been raised from the old amount of one hundred dollars to three hundred dollars, which was continued in 1815, raised to five hundred dollars in 1816, and to eight hundred dollars in 1817. In 1818 it fell back to three hundred dollars; in 1819 to two hundred dollars, and in 1820 to the ante-bellum figure of one hundred dollars.

In 1819 the village made a long stride ahead in the establishment of its first newspaper and its first bank; the journal being the *Sandy Hill Times*, by Adonijah Emmons, and the financial institution being the Washington and Warren bank, of which the noted Jacob Barker, of New York and New Orleans, was president and chief proprietor, and Benjamin F. Butler,† of this State, the cashier. The office of cashier was afterwards held by George R. Barker, a nephew of the president, and temporarily, for a short period, by Fitz Greene Halleck, the poet. The bank, which is well (and perhaps sorrowfully) remembered by many of the older citizens, was located in a house which is now the Wakeman mansion, on the west side of the park. It continued but a few years and went down in disaster. After the closing of the bank Geo. R. Barker engaged with W. W. Cronkhite in the business of distilling at Sandy Hill, and for a time the firm carried on a large business, in which their successor was Joseph Wicks.

The Glen's Falls navigable feeder, which passes through the northern and eastern part of the village, and has added most materially to its prosperity, was surveyed in 1823,

† A wise ferry above the dam, owned by the mill proprietors, is now the only means of crossing the river to and from Sandy Hill.

‡ Mr. Butler, in a letter written during his residence here, remarked that Sandy Hill was an exceedingly pleasant place of abode, "except that it enjoyed no stated preaching of the gospel." This having by some means been made public, gave the village so wide-spread a notoriety that it is said letters from distant places bearing no direction but "the village which enjoys no stated preaching of the gospel," came regularly and without delay to the post-office at Sandy Hill.

and excavated through in 1824-25, but was not then made practicable for boats. The enlargement was commenced in 1828 and was completed in 1832, rendering it navigable from its head above the falls to the Champlain canal, which it enters just south of the Fort Edward line.

The six solid stone piers which are seen in the river below the dam were constructed in 1836 for a railroad bridge, by the Saratoga and Washington railroad company, whose projected route was then located through Sandy Hill. The crisis of 1837 suspended their operations for several years, and when work was recommenced the route was changed to pass through Fort Edward, abandoning all that had been done here. The change was an unfortunate one for this village, and there are many who believe (not without reason) that if the original route had been adhered to, the three villages of Glen's Falls, Fort Edward, and Sandy Hill would have been consolidated into one, upon the site of the last named.

#### EXTENSION OF LIMITS—INCORPORATION UNDER GENERAL LAW.

The boundaries of Sandy Hill, as established by the incorporating act of 1810, were materially extended, and additional powers and privileges were conferred on the village by act of Legislature, passed March 21, 1856, chapter 48.

And at the annual meeting, held Feb. 23, 1875, it was "*Resolved*, That this village become a corporation under the provisions of chapter 291 of the laws of 1870, and possess the powers given thereby,"—ayes, one hundred and forty-six; noes, thirty-eight. The recording of this return in the county clerk's office perfected the incorporation of the village as at present.

It is a matter of regret that the earliest village records, covering a period of forty-six years from the first incorporation, have been lost or destroyed, the existing records dating back only to the year 1856. The list of presidents of the village from that time to the present is as follows: Orson Richards, 1856-57; J. W. Finch, 1858; Nelson W. Wait, 1859; Joseph McFarland, 1860, 1865, 1867-68, 1870; Marvin F. Cronkhite, 1861; Darius Mathewson, 1862-63; Hiram Kenyon, 1864, 1872; E. H. Crocker, 1866, 1873; J. William Wait, 1869; Amariah Holbrook, 1871; Guy W. Clark, 1874; Loren Allen, 1875; E. D. Baker, 1876; Lyman H. Northup, 1877.

#### MILLS AND OTHER INDUSTRIES.

The locality known as Baker's Falls, a half-mile below the centre of Sandy Hill, is the principal seat of water-power in the village, the clear fall of the Hudson at this point being fully seventy feet; and although there are here three extensive paper-manufactories, besides several minor establishments, not one-tenth of this vast power is utilized.

The paper-mill of Allen Brothers, which gives employment to sixty hands in the manufacture of wall-papers, in which its capacity of production is six tons per day, stands on the site of the ancient mills built by Albert Baker. In 1844 this property (on which then stood the old saw mill, the grist-mill of 1807, and the carding-mill, remodeled from the grist-mill of 1795, but all in disuse and in a state of

decay), together with land embracing the space between the other two paper-mills, was purchased from Harvey A. Pary by Stephen Howland, who rebuilt the wing dam, demolished the old mills, and during the same year erected in their place a mill which was operated by Stephen Howland & Sons in the manufacture of manilla paper. That mill—the first in the United States which manufactured manilla paper—was run until worn out, and then gave place to the present mill, erected by Allen Bros., who had previously purchased the property of Howland & Sons.

The paper mill, now of N. W. Wait & Son, was built about 1846 by Benjamin Ferris, who operated it on manilla paper until 1850, when it was purchased by Nelson W. Wait and Elisha Allen, who changed to wall paper, as at present. In 1860 Allen withdrew, and in 1864 the firm became N. W. Wait & Son by the admission of J. William Wait. The mill has been once rebuilt. It now contains four engines and a forty-eight-inch cylinder-machine, producing fifteen tons of wall paper per week, and giving constant employment to fifty hands, male and female.

Howland & Co.'s paper mill was built in 1866 by Howland, Clark & Co., and put in operation on manilla paper, in which production it is still engaged, manufacturing from raw material jute-butts and grass-paper. It also contains three machines for manufacturing satchel-bottomed manilla flour-sacks, by a patented and most ingenious process, these being turned out finished, by a single operation, direct from the cylinders. The daily production of the mill is about fifteen thousand sacks and two tons of manilla paper. The number of hands employed is twenty, including the girls at the sack machines.

Immediately above and adjoining the paper-mills, upon land now of the estate of Dr. Wm. H. Miller, a grist mill was built in 1845 by Matthew Burdick. In 1860 it was converted by U. C. Allen into a shoody-mill, and was run as such for a few years both by Allen and by Dr. Miller. About 1864 it was converted into a paper-mill, and run in the manufacture of straw printing-paper successively by Stone & Co., Meech & Co., and H. Tell & Co., and was destroyed by fire under each of these firms, being twice rebuilt, but abandoned after the third burning.

The Baker's Falls Iron Machine Works, by Wells & Van Wormer, employ ten to twelve hands in the manufacture of machinery and turbine water-works, of which last named they turn out about one hundred and fifty annually. The machine-shop of I. Cornell & Co., one of the industries at the Falls, employs two to three hands.

"The Hahn Art Pottery Company," George R. Hahn, president, W. H. Kincaid, secretary and treasurer, established their works near the railroad track at Baker's Falls in November, 1877. They have a main building forty by eighty feet, with two extensions forty by twenty-five feet. Their plan contemplates the manufacture of purely artistic ware, of a quality and style superior to anything yet produced in America, in which industry they expect to employ about fifty hands. At present, in the fourth month of their operation, they are producing about one thousand pieces per week.

At "The Dam" on the river, a short distance above the centre of the village, the water-power, although far less

than at the Falls, is still immense. The first improvement here was made in 1784 by John Moss, who, perhaps with some associates, constructed an imperfect dam and built a saw-mill. Soon after the year 1800 he built the first grist-mill at the dam. This afterwards passed into the hands of Samuel B. Cook, who ran it until 1824 and then sold to — Slight, who not long after sold to Cronkhite & Barker, who employed it in grinding grain for their distillery in the village. In 1831 it passed to Nathaniel Wicks, and from him to Joseph Wicks, who, about 1850, sold to Orson Richards. It was then continued for a few years as a grist-mill, and is now used as a lath-mill in connection with the Richards' lumber-mills.

Richards' lower saw-mill occupies the site on which Benjamin Ferris built a carding- and fulling-mill in 1816. This was sold about 1840 to Asahel Beach, who made it a woolen-factory, and used it as such for about ten years, when the business was suspended, the building removed, and afterwards converted into a dwelling-house, and upon the site which it had occupied the present saw-mill was built by Orson Richards.

Richards' upper saw-mill is the successor of one which was built on the spot about the year 1810 by Joseph Wicks, who owned it until it was carried away by the same flood which destroyed his grist-mill in May, 1832. In 1837 it was rebuilt by Charles Harris, who also erected a second mill adjacent to this. These, too, were carried away in the freshet of May 2, 1843, and the present Richards' mill was erected on the site by Mr. Harris. About 1849 it came into the possession of Orson Richards, by whom the business of the upper and lower mills has been conducted until recently, when it has passed under the management of Mr. Eber Richards. Both mills contain eight gangs and two English gates. A railroad track, constructed in 1872 at an expense of thirty thousand dollars, connects the mills with the feeder, and extends for a considerable distance along the canal to facilitate unloading and piling. The logs are brought from immense tracts of timber-land owned by the concern on the upper river and tributaries. In times of full business the lumbering operations of Messrs. Richards give employment to about two hundred men.

The present grist-mill at the dam was built by Mr. Mather about 1867. It has since been owned by O. Richards and others, and is now carried on by Mr. Whitman.

The machine-shop of N. W. Holbrook, on River street, is the same building which was erected in about 1807 by Abijah Jones as a carding-mill and clothery. Jones died in 1812, and the mill was then used by Mr. Wheelock for cloth-making. Afterwards it became the tannery of Jesse Rhodes, and then a machine-shop by Enoch D. McCord, who is said to have been the first manufacturer of the steel-jawed cast iron vise. About 1834 the establishment passed into the hands of Mr. Holbrook, the present owner.

Holbrook's foundry on River street, adjacent to the machine-shop, was built and put in operation, in 1831, by the present proprietor, Mr. Lyman Holbrook. The power

used both by the foundry and the machine-shop is furnished by a creek, which enters the Hudson below the great dam.

Proceeding south from the foundry on River street to the brow of the hill, we passed what would seem to be (judging from the venerable appearance of its surroundings) the most ancient of the industries of the place, the blacksmithing establishment of Mr. Seneca Hall. This old building, of brick and stone, looks gray and ancient enough to have been a farriery for the horses of Burgoyne, or even of Sir William Johnson; but upon inquiry we find that Mr. Lyman Holbrook, still an active citizen of the village, handed these same bricks for the proprietor, Robert J. Walker, who erected the building in 1828, barely a half-century ago.

Kenyon & Baldwin's saw-mill, located on the feeder at the foot of Canal street, was put in operation in 1852 by Hiram Kenyon, Alexander Robertson, and C. H. Faxon, the firm being Kenyon, Robertson & Co., which has been once or twice changed, the present style dating from 1871. The full capacity of the mill is ten million feet of lumber annually. It is in operation for seven months in the year, and when running night and day (as is the case in prosperous times) employs sixty men. The power is derived from the water of the feeder.

The planing-mill of R. T. Coleman, on Canal and Maple streets, manufactures flooring, etc., as is common in similar mills, and employs about twelve hands in the running season, which covers about seven months of the year. It was built about 1848, by John J. Harris and James Finch, and has passed through several proprietorships to the present. It was originally operated by steam, but is now driven by water-power from the canal.

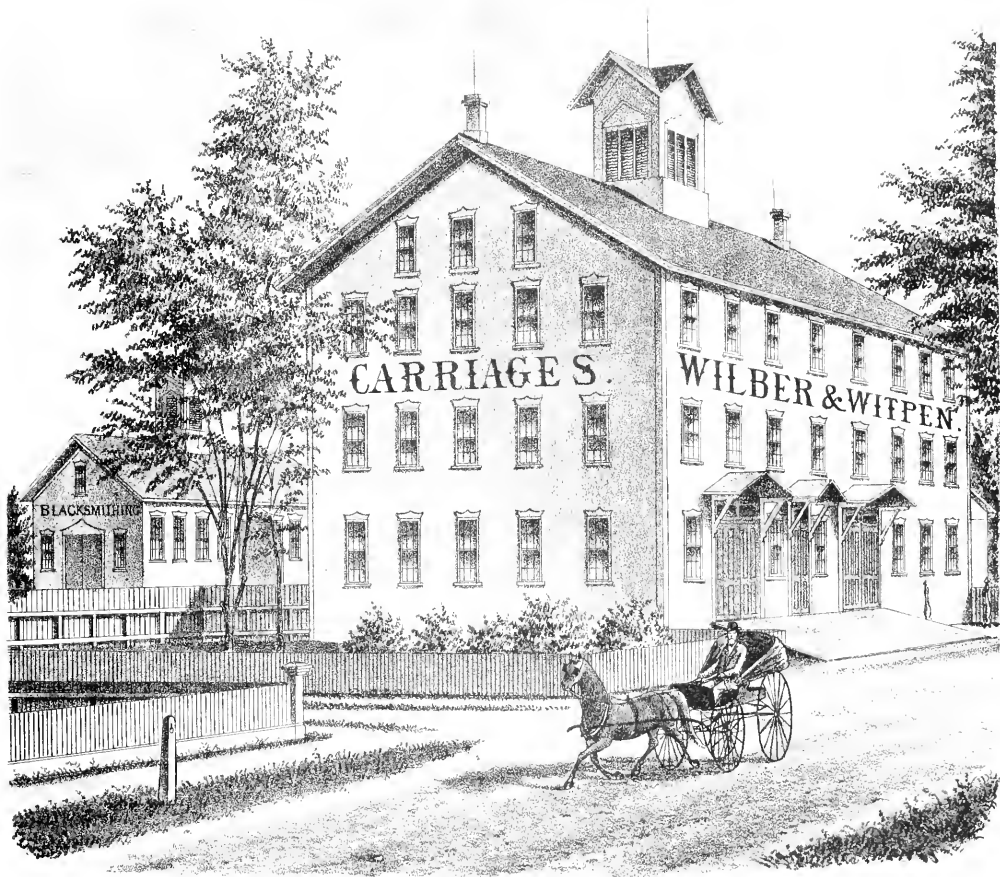
Wilber & Witpen's carriage-factory, located on Locust street, employs thirty hands during the summer season and about twenty-two in winter, turning out work to the amount of thirty-five thousand dollars as an annual average for the past ten years; their market being in the States of New York, Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, and Iowa, and in Canada. These works were first put in operation by A. A. Skinner about the year 1845, and in 1857 were purchased by L. D. Ogden, who in February, 1869, sold them to J. S. Wilber, the senior of the present firm; the trade at that time amounting to about six thousand dollars per annum. The establishment, which in the mean time had been materially enlarged since the purchase, was consumed by fire in September, 1875; immediately after which the present spacious works, fronting seventy-five feet on Locust street, were erected by Mr. Wilber. On the 1st of January, 1877, Mr. Charles Witpen, of New York, was admitted a partner, forming the present firm.

Barney & Morrison's carriage factory, on Main street, in the north part of the village, turns out work chiefly for the local trade. The business was started on its present site by George Barney, in 1865, and the works were destroyed by fire in the fall of 1874. The present factory was completed and occupied in the fall of 1876. Four hands are employed in the business.

H. B. Nash's furniture-shop on Locust street employs three hands, and does a yearly business of about twelve

It was carried away in the freshet of May, 1832, and was rebuilt by Wicks.





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WILBER & WITPEN, MANUFACTURERS OF CARRIAGES, WAGONS AND SLEIGHS,  
SANDY HILL, WASHINGTON COUNTY, NEW YORK

JOHN S WILBER

ESTABLISHED 1860

CHAS WITPEN



thousand dollars. Mr. Nash commenced this business in Sandy Hill in 1838, his location for many years being on Main street, opposite the park, from whence he removed to his place, in January, 1875. Before the present stagnation he did a much larger business, and employed double his present number of hands.

Yarter & Luther's carriage factory, on Main street, in the north part of the village, employs about three to five hands, and turns out about twelve thousand dollars worth of work annually. The business was started about 1845, by Anthony Yarter, and has passed through several hands to those of the present proprietors, A. A. Yarter and Lewis Luther.

Thomas Brice's sash, door, and blind factory, on Forest alley, employs six to ten men, and produces work amounting to about ten thousand dollars annually. The works were built many years ago by — De Forest, for cabinet work, and afterwards put to their present use by John A. De Forest, from whom Mr. Brice purchased in 1863.

The works of the Washington Mowing-Machine Company, situated on Main street, at the feeder-bridge, are engaged in the manufacture of water-wheels, pulp machinery for paper-mills, and the usual equipments of saw- and grist-mills. The first works upon this site were erected in 1846, by George Bradley, as a manufactory of cast-iron vices. In 1851 he sold to J. K. Sanborn, who attempted the manufacture of saw-mills, which he found unprofitable and abandoned, and the works were closed for a number of years. In 1863 the Washington Mowing-Machine Company, formed in Greenwich, and consisting of Le Roy Mowry, John T. Masters, Warren Briggs, and one other, rented these works and commenced the manufacture which their name implies; J. K. Sanborn being their agent. At the end of a year and a half they abandoned their first business and engaged in the manufacture of mill machinery, which was continued until Sept. 27, 1870, when the works were totally destroyed by fire; the property at that time being owned by the Washington County Bank, at Greenwich, from whom it was purchased by the company, who then erected the present works. At the time of the fire in 1870 they were employing thirty-five; the number employed at present is twenty-five to thirty. The business is under the general management of Major James McCarty.

#### FIRE DEPARTMENT.—WATER SUPPLY.

The first apparatus procured for the extinguishment of fires in Sandy Hill was a small rotary engine, purchased about 1833; the "Sandy Hill Fire Company" being incorporated in that year and organized to work the machine; which, however, like most others of its class and construction, proved to be of little practical use. About 1859 the village purchased a small brake-engine at Saratoga Springs, and placed it in charge of a company of which Charles Hughes was the first foreman. Succeeding Mr. Hughes was Lyman H. Northup, who served as foreman of the company for several years. This machine was never of much value as an extinguisher, and after a time it was thrown aside as worthless.

On Sept. 11, 1858, the village authorized the purchase of a new engine and hose, and the sum of twelve hundred dollars was raised for this purpose. Messrs. N. W. Wait

and J. W. Finch were made a committee to carry this into effect, and on November 27 they reported to the trustees that they had purchased a new engine and two hundred feet of hose from Button & Blake, of Waterford, for twelve hundred dollars. This machine was named the "Rescue," and is still in use. The "Rescue Fire Company" was organized with fifty-four members, Dec. 10, 1858. On the 8th of March, 1859, the president was authorized to sell the old engine and hose for two hundred dollars. At the annual meeting in 1860, six hundred dollars was voted to erect upon the site of the old engine-house a new brick building, to be used as an engine-house and public hall, and at a special meeting Aug. 11, 1860, the sum was increased to eight hundred dollars, and two hundred and seventy-five dollars additional was voted for hose, and one hundred and twenty-five dollars for the construction of cisterns. The engine-house was completed in 1860, being the same still occupied, standing on the west side of the public park.

The *Independent*, a second-hand engine, was purchased in July, 1872, for three hundred and fifty dollars, raised by subscription. It is still owned in part by the original subscribers.

The present fire department is composed as follows:

Chief engineer, Russell C. Hall.

*Rescue Fire Company, No. 1.*—Guy W. Clark, foreman; Alden Ripley, assistant foreman; Robert Carter, engineer, and sixty members.

*Elior Richards Independent Fire Company, No. 2.*—John H. Darby, foreman; William H. Bennett, engineer; number of members, sixty.

*Rescue Hose Company.*—Fifteen members; foreman, A. A. Yarter.

*Wakeam Hose Company.*—Fifteen members; foreman, William Thomas.

Sandy Hill had been fortunate in escaping the havoc of an extensive conflagration until the morning of the 11th of October, 1876, when a fire, which started in the Rexford House, gained such headway that, before it could be brought under control, it had destroyed every building on the east side of Main street from Clark's Coffee-House northward to the residence of L. W. Cronk-lite, Esq., thus desolating the principal business portion of the village. The sufferers by the fire were A. B. Davis, store, opera-house, goods, and stable; N. W. Clark, barns and contents; Skinner & McFarland, stock in trade; John Dwyer, *Harold* office, type, presses, and machinery; A. C. Vaughn, house, store, and contents; Mary A. Rexford, hotel, barns, sheds, and contents; P. Reilly, building and stock; George L. Terry, stock; R. C. Hall, stock; L. W. Cronk-lite, stone store; O. Griffin & Co., store and stock; J. H. Sherrill, store-house and contents; E. Sully, stock; J. C. Rogers, office and contents; Sandy Hill Lodge, F. & A. M.; Sandy Hill Lodge, I. O. O. F., lodge-room and contents. The total loss was about one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, on which was an insurance averaging about fifty per cent. of value. The final check of the fire was very largely due to the timely assistance rendered by Fort Edward steamer and hose companies, without which the destruction, great as it was, must have been far more extended. The district

ravaged by this fire has now been solidly covered with new and substantial brick buildings, which are so much an improvement and ornament to the village, that to-day it is a matter of doubt whether Sandy Hill suffered any real injury from the great fire.

The purchase of a steam fire-engine is now strongly urged upon the people of the village, but this is met by the objection that, excepting along the river and in the vicinity of the canal during the open season, the supply of water is wholly inefficient for the use of a steamer; in view of which objection, it is proposed instead to construct water-works on the Holly system, to be operated by water-wheels at Baker's Falls. One of these projects will doubtless be carried into effect in the near future.

#### THE SANDY HILL GAS-LIGHT COMPANY

was incorporated in 1876, with a capital of twenty-two thousand five hundred dollars, and was organized by the election of the following board of trustees, viz.: Charles Hughes, Loren Allen, John S. Wilber, and Guy W. Clark, of Sandy Hill, and S. V. R. Ford and Charles T. Wiley, of Saratoga. The works were erected in the fall of 1876, at the corner of Main and Sumter streets. The gas is manufactured from gasoline, by a patent machine and process. The company has laid about three miles of pipe. The present board of trustees is composed as follows: Loren Allen, president; John S. Wilber, vice-president; S. V. R. Ford, Charles T. Wiley, S. P. Briggs, George P. Ide; Guy W. Clark, secretary and treasurer.

#### THE POST-OFFICE

was established at Sandy Hill in 1798, with Roswell Weston as postmaster. Since his term the office has been held successively by the following gentlemen, viz.: Alpheus Doty, Carmi Dibble, Benjamin Clark, James Wright, Thomas Toole, James Wright (2d term), E. D. Baker, W. Cronkhite, E. D. Baker (2d term), James M. Moss, C. H. Cronkhite, and J. E. Locke, the present incumbent.

#### RAILROAD—COURT-HOUSE—BANK.

The Glen's Falls railroad passes through the western part of the village, near the river. It was opened for traffic on the 5th of July, 1869. The bonds of the village, to the amount of twenty-five thousand dollars, were issued in aid of its construction.

The new court-house was built in 1873, on the site of the old one of 1806. The bonds of the town of Kingsbury were issued to the amount of twenty five thousand dollars for its construction. This beautiful building is a great ornament to the village.

The *First National Bank of Sandy Hill* was established Jan. 1, 1861, with N. W. Waite, president; J. K. Pixley, cashier; capital, seventy-five thousand dollars. The banking-house, a fine substantial building, is located on Park place. Mr. Waite is still the president of the institution. The present cashier is C. T. Beach. This is the only bank ever located at Sandy Hill, except the Old Washington and Warren, before mentioned.

#### SOCIETIES.

*Livingston Lodge, No. 28, F. and A. M.*, was the earliest society organization in Kingsbury, but we have been unable to find the date of its commencement; the earliest record being of date January 28, 1817, when the lodge was "received and reorganized," with John Moss as W. M.; Charles White, S. W.; Luther Waite, J. W.; Darius Sherrill, Treas., and Matthew D. Danvers, Sec. Besides these officers, there were present at the meeting of reorganization Micajah Petter, Felix Alden, Warren F. Hitchcock, and Sanford Case. In June, 1820, it was removed to Kingsbury street, and afterwards to the Colvin farm, in the north-western part of the town. The last meeting recorded was in 1830, and this was probably the last held. While at Sandy Hill, its meetings were held at the corner tavern and at Doty's.

*Washington Lodge, No. 11, F. and A. M.*, which was organized at Fort Edward in 1787, suspended its organization there about 1820, and was revived and reorganized at Sandy Hill. It went out of existence in the anti-Masonic excitement of 1827-30.

*Sandy Hill Lodge, No. 372, F. and A. M.*, was organized by dispensation in 1854, and chartered 1855, with Orville Clark, W. M.; Henry G. Breese, S. W.; U. G. Paris, J. W. Their lodge-room was destroyed in the great fire of October 11, 1876. They now meet in a hall in Davis' building, adjoining the coffee-house. The officers for 1878 are J. W. Waite, W. M.; Robt. C. Carey, S. W.; Montgomery C. Moss, J. W.; M. Cornell, Treas.; S. B. Ambler, Sec.

*Sandy Hill Chapter, R. A. M., No. 189*, was organized in December, 1864, with J. W. Wait, H. P.; Sylvanus H. Kenyon, K.; Madison Cornell, Scribe. The present officers are John S. Shippey, H. P.; S. B. Ambler, K.; J. E. Loomis, Scribe. Meets in Masonic hall, Davis building.

*Areturus Lodge, No. 55, I. O. O. F.*, was instituted at Sandy Hill, Feb. 6, 1846, with Matthew S. Pitcher, N. G.; Amariah Holbrook, V. G.; Hiram G. Wilson, R. S.; Henry E. Dibble, P. S.; H. B. Vaughn, Treas. As first chartered by the Grand Lodge of the State of New York, its number was two hundred and two; but after the division of the Grand Lodge into the grand lodges of northern and southern New York, and their subsequent re-consolidation, the Areturus received its present number,—55. The present officers are A. F. Hawks, N. G.; Cornelius Van Lew, V. G.; Charles A. White, R. S.; William Bromley, P. S.; Gilson Mason, Treas. It meets in Odd-Fellows' hall, Main street. Their previous hall and furniture were destroyed in the fire of Oct. 11, 1876.

*Sandy Hill Lodge, No. 902, I. O. of Good Templars*, was organized May 11, 1869, with Martin P. Tanner, W. C. T.; Marion Tanner, W. V. T.; Lawrence W. Foot, W. Chap.; James C. Beach, W. S.; John H. Snyder, W. A. S.; Charles K. Williams, W. F. S.; S. J. Cornell, W. Treas. The following are officers for 1878: William Thomas, W. C. T.; John Smith, W. Chap.; John Pocklington, W. Treas.; Frank Hawkes, W. Sec.

The *Sandy Hill Reform Club*, having for its principal object the promotion of the principle of total abstinence

from the use of intoxicating liquors, was organized in January, 1878. The following gentlemen are present officers of the club: James M. Whitman, president; James M. Ransom, first vice-president; E. D. Baker, chaplain; Wm. L. Sherrill, secretary. The spacious and inviting rooms of the club, located on Main street, opposite the park, were dedicated in February, 1878. Within the past few months two thousand persons have signed the total abstinence pledge in Sandy Hill, of which number less than ten are known to have broken it.

#### EMINENT PUBLIC MEN.

In the number and character of the distinguished or prominent men who, in the years that are past, have either sprung from Sandy Hill, or at some time been counted as her citizens, she claims pre-eminence among villages of her size, and the following incomplete list goes far to substantiate her claim:

Hon. Henry C. Martindale, district attorney, common pleas judge, and member of Congress for several terms, was for nearly half a century a resident and prominent lawyer of the village.

Governor Silas Wright, of national reputation, was a student at Sandy Hill, in Judge Martindale's office.

Nathaniel Pitcher, acting governor of New York upon the death of De Witt Clinton, was a lawyer of this village.

James C. Hopkins, of Sandy Hill, a student with James McCall, was State Senator in 1853; afterwards removed to Wisconsin, where he was appointed commissioner for revising the statutes of the State, and United States district judge.

Orville Clark, State Senator and major-general of militia, was a leading lawyer of Sandy Hill. He died at Des Moines, Iowa, March 19, 1862.

Henry B. Northup, another leading lawyer here, was member of Assembly and district attorney.

William L. Lee, of Sandy Hill, became chief justice and lord high chancellor of the Sandwich Islands, and died in the office.

David Wilson, afterwards clerk of Assembly, studied in the office of General Clark.

John H. Martindale (son of Henry C.) was a brigadier-general during the Rebellion, and afterwards attorney-general of New York.

Hon. Roswell Weston, judge of the common pleas, and a strong and eminent lawyer, was a Sandy Hiller.

Charles Rogers, a citizen here, was elected to Assembly in 1833, and to Congress in 1842.

Seth E. Sill, a student of General Clark, became justice of the Supreme Court at Buffalo.

Hon. H. Emmons, United States judge in Michigan, was from Sandy Hill.

Hon. George H. Lothrop, the leading lawyer in Detroit, Mich., was also from this village.

Hon. Townsend Harris, an eminent merchant in the China trade, treaty commissioner to the empire of Siam, and United States consul-general in Japan, was the son of Jonathan Harris, the first settler of Sandy Hill, and was born here in 1803, in the Harris house, opposite the village green.

#### OTHER VILLAGES AND NEIGHBORHOODS.

Kingsbury, or "Kingsbury Street," as it is often called, situated about one mile north of the territorial centre of the town, and about five miles northeast from Sandy Hill, is a small village containing two churches, two stores, a public-house, two or three mechanics' shops, and about one hundred and fifty inhabitants. Some of the earliest settlers in the town located here and in the vicinity. Among those who came here immediately after the close of the Revolution were Micajah and Daniel Elliott, Colonel Matthew Scott, William Smith, Asabel Hitchcock, who built his house a half-mile south, in 1784, and Nehemiah Seelye, who located and built a grist-mill on a small stream a little north of the street.

The first business of the place (other than agriculture) was probably a store and tavern, opened about this time, on the east side of the street, the present premises of Wm. R. Buckland. A store was continued there by Warren F. Hitchcock as late as 1843. A tavern was kept on the present site of the Baptist parsonage, by Arad Sprague, before 1810. The best known tavern of the place was opened on the Matthew Scott place by Salmarius Bordwell, who kept it for many years; this being the same as the present Kingsbury Hotel.

The Kingsbury post-office was established about 1810. The first postmaster was Jonathan Ballany, who continued many years, and was succeeded by G. dried T. Leggett, whose successors in the office have been Wm. A. Vaughn, James F. Acker, Thomas A. Sherwood, Charles B. Vaughn, William R. Buckland. James F. Acker is the present postmaster, by a second appointment.

#### PATTEN'S MILLS

is a very small village, situated six and a half miles north of Sandy Hill, in the extreme northwest corner of the town, on Halfway brook. It is said that the first improvement here was a saw mill, erected by John Jones, who was himself a millwright; and that the locality was, in those early times, known as "Jones' mill-place,"—perhaps to distinguish it from the Jones farm-place, which was a mile or two farther southeast. Traces of the submerged timbers of this mill may still be found in the stream, near the bridge. The next saw-mill was built by Edward Patten, who settled here nearly or quite a century ago, and from whom the place derived its name. He also built a grist-mill here, in 1801. This was afterwards carried on successively by James Patten, Henry Harvey, James Harvey, John Andrews, Royal Bullion, and Robert B. Adams, and has been several times repaired and remodelled. The road, which now crosses the stream above this mill, formerly passed to the east of it. A store was opened here by James Patten about 1822. This was torn down about 1850, and a new one erected, this being the same now kept by Samuel Dickinson. The store of Benjamin F. Kent was opened by him about 1860. A tannery was projected here by Warren Nims, and a building erected for the purpose between 1845 and 1850, but was never used for the purpose intended, and is now a paint-shop. There has never been a public-house at the Mills.

Mr. Seelye had been here before the war, but left the town in 1777.

The post-office was established here probably about 1825, with James Patten as postmaster. The office has since been held by James W. Harvey, Wm. M. Marshall, Melvin Colvin, Abner M. Andrews, Benjamin F. Kent, Dr. Philip Crownwell, John Farr, John Hill, and Benjamin F. Kent (second appointment), the present incumbent. The village now contains two stores, a blacksmith-shop, a wagon-factory, and about twenty-five families.

#### SMITH'S BASIN,

a station on the Rensselaer and Saratoga railroad, and a post-village, lies on the Champlain canal, about five miles northeast from Sandy Hill. The history of this place dates from the opening of the canal, in 1822, when a large store-house was erected by Ezekiel Smith, for whom the village was named, he being then, as since, the principal business man of the place, and proprietor of the first store and public-house. His brother, Israel Smith, was also at one time a merchant there. The post-office was established here in 1849, with L. C. Holmes as postmaster, since whose term until the present time the office has been held by Hon. George W. L. Smith. The village now contains the railroad buildings, one hotel, two stores, blacksmith-shop, wagon-shop, and about one hundred and fifty inhabitants. A short distance east of the village are the extensive lime-kilns owned by John Kenyon, of Glen's Falls, which produce large quantities of lime of the finest quality.

#### DUNHAM'S BASIN,

also a station on the railroad and canal, is a cluster of buildings, hardly sufficient to be called a village, containing a hotel and store and accommodations for the building of canal-boats. It is situated about two miles east of Sandy Hill, and received its name from Daniel Dunham, an early resident of the place.

#### ADAMSVILLE,

a hamlet lying about six miles east of Sandy Hill, on the Hartford line, was formerly a place of considerable trade and importance, containing a store, a hotel, and several mechanic-shops, but its business is now nearly extinct. The post-office was established here as early as 1827, or earlier, during the administration of John Quiney Adams, and this circumstance gave it its name. The first postmaster was Calvin H. Swain. Afterwards Mr. A. Hardin held the office for many years, and until his death.

#### MOSS STREET

is a rural settlement, situated about half a mile north of the corporation limit of Sandy Hill, on the line of Main street. In former times a public-house was kept for many years in the present residence of D. M. Hyde, and another was kept for a time by Reid Phillips. The place has now no business. Its name was given for Deacon John Moss and Captain Isaac Moss, original settlers, whose ashes now rest in its cemetery.

#### VAUGHN'S CORNERS

is an agricultural hamlet in the north part of the town, five miles from Sandy Hill. It was so called for William M.

Vaughn (afterwards of Kingsbury Street), who purchased here in an early day, and opened a tavern and store, which he continued for several years. There was once a post-office here, with Marcus Vaughn as postmaster; but it has been discontinued for more than forty years. The place now has no business.

#### LANGDON'S CORNERS

is the name given to a prosperous farming neighborhood in the west part of the town, four miles north of Sandy Hill.

#### CEMETERIES.

The oldest place of burial in Kingsbury was the ground now occupied by the Presbyterian church, on the west side of the public park, several soldiers having been buried there in the year 1775. In the following year James Bradshaw and others of the proprietors of lot 93 cleared off this spot, with the avowed intention to set it apart as a burial-ground for the inhabitants of the town, and for this purpose it was held and used. It was permanently fenced in 1793, and continued to be the principal place of sepulture in this part of the town until it became filled, and the Baker ground was set apart as a cemetery.

In 1813 or 1814 the trustees of the village assumed the power to lay out a road across the north end of this ground, to give access to the (then) new bridge across the Hudson. From the track of this road some of the remains were taken up and re-interred in the Baker cemetery, while others were allowed to remain. After the destruction of the bridge by freshet this road was discontinued, and afterwards became the subject of long litigation. Many of the graves were covered by the church, and these have never since been disturbed. One or two head-stones still remain in the rear of the church, and these are all the present indications of the former character of the spot.

The Kingsbury cemetery is the second ground in point of antiquity, the first burials there being those of several soldiers of Burgoyne's army, in 1777. To these several interments of citizens were added, establishing it by custom as a grave-yard; and on the 4th of April, 1792, Colonel Joseph Caldwell and Israel Mead purchased the ground (about two acres), for thirty pounds, from John Hitchcock. The residents of the vicinity were invited to subscribe this amount, and consecrate the spot as a permanent burial-place. A meeting was held on the 4th of July in that year, and forty-nine citizens subscribed their names, agreeing to reimburse Caldwell and Mead "in good merchantable wheat" for their outlay. Joseph Caldwell, Collins Hitchcock, and Micajah Elliott were chosen trustees. On the 9th of April, 1850, a reorganization was had under the general cemetery law of 1847, and John Newton, Bloomer Underbill, H. R. Bordwell, Benjamin Bentley, M. L. Caldwell, and A. F. Hitchcock were chosen trustees. That organization still exists. The present trustees are George

William M. Vaughn was one of the five sons (the others being Samuel, Ashel, Whitman, and Thomas) of Thomas Vaughn, Sr., one of the pioneers, who settled about one mile north of Kingsbury Street, where William A. and Caleb Vaughn now live, and was probably the first of the very numerous and substantial family of that name who are now living in the town. There were seventeen Vaughns named among the *taxable* inhabitants of Kingsbury in the year 1788.



EZEKIEL SMITH



MRS. EZEKIEL SMITH

PHOTOS BY WM. NIMS, FORT EDWARD



HOTEL, STORE & RESIDENCE OF EZEKIEL SMITH, SMITH'S BASIN, WASHINGTON CO. N. Y.

LITH. BY L. H. EVANS & CO. PHILA. PA.





R. Canfield, president; Wallace Elliott, Samuel J. Caldwell, N. M. Catlin, O. Brayton; A. F. Hitchcock, secretary and treasurer. The ground is in the village of Kingsbury Street.

The Moss Street burial-ground is nearly as old; the first burial there having been that of an Indian, probably soon after the Revolution. The head-stone may still be seen a few inches above ground, and bearing the letters K. L. The stone of Benjamin Pitcher may also be seen, bearing date of his death, June 15, 1796.

The first plat of this ground (one acre and fifty-eight rods) was deeded by Simeon Moss, June 5, 1801, for a consideration of sixteen dollars, to Ebenezer Willoughby, Seth Alden, Samuel Phillips, David Cole, Russell Cole, Giles Brownell, Fregift Cole, Abraham Wright, John Moss, Parker Cole, David Conkling, Elias Southworth, John Moss, Jr., Burden Phillips, John Ferris, and Nathaniel Pitcher as trustees, "for the purpose of burying the dead, and for no other use whatsoever but a burying-place." About two acres have been since added to the south end, and about an equal area to the west side; the latter purchased within the last five years from Mrs. Mary Cook. The ground is no longer in charge of trustees. All those who were named in the deed have passed away, and most of them lie within this inclosure. The sexton, Mr. Van Schaick, is confident that the total number of interments will fully reach one thousand, and among them are many names well known as those of early settlers of Kingsbury.

The old "Baker burial-ground," in the south part of Sandy Hill village, was first used as a private interment place for members of the Baker family, probably as early as 1800. It was the property of John, son of Albert Baker, and was by him offered to the public as a cemetery on the condition that it should be well inclosed with a substantial stone wall. It began to be generally used by the public about 1812, when the Bradshaw ground, opposite the green, had become inconveniently full. This in its turn became crowded, and burials within it have been discontinued for many years.

The Sandy Hill and Fort Edward Union Cemetery, commenced in 1847, is, as its name implies, a ground owned by people of both villages, but is located in Fort Edward; in the history of which town it will be found more fully described.

The Harris Cemetery, in the northwest part of the town, near Patten's Mills, is an old and well-filled ground, originally taken from the farm of Joshua Harris, one of the early settlers.

The King burial-ground, near Langdon's Corners, was laid out by Solomon King upon a portion of his farm. Some lots were sold, and the ground became a cemetery, though not reserved as such in the will of Mr. King. It is now very little used.

#### ZION CHURCH (EPISCOPAL).

An Episcopal church was organized in Kingsbury as early as about 1790, the Hitchcock family being prominent among its members. They met for occasional services in private houses and in the school-house, and after a few years commenced the erection of a church on the farm of

Joseph Adams, a few rods north of the present school-house of district No. 5. It was never completed, probably for lack of funds, but the worshippers often met here in favorable weather during several years.

The church was re-organized A.D. 1813, under the title of Zion church. It was a missionary field, and for a number of years there was no settled pastor; but services, more or less frequent, were held by different missionaries in the court-house. At length, in March, 1810, the Rev. John Alden Spooner was called to the rectorship, and continued in it till September, 1818. In April, 1816, the Rev. Samuel B. Bostwick was called as an assistant minister, and succeeded Mr. Spooner in the rectorship. In April, 1819, preparations began to be made for building a church. An accumulating fund was commenced by means of quarterly offerings in the congregation, and deposits in a savings bank in Troy. In July, 1851, Mr. James P. Cronkhite, formerly a resident of Sandy Hill, and then a merchant in New York, offered two thousand five hundred dollars towards the project, provided the church should be built of stone, furnished with hard wood, and have its seats forever free. The vestry thankfully accepted the generous offer, and additional means were obtained by subscription, and from various sources abroad.

The corner-stone was laid May 10, 1853, and the edifice was so far completed during that and the following year that the first service was held in it Sept. 14, 1854. Additions and improvements have since been made, and the church is now a beautiful specimen of rural Gothic church architecture. It is but justice to say that at the completion of the church a debt remained upon it, due to Mr. Cronkhite. This debt amounted to two thousand two hundred dollars in 1863, when it was generously canceled by Mrs. Cronkhite (then Mrs. James T. Swift), and the church was consecrated by the Rt. Rev. Horatio Potter, D.D., June 11, 1864.

The church has prospered spiritually as well as temporally. From a small missionary station it has become a self-supporting parish, and has sent missionaries to China, the Sandwich Islands, and the Indian Territories. The rectorship continued to be held by Rev. Dr. Bostwick until April, 1877, when he was compelled to resign by reason of long-continued ill health. In September of that year the Rev. Charles T. Whittemore was called to the rectorship, and the parish is now prospering under his pastoral labors.

#### THE KINGSBURY BAPTIST CHURCH.

It is probable that Baptist worship was held in the central part of the town of Kingsbury very soon after the people returned to their desolate homes at the close of the Revolution, and that a church organization was effected about 1790, as we find that as early as 1792 such an organization was in prosperous existence, numbering ninety-three members on its roll, with Rev. Ebenezer Willoughby as pastor. Their earliest worship was in dwellings, and in the warm season in barns; afterwards the school-house was

\* After a time this building was completed in a rough manner by the town of Kingsbury, and was used for the holding of town-meetings from 1811 or earlier to as late as the year 1821, being then designated as the "Town-House."

made to do duty as a place of meeting, and about A.D. 1800 a church edifice was built, open to all Christian denominations, upon the place afterwards known as the Throop Barney farm, but then the land of Joseph Adams, who leased the site for the annual rental of one peppercorn, if demanded.

Upon the completion of this church building the worship of the Baptist congregation was held in it, in common with that of other sects, and so continued for many years; but finally, from their preponderance of members or other cause, it came to be known and regarded not as the union, but as the Baptist meeting-house, and as such was, in 1843, removed to Kingsbury Street, remodeled and repaired, and has been the house of worship of this church until the present time. Soon after the removal of their edifice the church was formally reorganized under the general law as at present. The membership is now eighty, and the church is under the pastoral charge of Rev. C. Coon.

#### ADAMSVILLE BAPTIST CHURCH.

A tradition, which extends back nearly or quite a century, informs us that the first man who commenced a clearing for the settlement of his family at the place now known as Adamsville, on raising his axe to fell the first tree, felt moved upon by the Holy Spirit to kneel at its foot and ask God that that place might, in his providence, become one for spreading the gospel net; a place where God would raise him up a people to serve him; and that he would there get to himself a great name in the salvation of precious souls. This tradition so far, no doubt, is entirely reliable; but who the devoted man of God was who offered this prayer, which has been so abundantly answered, as this history shows, we are not able to decide. Tradition gives the names of two,—Butterfield and Barnes. It is most probable it was the latter, who was the father of the first pastor of what is now known as the Adamsville Baptist church. The place where this memorable prayer was offered is claimed to be, and probably is, the identical spot where the house of worship occupied by the church now stands.

The records of the church, for the first ten years of its existence, are not now extant, but from sources believed to be reliable we gather the following items of history. The church was constituted in the year 1795, taking the name of Second Hartford Baptist church, numbering thirty-two members. Who the constituent members or any of them were, we have no means of determining. The first two years of its existence the church was without a pastor.

In 1797, Elder Gamaliel Barnes was called to the pastorate, and served the church in that capacity three years, or until the year 1800. During the next six years they were without a pastor, the effects of which were visible in the decrease of its numbers, which diminished to twenty-one at the end of the first three years. But in the year 1804 they were permitted to enjoy a revival, which resulted in the addition of sixty-seven by baptism.

In the year 1806, Calvin H. Swain, son-in-law of Elder Barnes, was called to the pastorate of the church while a licentiate, and in due time was set apart by ordination to the work of the gospel ministry. The pastoral relation of

Elder Swain with the church extended over a period of twenty-six years, from 1806 to 1832. During his ministry a number of revivals are recorded, the most marked of which occurred in the years 1816, 1817, and 1831.

In 1813 the church changed its name from "Second Hartford" to "Hartford and Kingsbury," which, in 1827, was again changed to "Adamsville," from the post-office then recently established there. A branch of this church, called the south branch, was established at Durckectown, in Fort Edward, in 1816, and, sixteen years later, having then increased its membership to about ninety, it was independently organized as the Fort Edward Baptist church. About this time a dissension arose upon the question of Freemasonry. Thirty-two of the members, refusing to walk with the church, and being excluded from its fellowship, formed a separate organization, under the name of the Hartford and Kingsbury Baptist church, in the fall of 1832. In 1833, Elder Nathaniel Culver served them for a time, and was followed the same year by Archibald Kenyon, a licentiate, who in April, 1835, was ordained to the ministry. After Mr. Kenyon the church was served by William Carmaek, a licentiate, in 1837; by Elder William Goume in 1838; Elder D. A. Cobb as pastor for three years from 1839; and by Orrin Shipman, a licentiate, in 1843.

About the time of the division in 1832, Elder Swain resigned the pastorate of the Adamsville church, removing to the west, and was succeeded by Rev. Norman Fox, who gave half his time to them. He was followed by Elder Archibald Wait, after whom came Elder Levi Seefeld, in 1836. On the 20th of February, 1837, the church, in special meeting, resolved not to sustain preaching longer at Adamsville, and most of the remaining members commenced attending the South Baptist church, of Hartford, and so continued until 1843, when, during a powerful revival, which had commenced the previous autumn, the two churches laid aside and forgot all their old Masonic differences, and having disbanded both the Adamsville and the Hartford and Kingsbury organizations, became reunited under the name of the Hartford, Kingsbury, and Adamsville Baptist church, and called to its pastorate Elder R. O. Dwyer, who remained with them for three years from April, 1843. In the following year, however, the name of the church was again changed to that which it still retains. Since the close of Elder Dwyer's labors with them the church has been served by Elder E. W. Allen, 1846 to 1848; Elder J. H. Barker for nine years, from 1848; William Remington and O. C. Kirkham, both licentiates, who together supplied the desk for two years; Elder Asahel Brownson, April, 1859, to January, 1861; Elder M. P. Forbes for four years, from April, 1861; Deacon John Newton, a licentiate from the Kingsbury church, who closed a three years' term of labor here on Nov. 8, 1866; and Elder J. H. Barker, who commenced his second pastorate here April 1, 1868.

Although the church is now without a pastor, and regular services are suspended, its organization still exists, and its few members, now not exceeding twenty (less than one-eighth the number it enjoyed in the days of its greatest prosperity), still hold occasional meetings in the old edifice,

which has been their house of worship for the past sixty-six years.

A feature worthy of mention is the unusual number of her sons this church has given to the work of the gospel ministry. In all, ten, nearly all of whom were young men of promise, who in after-life faithfully devoted themselves to the great work of leading their fellow-men to Christ. The following are among the number: Leonard Fletcher, Joshua Fletcher, Ira Love, Horace T. Love, John Twiss, Philip Slocum, Aurora M. Swain, E. K. Bailey, Anson Brown, and R. C. Green.

The church has had sixteen pastors, including both bodies, during their separation. The two longest pastorates together extend over a period of more than forty years, while the average is a fraction less than five years. It has had four revivals, in which the additions by baptism have amounted to more than four hundred and fifty. The first reported in 1804, when sixty-seven were received. The second in 1816 and 1817, during which more than two hundred were added. The third in 1831, when one hundred and fifteen received baptism. The fourth in 1843, when some seventy were received.

#### THE BAPTIST CHURCH AT SANDY HILL

was constituted in April, 1840, with forty members.—ten male and thirty female; the services upon the occasion being conducted by Elder William Arthur, of Union village, who preached the sermon in the Presbyterian church. The first church-meeting was held in the court-house, on the 2d of May, with Elder J. B. Murphy, the first pastor, as moderator, and Barnet Bond as clerk. Since Mr. Murphy, the church has been served by the following pastors: Seth Ewers, 1841; Solomon Gale, 1842-44; B. A. Webster, 1845; Asa Bronson, 1846; W. A. Moore, 1847-49; James J. Peck, 1850; William Hutchinson, 1851-52; J. A. Bullard, 1853-54 (no pastor in 1855); B. F. Parshall, 1856-58; John E. Cheshire, 1859-60; D. C. Hughes, 1861-65; George Webster, 1866-69; and E. R. Sawyer from 1870 to the present time. The succession of deacons has been as follows: John Winchip, James Cheesman, Samuel P. Harris, Ozro M. Bond, Jacob Churchill, Gardner M. Baker, Jesse King, R. J. Winship, Charles Harris, Jr., L. W. Cronkhite, Loren Allen. The clerks have been as follows: Barnet Bond, 1841-42; Otis Churchill, 1843; Henry Tefft, 1844 to 1872 inclusive; and G. M. Baker, 1873 to the present (March, 1878).

Their first house of worship was erected in 1844, at a cost of four thousand dollars, and was dedicated Jan. 7, 1845; the services being conducted by Rev. Isaac Wescott. It was afterwards sold to the Catholics, who still occupy it.

Their present beautiful edifice was erected in 1872, and was dedicated Dec. 5 in that year; the Rev. Dr. Bridgman, of Albany, leading the ceremonies. The church is a cruciform structure of brick and limestone, built in the Gothic style of the thirteenth century. The foundations, including tower and transept, are sixty-one by one hundred and sixteen feet in dimension; and the lot, which adjoins the court-house lot, southward, is two hundred and seven feet front by ninety deep. The cost of the building, including bell, organ, and furniture, was fifty-seven thousand

dollars, and it is one of the finest houses of worship in the county.

The present membership of the church is two hundred and eighty-three.

The Sabbath-school connected with it was organized in April, 1842. It now enrolls two hundred and ninety-nine teachers and scholars, under the superintendency of Hiram Allen. Its library contains five hundred and eighty-eight volumes.

The moneys contributed by the church for benevolent purposes have been large in amount, and are rather remarkable in the rate of their increase. In 1841 the sum raised was \$8; in 1872, it was \$1761.90; in 1875, \$2126.03; in 1876, \$1748.82; and in 1877, \$816.43.

#### THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH AT SANDY HILL.

This church was formed by Rev. Lebbens Armstrong, in September, 1803; the meeting for the purpose of organization being held some four miles north of the village, at the house of Captain William Smith, who, with his wife, Thankful, were two of the original members. Two others were Deacon John Moss and Captain Isaac Moss; and it is supposed that Deacon Thomas Magee, Colonel Joseph Caldwell, and Colonel Matthew Scott were also included in and completed the roll of this feeble church, which was more Congregational than Presbyterian, and was then known by the former designation.

For several years they were unable to secure regular preaching, but during that time were served occasionally by Rev. Mr. Willoughby, Rev. Lebbens Armstrong, Rev. Jonas Coe, of Troy, and others. Their worship being frequently held at the commodious dwelling of Deacon Moss (now occupied by Daniel Hyde), until 1806, when, upon the completion of the court-house, it became their place of meeting in common with other denominations, and so continued to be for more than twenty years.

In 1810 this was united with the Queensbury church, in connection with which it was supplied by Rev. William Boardman, who had first resided at Glen's Falls, but soon after this union removed to Sandy Hill, where a parsonage had been built for him, and remained until September, 1811. During the nine years succeeding his departure the united churches were occasionally supplied by Rev. L. Armstrong, Dr. Coe, Dr. Blatchford, of Lausburg, Rev. Samuel Tomb, of Salem, Mr. Griswold, — Smith, Rev. Mr. Sears, and others.

In 1820, the Rev. Ravard K. Rodgers commenced labor here, and he was ordained pastor of the united churches March 14, 1821. Four elders were ordained in this church Jan. 30, 1820, viz.: Luther Johnson, John Thomas, Edward Moss, and Dan. Beaumont.

Mr. Rodgers remained here until March, 1830, when he was dismissed at his own request, and the pulpit was then supplied a short time by Rev. Edwin Hall, after whom came Rev. Washington Roosevelt, who remained until 1834. From this time until 1839 the church depended on occasional supplies, when Rev. Joseph Parry was installed pastor June 26, and continued a little more than two years. Then followed Revs. — Smith, Stephen Mattoon, James T. Hamlin, and George Van Cleave, the last mentioned re-

maintaining only a few months. The church now languished, and during the spring of 1846 services were discontinued. Later in that year Rev. Joseph B. Eastman commenced labor here, and remained as stated supply till 1849. In April, 1848, the church was reorganized, and a new board of trustees chosen, as follows: Orville Clark, Harvey B. Nash, James M. Moss, Lyman Holbrook, Loraness Clark, Henry E. Dibble, Benjamin Ferris, Coolidge B. Murphy, and A. A. Skinner. Rev. George I. Taylor was installed pastor Nov. 14, 1849, and dismissed Oct. 28, 1851. Rev. Edward E. Seelye served as stated supply from Nov. 1, 1851, to Nov. 1, 1858, and was succeeded by Rev. Henry F. Hickok, who was installed pastor of this and the Fort Edward church June 15, 1859, and so remained until April 1, 1869. Rev. James E. Platter was installed pastor Sept. 26, 1870, and served until Sept. 17, 1872. Rev. Thomas B. McLeod became pastor March 18, 1873, but left in October, 1874, on account of ill health. The present pastor, Rev. Edward P. Johnson, commenced labor here in January, 1875, and was installed June 23 in that year.

As has been mentioned, the court-house was their first place of worship in Sandy Hill, and this continued till the erection of their first and present church edifice, on the west side of the public square in the village. The lot was the old burial-ground, laid out in 1785, which had been offered as a premium to the denomination which should first erect a house of worship. Acting on this, the pastor, Rev. R. K. Rodgers, started a subscription, and in two days had secured one thousand dollars, with which the work was commenced. The whole cost was over four thousand dollars, which was realized, with an excess of one hundred and forty dollars, from the sale of pews and slips; and so the church was dedicated free of debt Feb. 15, 1827. It was repaired and the interior remodeled in 1860 at an expense of seven hundred and seventy-five dollars. On the 12th of April, 1869, the pews of the church were declared free. The present membership is about one hundred and eighty. Connected with the church is a flourishing Sabbath-school, under the superintendency of James M. Ransom.

#### SANFORD'S RIDGE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Methodist preaching in a primitive way was commenced in this neighborhood soon after Rev. Lemuel Smith's appointment to Cambridge circuit in 1788. A few years later we find these people enjoying the ministrations of Revs. Billy Hibbard and Henry Ryan, circuit preachers, and about the year 1800 the church was organized.—Daniel Brayton being then preacher in charge, and Rev. John Lovejoy presiding elder. Among the multitude of preachers who served here during the succeeding thirty years were Revs. Samuel Howe, Roselle Kelly, Seymour Coleman, Julius Fields, and John B. Stratton, who conducted services in private houses and barns, and often in the store at Patten's Mills. In 1832 the present church on the Ridge was built, the work being done by Levi Andrews, assisted by Mr. Madison. Its location is just within the town of Kingsbury, on the Queensbury border; many of the congrega-

tion being residents of the last-named town. The present membership numbers two hundred and seventeen. Rev. A. Campbell is the preacher in charge.

#### THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF SANDY HILL.

This church was organized in 1825, with thirteen original members, viz.: Benjamin Clark and wife, Nathaniel Wickes and wife, Jacob Latimer and wife, Seth Smith and wife, George Harvey and wife, Mary M. Lee, Katy Carrier, and Carmi Dibble. It was then included in Poultney district, and the first preachers who labored here were Revs. Carpenter and Houghtaling, who were succeeded by Revs. Little and Chip; this reaching to the year 1830, since which time the church has been served by successive preachers too numerous to mention. For the first sixteen years of their organized existence their worship was held in the court-house, and in the brick school-house of district No. 16; but in 1840 they commenced the erection of their present church edifice, on a lot purchased from John Thomas, and located on the main street of the village. The cost of the building (including lot) was about four thousand dollars, and it was completed and occupied in 1841. In the same year the society was legally organized as the Methodist Episcopal church of Sandy Hill and vicinity; the preachers at that time and immediately following being Reverends Amer, Seoville, and William A. Miller. Their parsonage (previously the residence of Allen Buck) was purchased in 1855 at the price of twelve hundred dollars. The present membership of the church is two hundred and seventy-eight, under charge of Rev. John W. Quinlan, pastor. The Sabbath-school, now under the superintendency of Eber Richards, Esq., enrolls one hundred and thirty-nine teachers and pupils.

#### THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH AT KINGSBURY STREET

was organized in 1853, with about ten members, under Revs. Miner and Benjamin F. Pomeroy. Their meetings were held for a time in the Baptist church; but about two years later they purchased a church building of the Presbyterians in Fort Ann, and removed it in sections upon sleds to a lot in Kingsbury village, donated to them by Misses Lindamira and Fanny Mason, two ladies who always, during their lives, were staunch friends and supporters of this church. Miss Fanny Mason, the last of the sisters, who died in the present month (March, 1878), bequeaths an eligible lot for a parsonage. The church is not strong in numbers, its membership being now but thirty-six, and is at present without a pastor.

#### THE ADVENT CHRISTIAN CHURCH

was organized with about twenty members, in 1859, by the Rev. Joseph Parry, who was its first pastor, with Elder Gordon Matthewson as associate. The succeeding pastors have been Elders O. R. Fasset, C. H. Leverton, and A. W. Sibley; these extending to December, 1875, at which time the present pastor, Rev. Arthur A. Waite, commenced his labors here. Their church edifice, located on Main street, in the south part of the village, was built in 1860, largely by the assistance of Mr. Nelson W. Wait, a prom-

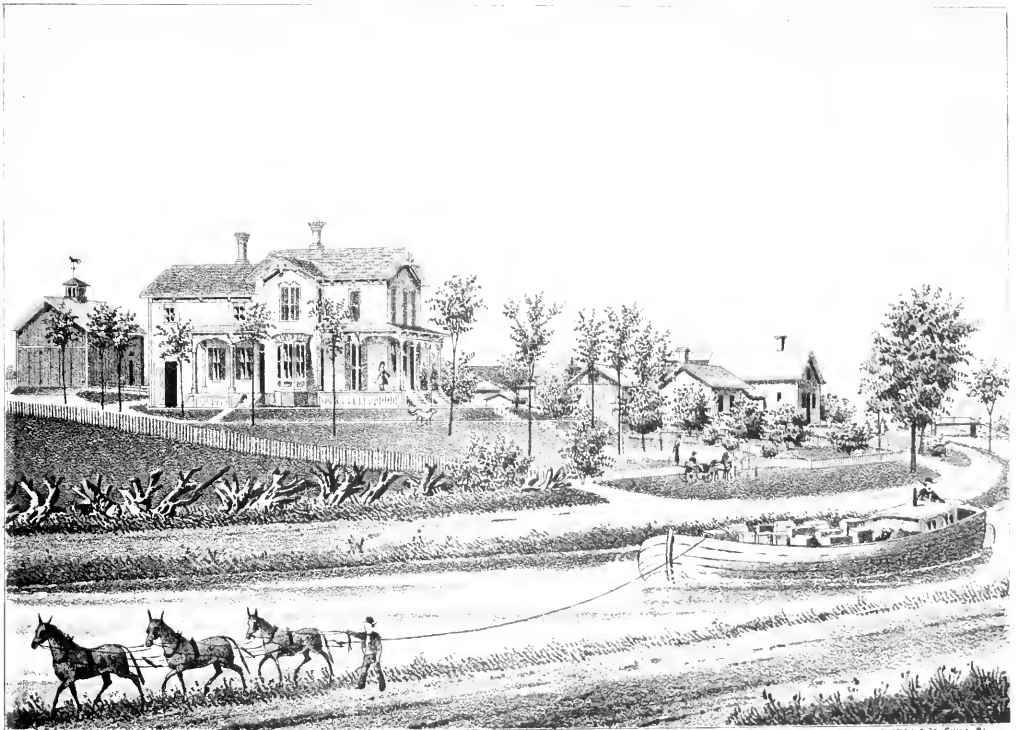


MRS. JOSEPH H. HARRIS



JOSEPH H. HARRIS

PHOTO BY W. H. WILSON, NEW YORK



RESIDENCE OF JOSEPH H. HARRIS, SMITH'S BASIN, WASHINGTON CO., N.Y.

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inent member. The cost of the building, with the adjoining parsonage, was four thousand dollars. A prayer-room, having a capacity of about one hundred and fifty, was added in 1866, and this was enlarged in 1877 at an additional cost of about four hundred dollars. The membership is now about two hundred.

#### ST. MARY'S ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH, SANDY HILL.

The church edifice of the English-speaking Catholics at Sandy Hill is situated on Wall street, overlooking the Hudson. It is substantially and solidly built of cut stone from the Kingsbury quarries, and is in Gothic style. Size of church is forty by sixty feet, with a seating capacity of four hundred. The church lot occupies about one acre, upon which is a parsonage, purchased in 1873. The number of families in charge of the pastor of this church is about two hundred, with a membership of about one thousand souls. The church stands prominently forth as the mother church of Catholicity in Washington, Warren, and Essex counties, having been erected in 1838. In 1839, Bishop Dubois, of the New York diocese (in which Sandy Hill then was), consecrated the edifice. A few years previous to this date, a number of emigrants from different parts of Ireland settled in the neighborhood of Sandy Hill. They were exclusively a hard-working, industrious class, and were much respected for their honesty and frugality. In 1830 their number was so augmented by constant arrivals from the mother country that a congregation was formed, and it was designated as "Christ's Church." The name, however, was retained but a few years, when it was changed to "St. Mary's Church." Several Canadian French resided here, and many of their number attended the services of this congregation. Since that time their number has so increased they have provided a church edifice of their own (St. Paul's), sermons and instructions being given in the French tongue. After the formation of the congregation, clergymen from Troy made periodical visits here, among the number being Rev. Fathers Shanahan and Quinn, who held services in the court-house. This temple of justice has been utilized by every denomination in Sandy Hill, before they were numerous enough to build churches of their own.

In 1834, the first resident pastor, Rev. John Kelly, S. J., was appointed to Sandy Hill and adjoining missions, comprising Washington, Warren, and Essex counties. In these missions services were sometimes held in halls of villages, but principally in the houses of the few families scattered through the farming communities. When the present stone structure was built (which at this writing (1878) is the only one of that material in the diocese of Albany), it was fully adequate to accommodate all the Catholics in the surrounding country; but now, within a circuit of five miles, churches are provided, with a convent and schools.

From the year 1840, Rev. Francis Coyle, since deceased, labored zealously for four years. He was followed by Rev. Joseph Guerdet, now pastor of St. John's church, Syracuse, N. Y., who remained but a short time in charge. In 1845, Rev. Andrew Doyle (who is now dead) labored here one year.

In 1846, Rev. Michael Olivetti assumed charge, but a short time afterwards was waylaid and foully murdered, and

his body thrown into Lake Champlain, at Fort Henry. He was engaged at the time in his missionary duties. Robbery no doubt was the motive of the murder. The perpetrators were unknown, and they were never brought to justice. The organ at present in use in the church was procured by this zealous priest.

Rev. John Murphy was next appointed (in 1848). He removed his residence to Glen's Falls, it being more centrally located, and having a more numerous congregation. He attended both villages for nearly eighteen years, until 1865, when he resigned. The present pastor of St. Mary's church, Glen's Falls, Rev. James McDermott, was his successor, and his appointment dated 1865. During the administration of Father McDermott a stone tower was built, a spire erected, a new slate roof added, and the interior both tastefully and religiously embellished.

The present incumbent, Rev. Joseph F. Leonard, was appointed in 1873, with residence in Sandy Hill. The number of Catholics here so increased that they required a separate pastor, the former pastor (Father McDermott) giving his whole attention to Glen's Falls and vicinity. Rev. J. F. Leonard is a native of Albany, where he was born in 1847.

He was educated at St. Bonaventure's College, Allegany, N. Y., and ordained on June 3, 1871, at the Provincial Seminary, Troy, N. Y.

Previous to 1844, Archbishop John Hughes, of New York, held confirmation in the church of those prepared by the missionary priests. After this date, Bishop John McCloskey, of the Albany diocese, performed the ceremony. In 1873, Bishop Francis McNierny, also of Albany, held confirmation here. This section of the State was in the diocese of New York until 1847, when the diocese of Albany was formed, and Sandy Hill included in the same.

#### ST. PAUL'S CHURCH—FRENCH CATHOLIC.

This church was established at Sandy Hill in 1873. Their church building at Park place and River street was the first Baptist house of worship, and was purchased from that denomination for three thousand dollars, to which fifteen hundred dollars was added in repairs and improvements. Their first priest was Rev. G. Huberdault, who succeeded in 1873 by Father L. N. St. Ange, the present pastor, who resides at Glen's Falls, as does also their curate, Rev. Father Bieserd. The congregation numbers about one hundred and forty families.

#### EDUCATIONAL.

The earliest school-house in the town of which we have any reliable account was a wooden building of one room, which, in the early years of the present century, stood on the present site of the French Catholic church at Sandy Hill. Josiah Beebe taught in this house before 1810, and it is certain that Stephen Ashley taught there in 1812, as Mrs. General Clark distinctly recollects hearing him announce from his desk the terrifying fact of the declaration of war with Great Britain. Another teacher, who came soon after, was Luther Wait, father of Judge Wait, of Fort Edward.

In 1813 or 1814 a two-story wooden school-house was

erected at the head of Academy lane, where the old brick ice-house now stands. This superseded the old house on the brow of the hill, and was by courtesy called "the academy." Among its early teachers were Mr. Adams, Mr. Edgerton, Samuel T. Tanner, and others, who gave good repute to the school. Miss Almira Hart taught the girls' school in the upper room for two years from 1815. She was a sister of Mrs. Willard, afterwards principal of the Troy Seminary. Soon after her installation as teacher a Mrs. Wilcox, who had previously received the offer of the place, but failed to signify her acceptance, appeared and demanded the school, which being refused, she, being supported in her claims by a portion of the parents, opened a school in the court-house. Quite a warm feeling was thus engendered between the two parties, and this was the first cause of the division of the village into the "upper" and "lower" school districts. After Miss Hart left, in 1817, Miss Sally Martindale became teacher in the upper room. The old "academy" was destroyed by fire about 1820, the accident arising from the use of combustibles in a scientific lecture delivered in the house by Dr. Zina Pitcher, brother of the governor. Upon the destruction of the wooden "academy" a brick school-house was erected on its site, this being the same building before mentioned as still in use as an ice-house at the head of Academy lane. The earliest board of town school commissioners whose names appear upon existing records was composed of H. C. Martindale, Jonathan Bellamy, and Ebenezer Harrington, who, on the 10th of November, 1813, divided the town into twelve school districts,\* of which number one included "all the Town plat, Mill lot, and L lot in said town," this being the village of Sandy Hill, which was soon afterwards divided as above noticed. The remuneration of the commissioners and inspectors of schools was, in 1822, fixed at one dollar per day for time actually employed.

The town now embraces sixteen school districts, containing an aggregate of 1543 children of school age; the average daily attendance during the school year ending Sept. 30, 1877, being 674.835, and the amount of public-school money received by the town was \$3254.67. The wages paid to teachers in districts outside the village of Sandy Hill ranges from \$3.50 to \$7 per week. The time taught during the year is usually twenty-eight weeks.

#### THE UNION FREE SCHOOL.—PRIVATE SCHOOLS.

In October, 1867, certain qualified voters, resident in each of the adjoining school districts Nos. 1, 13, and 16, which then embraced all the village of Sandy Hill, and some contiguous territory, united in a call for a meeting of the inhabitants, for the purpose of determining, by a vote of such districts, whether an union free school shall be established therein, in conformity to the provisions of chapter 633 of the laws of 1853.

In pursuance of this call, a meeting was held at the court-house in Sandy Hill, Nov. 15, 1867, at which it was determined, by a two-thirds vote, to consolidate the three districts into one, and to establish a union free school. The

\*There had been a loose and indefinite laying out of districts prior to this.

board of education then elected for the consolidated district was composed as follows: Loren Allen, D. Mathewson, Charles Stone, Jr., Eber Richards, G. A. Prescott, Joseph McFarland (2d), William H. Miller, Lyman H. Northup, and Joseph McFarland. On the 13th of December, 1867, the village voted to raise twenty-one thousand dollars, in three equal instalments, for the purchase of a site and the building of a union school-house thereon, and an act of Legislature was soon after procured, authorizing the board to issue the bonds of the village for this purpose. Only seven thousand one hundred dollars of bonds were issued, and these have been paid and canceled, excepting sixteen hundred dollars. A donation of one thousand dollars was also received from Mrs. Abram Wakeman, of New York city. A lot located at the head of Oak street, containing about three and a half acres, was purchased of Charles Stone, for three thousand dollars, and the present stately brick school-house was erected upon it, at an additional cost of about twenty-three thousand dollars, including furniture and fixtures. It was completed in 1869, and first occupied by the school in September of that year. William McLaren was employed as the first principal, at a salary of twelve hundred dollars per annum, Miss Tefts as preceptress, at five hundred dollars, and seven subordinate teachers, at eight dollars per week. The academical department was established in 1871, and the salary of the principal was raised to thirteen hundred dollars. That of the preceptress was raised to seven hundred dollars, and afterwards to one thousand dollars.

Prof. James H. Durkee, the successor of Prof. McLaren, and the present principal, was appointed to the position in September, 1876, at a salary of twelve hundred dollars, which has now been advanced to thirteen hundred dollars. The preceptress, Miss Mary Trumbull, receives five hundred dollars, and an assistant four hundred and eighty dollars; the remaining teachers, nine in number, receiving from nine to seven dollars per week. All these are employed in the main building, except one, who teaches a primary school in the school-house formerly used by old district No. 16. The present board of education is composed as follows: Guy W. Clark, president; E. H. Crocker, L. W. Cronkhite, John H. Derby, John Dwyer, Lyman H. Northup, Eber Richards, Thomas J. Strong, W. B. Baldwin.

Private schools have been taught at various periods in the village of Sandy Hill, and some have achieved a marked success; but none in a greater degree than the classical school taught by Rev. Dr. Bostwick for many years following his acceptance of the rectorship of Zion church. And recently, since his resignation of the pastorate, the school has been re-opened by him on the same plan.

#### AGRICULTURAL.—POPULATION.

Of the area of the town of Kingsbury, more than five-sixths is now improved land; this proportion being much greater than is found in most of the towns in this or the adjoining counties. "The Kingsbury Swamp," which has been mentioned for more than a century, and which was formerly considered a waste and worthless tract, has been reclaimed by judicious drainage, and now embraces valuable tilled lands. The soil in the southwest part of the town,



between Bond's creek and the Hudson, is sandy; in other portions it is a stiff and rather intractable clay, not especially adapted to the production of fruits or of grains, excepting oats, but inferior to none for grazing and dairying purposes, to which industries the attention of the farmers is very generally given.

The "Kingsbury Centre Cheese-Factory" is an establishment located near the centre of the town, owned by a stock company, and operated under charge of Ezra Fuller, general manager. Its patronage is 125 cows. This is the only factory in Kingsbury; the greater part of the dairy product being shipped hence in the form of milk, of which, during the year 1877, there was sent forward by railroad, from Smith's Basin, 284,010 quarts, and from Durham's Basin station 112,400 quarts; total from stations in Kingsbury, 396,440 quarts. And the reputation of milk sent from here, as from other parts of this county, is second to none sold in the city markets.

The population of Kingsbury in 1850 was 2773; in 1845, 2796; in 1850, 3032; in 1855, 3364; in 1860, 3471; in 1865, 3751; in 1870, 4277; in 1875, 4545; showing a steady and constant increase which is very gratifying, as it is in marked contrast with the showing of many other towns in this and the adjoining counties. The population of Sandy Hill in 1855 was 1360; in 1865, 1939; in 1870, 2359; and in 1875, 2501.

MILITARY.

- Wm. D. Atkins, enl. Aug. 11, 1862, 125th Regt., Co. B.
- Henry S. Atkins, enl. Aug. 22, 1862, 169th Regt., Co. D.
- Charles Allen, enl. Aug. 21, 1861, 134th Regt., Co. F.
- Andrew Allen, corp.; enl. Aug. 21, 1861, 134th Regt., Co. F.
- Henry H. Barnes, musician, enl. Oct. 12, 1861, 2d Cav.
- Samuel C. Burton, 2d lieut.; enl. July, 1862, 125th Regt., Co. B.
- John H. Beach, enl. Aug. 9, 1862, 125th Regt., Co. B.
- Lemuel Beck, enl. Aug. 4, 1862, 125th Regt., Co. B.
- N. L. Bailey, enl. Aug. 9, 1862, 125th Regt., Co. B.
- Orrille Branch, enl. Aug. 10, 1862, 125th Regt., Co. B.
- Phineas Barber, enl. Aug. 11, 1862, 125th Regt., Co. B.
- Roswell Bryant, enl. Aug. 11, 1862, 125th Regt., Co. B.
- James Bennett, enl. July 29, 1862, 125th Regt., Co. B.
- A. J. Blake, enl. Aug. 13, 1862, 125th Regt., Co. B.
- Dennis Bonnett, enl. Aug. 11, 1862, 125th Regt., Co. B.
- Lyman Bonnett, enl. Aug. 9, 1862, 125th Regt., Co. B.
- Martin Burton, enl. Aug. 11, 1862, 125th Regt., Co. B.
- Alexander Burnett, enl. July 30, 1862, 125th Regt., Co. B.
- Arnold Bullard, enl. Aug. 11, 1862, 125th Regt., Co. B.
- Charles F. Blakeman, enl. Aug. 11, 1862, 125th Regt., Co. B.
- Wm. Barber, enl. Aug. 5, 1862, 125th Regt., Co. B.
- Francis Biggard, sergt.; enl. Aug. 8, 1862, 169th Regt., Co. D.
- Jay Brown, corp.; enl. Aug. 14, 1862, 169th Regt., Co. D.
- Alexander Bell, enl. Aug. 7, 1862, 169th Regt., Co. D.
- Thomas Brady, enl. Aug. 12, 1862, 169th Regt., Co. D.
- Owen Barton, corp.; enl. Aug. 7, 1862, 125th Regt., Co. B.
- George H. Baker, corp.; enl. Aug. 24, 1861, 134th Regt., Co. F.
- William Barley, enl. Aug. 24, 1861, 134th Regt., Co. F.
- John Barker, enl. Aug. 24, 1861, 134th Regt., Co. F.
- John Brimard, enl. Aug. 24, 1861, 134th Regt., Co. F.
- Cornie Buck, enl. Aug. 24, 1861, 134th Regt., Co. F.
- Leonard Carroll, enl. July 25, 1862, 125th Regt., Co. B.
- Norm Carpenter, enl. Aug. 7, 1862, 125th Regt., Co. B.
- Edward Capron, enl. July 22, 1862, 125th Regt., Co. B.
- Francis Clark, enl. July 19, 1862, 125th Regt., Co. B.
- Warren C. Coleman, capt.; enl. Sept. 20, 1862, 169th Regt., Co. D.
- Robert O. Connor, 1st lieut.; enl. Aug. 7, 1862, 169th Regt., Co. D.
- Dennis Corbett, corp.; enl. Aug. 8, 1862, 169th Regt., Co. D.
- James Cronan, enl. Aug. 10, 1862, 169th Regt., Co. D.
- Dennis Chaney, enl. Aug. 8, 1862, 169th Regt., Co. D.
- Patrick Gillen, enl. Aug. 12, 1862, 169th Regt., Co. D.
- James Cuten, enl. Aug. 12, 1862, 169th Regt., Co. D.
- Patrick Connelly, enl. Aug. 11, 1862, 169th Regt., Co. D.
- John Connor, enl. Aug. 8, 1862, 169th Regt., Co. D.
- Thomas Cunningham, enl. Aug. 13, 1862, 169th Regt., Co. D.
- Benjamin Criss, enl. Aug. 21, 1862, 169th Regt., Co. D.

- Conradus Crofton, enl. Aug. 21, 1862, 169th Regt., Co. D.
- George B. Culver, 1st lieut.; enl. Aug. 21, 1861, 134th Regt., Co. F.
- James Crawford, enl. Aug. 26, 1861, 134th Regt., Co. F.
- John J. Caldwell, enl. Aug. 26, 1861, 134th Regt., Co. F.
- Harvey Campbell, enl. Dec. 26, 1861, 16th Art., Co. I.
- Henry Cashman, enl. Dec. 23, 1861, 16th Art., Co. I.
- Tim Dinkley, enl. July 22, 1862, 125th Regt., Co. B.
- William Dore, corp.; enl. Aug. 22, 1862, 169th Regt., Co. D.
- John Doley, enl. Aug. 7, 1862, 169th Regt., Co. D.
- Charles Downing, enl. Aug. 20, 1862, 169th Regt., Co. D.
- Teobor Durlow, enl. Aug. 20, 1862, 169th Regt., Co. D.
- Poling Durbey, enl. Dec. 19, 1861, 16th Art., Co. I.
- Nathan Evans, enl. Aug. 12, 1862, 169th Regt., Co. B.
- William M. Fuller, enl. Aug. 8, 1862, 125th Regt., Co. B.
- Fredrick I. French, sergt.; enl. Aug. 10, 1862, 169th Regt., Co. D.
- Donald E. French, enl. Aug. 12, 1862, 169th Regt., Co. D.
- Patrick Farrell, enl. Aug. 8, 1862, 169th Regt., Co. B.
- Charles F. Freeman, enl. Aug. 25, 1862, 169th Regt., Co. D.
- Peter Fish, enl. Aug. 21, 1861, 134th Regt., Co. F.
- David J. Gibson, corp.; enl. Aug. 7, 1862, 125th Regt., Co. B.
- E. F. Giffman, musician, enl. July 21, 1862, 125th Regt., Co. B.
- Jeremiah Gibson, enl. July 26, 1862, 125th Regt., Co. B.
- Andrew Gales, enl. July 22, 1862, 125th Regt., Co. B.
- Alfred Gibson, enl. Aug. 15, 1862, 125th Regt., Co. B.
- Reuben Gibson, enl. Aug. 7, 1862, 125th Regt., Co. B.
- Jerome Gibson, enl. Aug. 20, 1862, 125th Regt., Co. B.
- C. H. Givings, sergt.; enl. Aug. 11, 1862, 169th Regt., Co. D.
- Peter Gosholt, enl. Aug. 11, 1862, 169th Regt., Co. D.
- William Gile, sergt.; enl. Aug. 12, 1862, 169th Regt., Co. D.
- Henry Goude, enl. Aug. 4, 1861, 134th Regt., Co. F.
- Charles Gunning, enl. Aug. 21, 1861, 134th Regt., Co. F.
- Henry A. Gault, enl. Aug. 21, 1861, 134th Regt., Co. F.
- Francis Ganger, enl. Aug. 21, 1861, 134th Regt., Co. F.
- William Hale, enl. Aug. 9, 1862, 125th Regt., Co. B.
- John R. Hamilton, enl. Aug. 20, 1862, 125th Regt., Co. B.
- John H. Hughes, 2d lieut.; enl. Aug. 9, 1862, 169th Regt., Co. D.
- Thomas Harbin, sergt.; enl. Aug. 22, 1862, 169th Regt., Co. D.
- S. P. Harris, enl. Aug. 11, 1862, 169th Regt., Co. D.
- Patrick Holly, enl. Aug. 14, 1862, 169th Regt., Co. D.
- William Holly, enl. Aug. 22, 1862, 169th Regt., Co. D.
- Joseph Holly, enl. Aug. 21, 1862, 169th Regt., Co. D.
- Eleazer Hull, enl. Aug. 22, 1862, 169th Regt., Co. D.
- James M. Hummel, sergt.; enl. Aug. 21, 1861, 134th Regt., Co. F.
- Samuel Hunt, enl. Aug. 24, 1861, 134th Regt., Co. F.
- Harrison F. Hays, enl. Aug. 21, 1861, 134th Regt., Co. F.
- John C. Hays, enl. Dec. 19, 1861, 16th Art., Co. I.
- Henry C. Hildreth, enl. Dec. 1, 1861, 16th Art., Co. I.
- Reed Heath, sergt.; enl. Aug. 7, 1862, 125th Regt., Co. B.
- Newton R. Heys, corp.; enl. Aug. 7, 1862, 125th Regt., Co. B.
- Willard P. Harris, corp.; enl. Aug. 11, 1862, 125th Regt., Co. B.
- Alonso Herington, corp.; enl. Aug. 2, 1862, 125th Regt., Co. B.
- Orren E. Harris, corp.; enl. Aug. 7, 1862, 125th Regt., Co. B.
- James Barnes, enl. July 30, 1862, 125th Regt., Co. B.
- Horace Harris, enl. Aug. 9, 1862, 125th Regt., Co. B.
- Wm. F. Harrington, enl. Aug. 11, 1862, 125th Regt., Co. B.
- Harlan Harrington, enl. Aug. 9, 1862, 125th Regt., Co. B.
- George W. Harrington, enl. Aug. 11, 1862, 125th Regt., Co. B.
- Henry Hill, enl. Aug. 7, 1862, 125th Regt., Co. B.
- Alvan W. Harzlet, enl. Aug. 9, 1862, 125th Regt., Co. B.
- Austin Hazleton, enl. Aug. 11, 1862, 125th Regt., Co. B.
- J. G. Harrington, enl. Aug. 12, 1862, 125th Regt., Co. B.
- Wm. Hartley, enl. Dec. 29, 1861, 16th Art., Co. I.
- George W. Haskin, enl. Aug. 7, 1862, 125th Regt., Co. B.
- Elias Hess, enl. Dec. 19, 1861, 16th Art., Co. I.
- Faza Hess, enl. Dec. 19, 1861, 16th Art., Co. I.
- James Johnson, enl. July 21, 1862, 125th Regt., Co. B.
- Edward Jackson, enl. Aug. 24, 1861, 134th Regt., Co. F.
- John H. Knapp, enl. Aug. 5, 1862, 125th Regt., Co. B.
- Richard Keating, enl. Aug. 12, 1862, 169th Regt., Co. D.
- James Keating, enl. Aug. 8, 1862, 169th Regt., Co. D.
- William Kayvanich, enl. Aug. 6, 1862, 169th Regt., Co. D.
- H. S. Kenyon, musician, enl. Aug. 11, 1862, 169th Regt., Co. D.
- High B. Kirk-Kirkler, sergt.; enl. Aug. 21, 1861, 134th Regt., Co. F.
- James Laird, enl. Aug. 9, 1862, 125th Regt., Co. B.
- Joseph Leath, enl. Aug. 19, 1862, 169th Regt., Co. D.
- Dennis Leary, enl. Aug. 12, 1862, 169th Regt., Co. D.
- Samuel Liddle, enl. Aug. 22, 1862, 169th Regt., Co. D.
- David Liles, musician, enl. Aug. 21, 1861, 134th Regt., Co. F.
- Henry E. Lyon, enl. Aug. 21, 1861, 134th Regt., Co. F.
- George Lamb, enl. Dec. 19, 1861, 16th Art., Co. I.
- Joseph B. Middleton, enl. Aug. 21, 1862, 125th Regt., Co. B.
- Thomas A. Morris, enl. Aug. 4, 1862, 125th Regt., Co. B.
- Germond Moshier, enl. Aug. 1, 1862, 125th Regt., Co. B.
- Charles Moshier, enl. Aug. 12, 1862, 125th Regt., Co. B.
- John H. Middleton, enl. Aug. 11, 1862, 125th Regt., Co. B.
- Charles Moore, enl. Aug. 9, 1862, 125th Regt., Co. B.
- Wm. Martindale, enl. Aug. 12, 1862, 125th Regt., Co. B.

Elias Mead, enl. Aug. 10, 1862, 125th Regt., Co. B.  
 Thomas McCloud, enl. Aug. 18, 1862, 125th Regt., Co. B.  
 John Morris, sergt.; enl. Aug. 7, 1862, 160th Regt., Co. D.  
 Bernard McGinnis, corp.; enl. Aug. 11, 1862, 160th Regt., Co. D.  
 Russell Moore, enl. Aug. 11, 1862, 160th Regt., Co. D.  
 Patrick Murphy, enl. Aug. 13, 1862, 160th Regt., Co. D.  
 Sylvester Madden, enl. Aug. 27, 1862, 160th Regt., Co. D.  
 John Meehan, enl. Aug. 9, 1862, 160th Regt., Co. D.  
 John McGinnis, enl. Aug. 12, 1862, 160th Regt., Co. D.  
 Thomas McLaughlin, enl. Aug. 14, 1862, 160th Regt., Co. D.  
 Lewis Murray, enl. Aug. 22, 1862, 160th Regt., Co. D.  
 Joseph Montmor, sergt.; enl. Aug. 21, 1861, 43d Regt., Co. F.  
 Lester T. Murray, enl. Aug. 24, 1861, 43d Regt., Co. F.  
 Michael Murray, enl. Aug. 24, 1861, 43d Regt., Co. F.  
 John McQueen, enl. Aug. 24, 1861, 43d Regt., Co. F.  
 Edward Mott, enl. Dec. 19, 1863, 16th Art., Co. E.  
 Edwin B. Norton, enl. July 22, 1862, 125th Regt., Co. B.  
 Silas A. Omsby, enl. Aug. 9, 1862, 125th Regt., Co. B.  
 J. H. Omsby, enl. Aug. 12, 1862, 125th Regt., Co. B.  
 Ernest L. Omsby, enl. Aug. 20, 1862, 125th Regt., Co. B.  
 Edward Pharr, enl. Aug. 4, 1862, 125th Regt., Co. B.  
 George M. Peery, enl. Aug. 4, 1862, 125th Regt., Co. B.  
 William H. Pixley, enl. Aug. 11, 1862, 125th Regt., Co. B.  
 Edwin Prosser, enl. Aug. 9, 1862, 125th Regt., Co. B.  
 Ezekiel Parks, enl. Aug. 12, 1862, 125th Regt., Co. B.  
 Leander Pelet, enl. Aug. 13, 1862, 125th Regt., Co. B.  
 Robert H. Perkins, enl. Aug. 24, 1861, 43d Regt., Co. F.  
 Duncan A. Peterson, enl. Aug. 24, 1861, 43d Regt., Co. F.  
 Peter Parion, enl. Aug. 24, 1861, 43d Regt., Co. F.  
 Charles L. Ransom, enl. Aug. 8, 1862, 125th Regt., Co. B.  
 Robert Ramsey, enl. Aug. 12, 1862, 125th Regt., Co. B.  
 Patrick Ramsay, enl. Aug. 14, 1862, 160th Regt., Co. D.  
 John Riley, Jr., enl. Aug. 6, 1862, 160th Regt., Co. D.  
 John Royal, enl. Aug. 9, 1862, 160th Regt., Co. D.  
 James C. Rogers, capt., enl. Aug. 24, 1861, 43d Regt., Co. F.  
 William Robinson, enl. Aug. 24, 1861, 43d Regt., Co. F.  
 George W. Smith, sergt.; enl. July 30, 1862, 125th Regt., Co. B.; served previously in 43d Regt.  
 B. F. Smith, sergt., enl. Aug. 12, 1862, 125th Regt., Co. B.  
 George H. Simpson, corp.; enl. July 23, 1862, 125th Regt., Co. B.  
 Dwight Stone, enl. Aug. 11, 1862, 125th Regt., Co. B.  
 Walter Stone, enl. Aug. 9, 1862, 125th Regt., Co. B.  
 George Stover, enl. Aug. 12, 1862, 125th Regt., Co. B.  
 John Scully, corp.; enl. Aug. 22, 1862, 160th Regt., Co. D.  
 Moses Sevelance, enl. Aug. 13, 1862, 160th Regt., Co. D.  
 Robert Stalrod, enl. Aug. 13, 1862, 160th Regt., Co. D.  
 William Scully, enl. Aug. 18, 1862, 160th Regt., Co. D.  
 George Stibley, enl. Aug. 24, 1861, 43d Regt., Co. F.  
 Eber W. Simmons, enl. Aug. 21, 1861, 43d Regt., Co. F.  
 William Stover, enl. Aug. 24, 1861, 43d Regt., Co. F.  
 Alexander Smith, enl. Aug. 24, 1861, 43d Regt., Co. F.  
 William Sutherland, enl. Aug. 24, 1861, 43d Regt., Co. F.  
 Lewis Toole, enl. July 26, 1862, 125th Regt., Co. B.  
 James Taylor, enl. Aug. 11, 1862, 125th Regt., Co. B.  
 H. W. Toole, enl. Aug. 14, 1862, 160th Regt., Co. D.  
 James Thomas, enl. Aug. 15, 1862, 160th Regt., Co. D.  
 Henry Van Yea, enl. Aug. 5, 1862, 125th Regt., Co. B.  
 Henry Van Yranken, enl. Aug. 21, 1862, 125th Regt., Co. B.  
 Charles H. Vaughn, sergt.; enl. Aug. 11, 1862, 125th Regt., Co. B.  
 E. A. Vaughn, corp.; enl. Aug. 11, 1862, 160th Regt., Co. D.  
 George W. Warren, capt.; enl. July, 1862, 125th Regt., Co. B.  
 James F. Warren, 1st lieutenant, enl. July, 1862, 125th Regt., Co. B.  
 Joseph Warren, corp.; enl. Aug. 7, 1862, 125th Regt., Co. B.  
 Moses Wheeler, enl. Aug. 2, 1862, 125th Regt., Co. B.  
 Joseph White, enl. Aug. 11, 1862, 125th Regt., Co. B.  
 P. C. Wetmore, enl. Aug. 7, 1862, 125th Regt., Co. B.  
 George Whitcomb, corp.; enl. Aug. 8, 1862, 160th Regt., Co. D.  
 Robert Whitcomb, enl. Aug. 8, 1862, 160th Regt., Co. D.  
 John White, enl. Aug. 12, 1862, 160th Regt., Co. D.  
 Edgar Whiting, enl. Aug. 14, 1862, 160th Regt., Co. D.  
 John Wall, enl. Aug. 22, 1862, 160th Regt., Co. D.  
 John W. Wilkinson, 2d lieutenant, enl. Aug. 24, 1861, 43d Regt., Co. F.  
 Joseph Winkley, corp.; enl. Aug. 24, 1861, 43d Regt., Co. F.  
 Rhemes Winkler, enl. Aug. 24, 1861, 43d Regt., Co. F.  
 Alfred Welsh, enl. Aug. 24, 1861, 43d Regt., Co. F.  
 Jacob Yarker, July 25, 1862, 125th Regt., Co. B.

## COMPANY D, 22D REGIMENT, NEW YORK VOLUNTEERS.

## Privates.

Thomas J. Strong, must. as capt., June 6, 1861; pro. to maj., March 24, 1865.  
 Matthew S. Teller, must. as 2d lieutenant, June 6, 1861; pro. to 1st lieutenant, Feb. 21, 1862; to capt., May 8, 1863; mustered out as capt., June 19, 1863.  
 A. Halleck Holbrook, must. as priv., June 6, 1861; pro. to sergt., March 1, 1862; to 3d lieutenant, Feb. 27, 1863; to 1st lieutenant, May 14, 1865.

Raised at Sandy Hill.

Wm. A. Parsons, must. as 1st lieutenant, June 6, 1861; disch. for disability, Oct. 31, 1862.  
 Marshall A. Diners, must. as 1st sergt., June 6, 1861; pro. to 2d lieutenant, May 14, 1865.  
 Thomas A. Murphy, must. as corp., June 6, 1861; pro. to 1st sergt., May 11, 1865.  
 Rufus Gardiner, must. as 2d sergt., June 6, 1861.  
 George B. Bradley, must. as 1st corp., June 6, 1861; pro. to sergt., Sept. 1, 1861.  
 Darwin D. Gardiner, must. as corp.; pro. to sergt., Jan. 1, 1863.  
 Albert E. Hughes, must. as priv., June 6, 1861; pro. to sergt., Jan. 1, 1863.  
 Charles H. Rhodes, must. as priv., June 6, 1861; pro. to corp., March 1, 1862.  
 Thomas Moss, must. July 3, 1861; pro. to corp., Jan. 1, 1863.  
 All the above mustered out June 19, 1863, except Maj. Thomas J. Strong, who was promoted to colonel in another regiment, and afterwards brevetted brigadier-general.

## List of Privates mustered out June 19, 1863.

Danford Bennett, Wm. H. Bennett, Peter Bolds, Stephens Chapman, James W. Chase, Joseph Claffy, Louis Cota, Ira J. Foster, David Frisley, Ransom Gates, Rufus Gates, Darwin Harris, Wm. Huntley, Patrick Kenney, Heman Lake, Oberon Lapham, Louis Luther, Patrick Lyons, Michael McCall, Edward Montour, Orville H. Moore, Clark Mott, Aug. A. Nelson, Asa Park, Henry Salter, Elsha P. Shill, Clark Sprague, George W. Tassel, Wm. Stiles, Stephen Sutherland, Eugene Teller, Hiram Van Yranken, George H. Wagar, John Wright, Jacob Yarker.  
 All were mustered June 6, 1861, except Rufus Gates, who was mustered July 3, 1861. All mustered out June 19, 1863.

## Died.

Edward Blanchard, Nov. 14, 1861, fever; Lyman Chamberlain, April 9, 1862, fever, at Brewster Station; Charles H. Bowen, June 20, 1862, pneumonia; William Wynnman, James Yetter, killed in battle, Bull Run, Aug. 29, 1862; Robin Kingston, killed in battle, Bull Run, Aug. 29, 1862; Stephen Poldin, died at Washington, Sept. 3, 1862, of wounds received at Bull Run, Aug. 29, 1862; Selden L. Whitney, killed in battle, South Mountain, Sept. 14, 1862; George W. Miner, killed in battle, Bull Run, Aug. 30, 1862.

## Transfers.

John F. Town, must. as 1st sergt., June 6, 1861; pro. to sergt.-maj., June 1, 1864, and trans. to non-commissioned staff.  
 David W. Thompson, must. as priv., June 6, 1861; pro. to q.-m. sergt., July 1, 1862, and trans. to non-commissioned staff.  
 George S. Blake, must. as priv., Feb. 23, 1862; trans. to 76th Regt., N. Y. Vols., May 28, 1863, by order of Maj.-Gen. Reynolds.

## List of Officers and Privates of the Sandy Hill Company (H.), as mustered June 6, 1861.

Captain, Thomas J. Strong; first lieutenant, Wm. A. Parsons; second lieutenant, Matthew S. Teller; third sergt., Marshall A. Diners; second sergt., Rufus Gardiner; first sergt., Charles S. Doubleday; fourth sergt., James Witherell; first corporal, George B. Bradley; second corporal, Orville H. Moore; third corporal, Thos. A. Murphy; fourth corporal, Darwin D. Gardiner; musicians, Louis Cota, Oberon Lapham. Privates, James C. Allen, Danford Bennett, Wm. H. Bennett, Edward Blanchard, Peter Bolds, Charles H. Bowen, Henry Chalk, Lyman Chamberlain, Lorenzo Candler, Stephen Chapman, James W. Chase, Joseph Claffy, Timothy Connor, Louis Cota, Jerome Crippan, Alex. Dougherty, Dennis Donnelo, Augustus Ferguson, Ira J. Foster, David Frisley, Ransom Gates, Rufus Gates, George R. Goodwin, Darwin Harris, Robert Hermann, Albert E. Hughes, A. Halleck Holbrook, Wm. Huntley, Patrick Kenney, Heman Lake, Merrill Lansing, Patrick Lyons, Louis Luther, Edward Montour, Michael McCall, James McCre, George E. Minor, Clark Mott, Augustus A. Nelson, Lorenzo Palmer, Asa Park, Stephen Poldin, Chas. H. Rhodes, Randolph Rogers, Henry Salter, George Stevens, Elsha P. Shill, Clark Sprague, George W. Sprague, Wm. Stiles, Stephen Sutherland, David W. Thompson, Alex. Threshouse, Wm. J. Taylor, Eugene Teller, James Toole, Hiram Van Yranken, Edwin A. Vaughn, Albert A. Wetherway, Selden Whitney, John J. Wright, Roland Wynnman, James Wright, George H. Wagar, Jacob Yarker.

## BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

## HON. ROSWELL WESTON.†

Mr. Weston was born on the 24th of February, 1774, the son of Zachariah Weston, who was a soldier of the Revolution, and who died at Sandy Hill on the 19th November, 1828, in the seventy-ninth year of his age. His wife and the mother of Roswell was a daughter of the Rev. John Lathrop, D.D., of Norwich, Conn.

† Prepared by Hon. James Gilson.

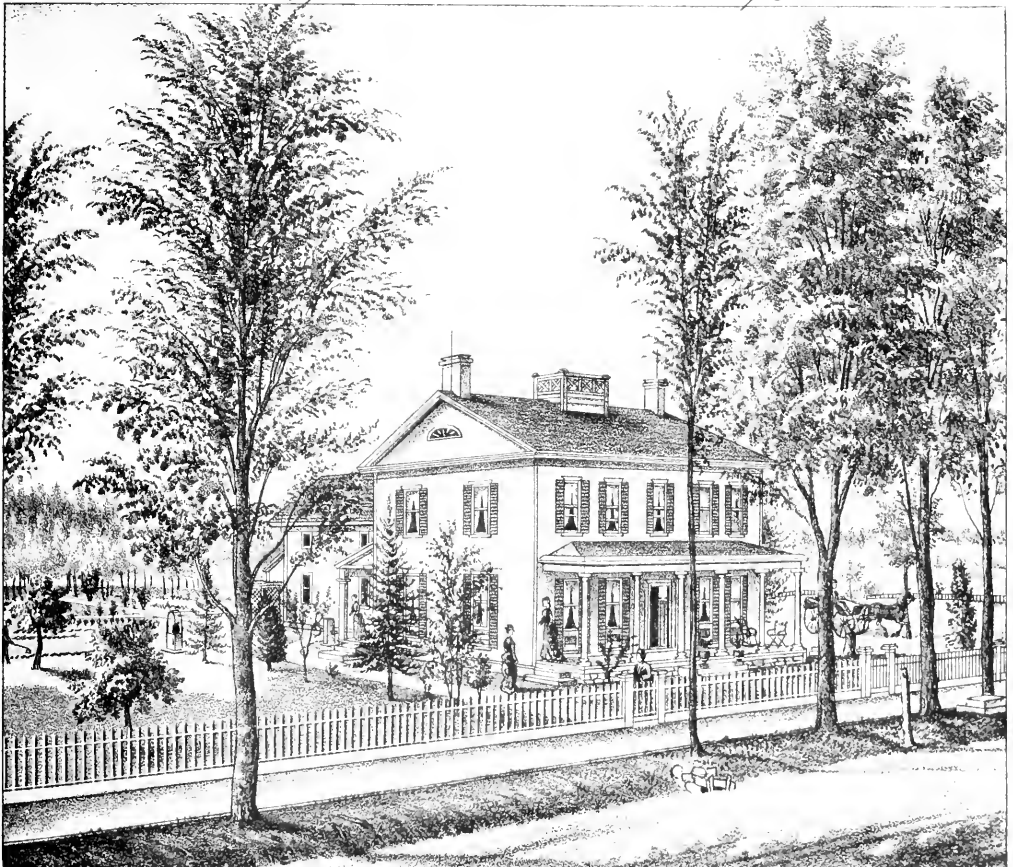


Rowell Weston  
1778



George Weston  
1878

PHOTO BY W. W. S. ART EDWARDS



RESIDENCE OF GEO. WESTON, SANDY HILL, WASHINGTON CO. N. Y.

W. W. S. ART EDWARDS

COUNTY, NEW YORK

He pursued his law studies in the office of Hon. John Woodworth, in the city of Troy, and had for fellow-students the late Hon. Thomas H. Hubbard, Mr. Moulton, and Mr. Tighman, and was admitted to practice as an attorney-at-law at the May term of the Supreme Court in 1796, and at the May term in 1799 was admitted as a counselor-at-law. While a student, about 1795, he had been invited by one of the commissioners to negotiate treaties with the Indian tribes to attend a great gathering of the red men at the site of Fort William Henry, near the head of Lake George. He traveled there *via* Fort Edward and Sandy Hill, and noticed, in regard to the former, that it was located at the head of what was then called "navigation," on the Hudson river, it being the highest point from which rafts of timber and lumber were floated to New York city, and from that fact judged it would be an important place in the future. And when the question subsequently arose in his mind where to settle, he fixed upon Fort Edward, and there commenced to practice law. Soon finding, however, that Sandy Hill would be, probably, the seat of the court-house, he removed there and made it his home the rest of his life.

In 1801 he married Miss Lydia Willoughby, who was born at Lisbon, Conn., Aug. 10, 1783,—a daughter of Elijah Willoughby and Mary (Galusha), his wife, sister of Governor Jonas Galusha, of Vermont.

The first appearance of Mr. Weston in the published reports of the Supreme Court was for the plaintiff in error on a *certiorari*, arguing for the reversal of a judgment rendered by a justice where he had himself been sworn as a witness before himself by another justice. The court reversed the judgment on this ground. *Perry vs. Weyman*, 1 Johns. R., 520. In *High vs. Wilson*, sheriff (2 *id.*, 46), he was again before the court, arguing to reverse a judgment because the defendant, a sheriff, produced as his justification for a levy only the execution and not the judgment, and insisted that the latter must be produced. The court decided the point well taken, but allowed the sheriff to produce the record of the judgment on the argument, and thus, by evidence received after the trial, defeated the claim of error. One of the most interesting cases noticed of his arguing is that of *Rogers' executors vs. Berry* (10 Johns., 132), where a son of Africa, who had been a slave and manumitted by his owner while an infant, had been sworn as a witness while the law forbidding a slave from being a witness was in force in New York. It was contended by Weston that the manumission being made by an infant was revocable, and therefore, not being absolute, the witness was not a freeman. But the court held the deed valid till revoked, and this not having occurred when he was sworn, he was then a freeman, and overruled the objection.

Mr. Weston soon became very popular with the people and remarkably successful in his profession. He was appointed, on the creation of the post-office at Sandy Hill, its first postmaster, and remained such till succeeded by Alpheus Doty. In 1807 he was appointed one of the justices of the peace in and for the county, and remained such for many years, and was designated also as one of the assistants to hold with others the county courts. On the 22d April,

1825, he was appointed first judge of the county courts of the county of Washington, and as such presided first at the May term of the court held at Sandy Hill next following his appointment.

It was while sitting in the oyer and terminer for Washington county, at the term held at Salem in December, 1825, with Walworth, then circuit judge, presiding, that Judge Weston exhibited the moral firmness and ability which always distinguishes a faithful judge. It was on the trial of Gordon for murder, and the evidence plainly establishing to the mind of Judge Weston that the accused had not committed the offense with malice aforethought, he did not think him guilty of murder, but only of manslaughter; and when the question arose among the judges how the jury should be charged, all concurred with Judge Weston in the merciful view of the case except Judge Walworth, and he was so indignant that he refused to give this view of the law to the jury, and said, "Charge the jury yourselves!" This duty was performed by Judge Weston with distinguished force and clearness, and resulted in a verdict in conformity to the charge.

In June, 1826, Judge Weston resigned the office of first judge and retired from official station entirely for the rest of his life.

His modest and retiring nature was strongly exhibited at the time the chancellorship of the State of New York was vacant by the resignation of Samuel Jones, when this eminent station was tendered by Governor Pitcher to Judge Weston, and was absolutely declined by the latter, though then in the full vigor of his intellectual strength.

Among the distinguished students in the office of Judge Weston were William Metcalf, James B. Gibson, John C. Parker, John Metcalf, Henry C. Martindale, and numerous others.

In 1816, Judge Weston represented the county of Washington in the Assembly of the State of New York, and by resolution of that body was appointed on the commission for the improvement of the navigation of the Hudson river.\*

Though devoted to his profession, Judge Weston was not inattentive to the advancement of the other material interests of the county. Thus he is found active in assisting in the organization of the first agricultural society of the county, on the committee to prepare its constitution, and subsequently, when the society was organized, was appointed secretary.

And in November, 1819, he attended and participated in the celebration of the first trial trip over the (then) new Champlain canal.

And on the 18th of November, 1831, he is found with others giving notice of an application to the Legislature for the incorporation of a company to construct a railroad from Saratoga Springs to Sandy Hill.

His great kindness of heart, and readiness of thought and action in an unforeseen contingency, are well shown by the following fact: Soon after he came to the bar, he accidentally learned that a young lawyer, who had a cause marked for trial on the calendar for the morning of the

\* See Assembly Journal, 276, 686.

ensuing day, had become intoxicated the night previous, and when the court opened and the cause was called was *non est inventus*. His client was in great distress, not knowing what to do, and judgment was about to pass against him by default. Young Weston, seeing his trouble and suspecting the cause, called to him, and voluntarily assumed charge of the trial, and managed the case so ably that the client's case was gained. The latter was very grateful to Weston, and offered to make compensation to any amount he would name, but he refused to take any pay whatever, saying it was wholly voluntary and a mere friendly act, and that he would take nothing for the service, and did not accept anything. Nearly fifty years elapsed and Judge Weston had never again seen the person he had befriended, but while traveling in Michigan, having stopped to dine at a tavern on the road, he noticed a farmer who came in from the vicinity and sat down, making an effort to enter into conversation with him by asking where he was from, and he answered, rather shortly, from the east. This stopped him for a while, but he soon plucked up courage and asked what State he was from. And the reply, "From New York," made the inquirer start up and ask, "What county?" and received for answer, "Washington," when he jumped to his feet, and with a highly interested manner said, "Why, that is my native county! What town are you from?" And when the judge replied, "Kingsbury," his anxious manner was greatly increased, and he asked, "Do you know Roswell Weston? And is he living?" The judge replied yes, and that when he left home he was living in Kingsbury. When the man said, "I would do anything in the world to see him." The judge inquired why he manifested so much interest in Roswell Weston. When the man replied, "I was once in great distress,—in court one morning with a case moved for trial and my lawyer wholly unable to attend to it, and I was about to be defaulted when Roswell Weston volunteered to assist me, and he tried the case and defeated the prosecution. Do you think, sir, I shall ever forget him?"

The unmingled happiness of the man when he ascertained that the traveler was his benefactor, can be conceived but not expressed.

Judge Weston had a remarkably delicate, sensitive, and retiring disposition and exceedingly modest deportment, accompanied with a noble, indeed a dignified presence, that received the respect of every one who came before him.

His wife was a woman of rarest endowments, mental and moral, and certainly of great beauty and grace, combining so many attractions that every one admired, respected, and loved her.

The death of Judge Weston occurred at Sandy Hill, on August 18, 1861, in the eighty-eighth year of his age. His remains repose beside those of his beloved wife in the Union cemetery, between Sandy Hill and Fort Edward.

Allusion has been made to the great respect entertained by Governor Pitcher for Judge Weston, and this continued down to the death of the former, and is warmly expressed in his last will, executed shortly prior to his decease, in which he says: "To the Honorable Roswell Weston, the companion of my youth and the constant friend of my early as of my riper years, I give, as a token of my affec-

tionate and continued regard, the Osage orange walking-cane which was presented to me by my brother, after the same shall be reduced to a proper size and handsomely finished and mounted with gold as originally designed."

Judge Weston left four sons and one daughter, viz., (1) Frederick, who became a lawyer and practiced for a time in Warren county, returning to and dying at Sandy Hill, on Dec. 27, 1858. (2) Henry, also a lawyer, who settled at and still resides in New Brunswick, N. J. (3) Charles, also a lawyer, who settled in Iowa, and there attained distinction as a judge, and since removing to and residing in New Jersey. (4) George, who retains and resides on the farm and homestead of his father; and (5) daughter Margaret, who became the beloved wife of James P. Cronkhite, and whose early death in Rome, Italy, in 1860, leaves only in memory the virtues and graces of character and person she inherited from her mother, and exhibited to all who knew her in her useful though brief span of life.

#### CHARLES ROGERS

was born in Northumberland, Saratoga Co., N. Y., on the 30th day of April, 1800. His father, James Rogers, who was the leading business man in that section of the State,



Charles Rogers

having large landed, lumber, and mercantile interests in Washington and Saratoga counties, soon after removed to Fort Edward, where he died in 1810, at the early age of thirty-four. Charles was then ten years old. His mother the daughter of Colonel Sidney Berry, of Northumberland, a year or two later married Esek Cowen, who subsequently became famous as a lawyer and jurist; and Charles, thereafter, when not at school or college, made his home with his uncle and guardian, Judge Halsey Rogers, at Lake

George. He was at the Granville Academy when his father died, and remained there, under the instruction of that celebrated educator, Salem Town, until prepared for college. When fourteen years old, he was taken to Yale College by his guardian, but the authorities of the college refused to receive or examine him, on account of his youth. He then entered Union College, where he graduated at the age of eighteen, in the class of 1818, having William H. Seward, Alonzo Potter, Sidney Brees, and Augustus Porter as his class-mates and friends. After leaving college he read law with his stepfather, Judge Cowen, at Saratoga Springs, but finding himself possessed of an ample fortune, he gave up a profession which his great abilities peculiarly fitted him to adorn, and removing to Sandy Hill, he entered upon the independent life of a country gentleman.

Besides the care of his estate, he devoted a good share of his leisure at this time to botanical and geological researches and general literary pursuits, and his contributions to the local press, both political and literary, especially a series of articles entitled, "The Musings of Hazelton Hazelwood," were widely read and admired.

He entered the political field as a champion of De Witt Clinton, as opposed to the "Bucktails of Tammany Hall," and was afterwards an ardent and active supporter of the Whig and Republican parties. And for many years the addresses to the people, and other campaign documents of his party, in Washington county, were the productions of his polished pen.

In 1827, Mr. Rogers married Susan A. Clark, only daughter of Dr. Russell Clark, one of the most eminent physicians in northern New York, by whom he had six children,—three sons and three daughters,—all of whom, with his widow, survive him.

In the year 1832, Mr. Rogers was elected to the Legislature of the State, and at the very opening of the session, by an eloquent speech in favor of the employment of chaplains, which time-honored custom was opposed by some infidel members from New York city, he placed himself in the front rank of that body. He was elected again in 1836, his uncle and former guardian being a member at the same time. He was afterwards the Temperance candidate for the Senate, but, though receiving a very large vote, he was defeated. In 1842 he was elected a member of Congress from the district composed of Washington and Essex counties, receiving four thousand and seventy-three votes, out of a total of four thousand nine hundred and seventy-one, in Washington county. Numerous petitions having been received from the north praying Congress to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, the slave-holding interest attacked the right of petition, and Mr. Rogers' speech in defense of that right, and of the power of Congress to abolish slavery in the District, was regarded as one of the most able and eloquent efforts of the session, and being published, enjoyed a wide circulation and popularity.

As an orator Mr. Rogers had few equals. Possessed of a commanding figure and presence, a voice of remarkable clearness and power, and a rich affluence of the choicest language, he never failed to wield his audiences at will; and many old residents of the county still delight to recall his effective speeches upon the stump. Yet great as was his

power as a public speaker, perhaps the brilliancy of his mind and the variety of his aspirations, especially in later years, were never better exhibited than in his ordinary conversation. It was always a pleasure to listen to him; there was no subject which he discussed that was not adorned by his method of treating it. And wherever he happened to be, his rich, sonorous voice and brilliant language never failed to draw a crowd of attentive listeners about him.

At the breaking out of the Rebellion, Mr. Rogers entered heart and soul into the struggle. His voice and pen and means, and all the strong energies of his nature, were enlisted in the country's cause. And inspired by his patriotic teachings and example, and that of their noble-hearted mother, whose exertions in behalf of the soldiers in the field were constant and unceasing during the whole war, two sons entered the army; Randolph enlisting as a private in the Twenty-second Regiment, and remaining until his health gave way, and James C. raising a company in his native village, and serving successively as a captain in the Forty-third New York, major, lieutenant-colonel, and colonel of the One Hundred and Twenty-third New York, and brigadier-general of volunteers commanding the First Brigade, First Division of the Twentieth Army Corps, at the close of the war, though but twenty-five years of age.

After the return of peace, believing that the south was sincere in her professions of repentance, Mr. Rogers united with William H. Seward, General Dix, Thurlow Weed, and others of his old friends and comrades, in organizing the celebrated Philadelphia convention; and one of his last public speeches, made soon after his return, was an able and eloquent exposition of the purposes and aims of that well-intentioned but premature and unsuccessful movement. In 1872 he supported Horace Greeley for President, but took no active part in the campaign.

Mr. Rogers' social and family relations were of the most agreeable and happy character, and during the later years of his life the allurements of his own pleasant home drew him from the strife and turmoil of public life. In 1873 his health began to give way, and though not confined to his bed his strength gradually failed, and on the 13th of January, 1874, while seated in the midst of the home circle which he so loved, he calmly breathed his last. Thus passed from earth, at the end of a long and honorable career, what Pope has called,—

"The noblest work of God—an honest man."

His high sense of honor, his strict moral integrity, and firmness of character, placed him above the temptations which so often beset public men. No man ever dared to approach him with a mean or dishonorable proposition. In all his relations, both public and private, the breath of suspicion never for an instant rested upon his fair fame; and he went down to the grave, as he had lived, beloved by his family and friends, and honored and respected by the whole community.

#### EZEKIEL SMITH.

Ebenezer Smith, grandfather of Ezekiel, was a farmer in Lexington, Mass., on the breaking out of the Revolutionary war. He was engaged in the battle of Lexington and served during the war. His son, father of the subject of

this sketch, whose name was also Ezekiel, was six years old at the time of the battle, and remembered it well. After the war the family moved from Massachusetts, and settled in Salem, Washington Co., N. Y. As an incident of those times, it may be stated that Mr. Smith sold his farm in Lexington and took his pay in Continental money, which, as it eventuated, was about equivalent to giving his farm away. From Salem they moved to Hebron, Washington Co.; thence to Fort Ann, where they settled on a farm one mile east of the village, now owned and occupied by Deacon Barnard. The grandfather died in Clyde, about the year 1815. Ezekiel Smith, the father, married, Nov. 15, 1792, Nancy Campbell, whose father emigrated from Scotland and settled in Massachusetts. He was a carpenter and joiner, and helped build Kane's mills at Kane's Falls.

Mr. Smith bought a farm at South Granville, kept a hotel at Hartford, then bought a farm two miles east of Hartford village, now owned by Mason Hulett. He built the house, still standing, in 1811. About the year 1830 he sold, and bought a farm in Kingsbury township, near Kingsbury Street, now owned by Orlin Brayton. He sold, and purchased at Smith's Basin the farm known as the Bradshaw farm. He died there Jan. 15, 1848. After his death his wife lived with her son, subject of this sketch, till her death, which occurred Sept. 15, 1860. Their children were as follows: Daniel, Ezekiel, Jr., Lyman, Israel, Maria, and Harvey. Daniel and Lyman are deceased; Israel is living in Columbus, Wis., a retired farmer; Harvey is living in Kingsbury, a farmer; Maria, widow of Elias Inglesby, is living in Middletown, Wis.

Ezekiel Smith was born in Granville, Washington Co., May 9, 1802. Worked on the farm at home, receiving his education in the district schools of the neighborhood; taught the district school two seasons at the age of twenty and twenty-one; clerk for Post or Foot at Morrow's Meadows, in Hebron, for two years; for Harris & McConnell, in 1825, at what is now called Smith's Basin, which received its name from him. In about two years he purchased the store, and took into partnership his brother Daniel. Business prospered, and out of its profits they purchased from time to time the following pieces of land: the Bradshaw farm, 160 acres; Littlefield, 100 acres; Griffin, 60 acres; Butterfield, 55 acres; Nelson and Sidney Miller, 35 acres; Bardwell, 20 acres; and Funderhill, 134 acres—the latter situated in Hartford township; altogether, 564 acres. Daniel Smith died at Smith's Basin, Feb. 9, 1840.

A store has been run at the Basin by either Mr. Smith or some member of his family since it was first established by him. The fine hotel and residence was built in 1870, to which the new store was added two years thereafter.

For three years Mr. Smith was a partner in the lime business with John Keenan; aside from that, merchandising and farming has been his life-work. He was a Jackson Democrat, but cast the first Abolition vote in the township. He has been identified with the Republican party since its organization.

He married Catharine Holmes, daughter of Joel and Elizabeth Holmes, both natives of New York. Mrs. Smith was born in Fort Ann, March 10, 1808. They have children as follows: Frances A., born Dec. 29, 1829; married,

Nov. 15, 1857, to Lucian Rust, living in Loudenville, Ohio. Mrs. Rust died May 7, 1859. Her daughter, Frances Helen, has lived with her grandparents since her mother's death. Elizabeth H., born Nov. 28, 1833; married Edward Coleman Sept. 11, 1855, farmer in Fort Ann; one child, Helen Mary, born Sept. 29, 1859. Thomas, born April 24, 1836; died May 1, 1836. Mary L., born May 15, 1837; married, Jan. 2, 1855, to Walter S. Alden; living at Smith's Basin. George W. L., born Oct. 25, 1839; married, Oct. 1, 1863, to Celina B. Hitchcock, daughter of Hon. Asahel and Sarah Hitchcock, of Kingsbury; children as follows: E. Daniel, born Feb. 19, 1865; Mary L., Oct. 11, 1867; George W. L., Jr., Jan. 15, 1873, died May 1, 1873; Alfred H., July 20, 1875. Josephine A., Oct. 24, 1842; married Charles C. Smith, June 5, 1862; three children; Georgianna, born March 23, 1863; Edward L., born Jan. 15, 1865, died July 20, 1866; Frank R., born May 13, 1867.

In 1874, Mr. Smith took into partnership his son George W. L. and his son-in-law Charles C. Smith, both of whom had been in his employ many years, under the firm-name of E. Smith & Sons, since which time the active business has devolved on the two latter. Mr. Smith has been local agent for the D. & H. C. Co.'s road, at Smith's Basin, since it was built; was committed, with Dr. E. G. Clark and Hon. A. F. Hitchcock, to provide for filling the township's quota of men in the late war; was first postmaster at Smith's Basin, and held the office for many years. Few men, if any, in the township, have spent a more active life than has Mr. Smith. What is also rare, he has been almost uniformly successful. A few years since he received a partial stroke of paralysis, since which time he has remitted the care of his business almost wholly to his children.

In their declining years, Mr. and Mrs. Smith are surrounded with the comforts of a refined home, the loving attention of children and grandchildren, and enjoy in the largest measure the esteem and confidence of all who know them.

George W. L. Smith, their son, was elected member of the Assembly in 1872; has been justice of the peace for ten years, and postmaster for the last eighteen years.

#### BENJAMIN FERRIS.

Reed Ferris, grandfather of Benjamin, was the youngest of four brothers who, with two sisters, immigrated to this country from England (another account says from Wales) about the middle of the seventeenth century. A portion, if not all of them, settled at or in the vicinity of the Oblong, in Dutchess county, who, in religious sympathy with nearly all the settlers in that region, were Quakers.

He was one of the original proprietors of the township of Queensbury, and an intimate friend of Abraham Wing, the founder of the first settlement in that town. He died at Quaker Hill, in Dutchess Co., March, 1804, aged seventy-four years. He had ten children, one of whom, viz., James, was father to the subject of our sketch. The latter was born in the town of Queensbury, then a part of Washington county, now of Warren, Sept. 7, 1794. He was



married, Jan. 23, 1822, to Celestia Cook, daughter of Samuel B. and Anna Cook. Mrs. Ferris was born at Fort Ann, Dec. 26, 1802. Her father was owner, at an early day, of a flouring-mill, on the site where Eber Richards' mill now stands.

Mr. and Mrs. Ferris have had children as follows: Charles, born Jan. 13, 1823, died Aug. 16, 1824; De Witt, born Aug. 17, 1824, married, and living in Kautsas; Emeline, born Aug. 30, 1826, wife of Matthew D. Sherrill, living in Sandy Hill; George, born Dec. 17, 1828, died April 19, 1872, in California; Charles, born Dec. 28, 1830, married, Nov. 31, 1869, to Jane Ogden, widow of Lucius Ogden, living in Sandy Hill; Helen M., born Jan. 15, 1833, married, Oct. 19, 1856, to Jno. H. Baker, died March 14, 1873; Benjamin Franklin, born March 3, 1835, married, Oct. 22, 1861, to Anna D. White, living in Sandusky, Ohio; Henrietta, born May 12, 1837, married, Jan. 24, 1861, to James E. Miller (the latter died Dec. 2, 1862; the widow resides at the homestead with her mother); Frederick, born July 12, 1840, married to Jane Wade, living in Columbus, Ohio; Samuel Cook, living in Sandusky, Ohio.

With the exception of his sheriff's term of three years, when he lived at Salem, Mr. Ferris lived in the same house from the time of his marriage till his death, which occurred Feb. 15, 1875. He was a prominent man in his day, and held several offices which brought him prominently before the public. He came from Queensbury to Sandy Hill in 1810. He learned the business of cloth-dressing and wool-carding from Abijah Jones, whose factory was in a building now used as a machine-shop by Newell Holbrook,—the first factory of the kind in Washington county.

In 1816 he entered into copartnership with Philip Nichols for the manufacture of cloth, in a building which stood where one of Richards' saw-mills now stands. The business was continued till 1834. In that year he was elected high sheriff of the county, which important office he filled to the entire acceptance of the people. After the expiration of his term of office he was appointed canal superintendent. At the close of his official term in that capacity he embarked in a new business, viz., paper-making. In company with Albert Bartlett, Mr. Ferris erected the first paper-mill at Baker's Falls, where Wait's mill now stands. They were subsequently bought out by Wait & Allen. He was one of the founders of the old Glen's Falls bank, and continued a director until his death. At the time of the robbery of the bank it is believed he suffered heavily. Shortly after his mind became impaired, induced by softening of the brain. He withdrew from public affairs, and remained confined to his home almost constantly. Mr. Ferris was a strong anti-Mason. In the conduct of his own business matters he exercised rare judgment and tact, and his counsel and advice were frequently sought by his neighbors. Both he and Mrs. Ferris united with the Presbyterian church, Sandy Hill, in 1843. In politics he was first a Whig, and Republican from the time of the organization of that party. A representation of the homestead, with portraits of Mr. and Mrs. Ferris, appear on another page of this volume.

#### JOHN DWYER.

John Dwyer, of Sandy Hill, Washington Co., N. Y., enlisted as a private in Capt. Michael O'Sullivan's company, in Albany, N. Y., early in 1861; but the company was subsequently consolidated with that of John Brannigan's, agreeable to orders from the War Department, when it was mustered into the United States service "for three years or during the war." The company was attached to the 63d Regiment (and known as Co. K), and formed the third regiment of Gen. Thomas Francis Meagher's Irish Brigade, attached to the 1st Division, 2d Corps. Col. R. C. Enright commanded the regiment. The regiment was encamped on Daird's Island, Long Island sound, during the organization of the brigade, where the men were constantly drilled and taught the duties of the soldier. In November, 1861, the brigade was sent to the front, and was encamped at "Camp California," in front of Alexandria, Va. It then numbered three regiments, viz., 63d, 69th, and 88th, in all about three thousand men, beside a battery of volunteer artillery, in command of Capt. Hogan.

He received the following promotions: Dec. 1, 1861, sergeant, Co. K, at "Camp California," Alexandria, Va.; May 10, 1862, first sergeant, Co. G, at Yorktown, Va.; October 25, 1862, first lieutenant, Co. K, Dec. 16, 1862, captain, Co. K; May 1, 1866, major (retired), "for gallant and meritorious services," by Governor Reuben E. Fenton, of New York.

Participated in the following engagements, besides numerous minor skirmishes with the enemy: May 6, 1862, siege of Yorktown, Va.; June 1, 1862, battle of Fair Oaks, Va.; June 27, 1862, battle of Gaines' Mill, Va.; June 28, 1862, battle of Savage Station, Va.; June 30, 1862, battle of White Oak Swamp, Va.; July 1, 1862, battle of Malvern Hill, Va.; Aug. 31, 1862, reinforced the army of Gen. Pope, second Bull Run, Va., and covered the retreat of the Union army to the defenses of Washington; Sept. 13, 1862, battle of South Mountain, Md.; Sept. 17, 1862, battle of Antietam, Md.; Dec. 13, 1863, battle of Fredericksburg, Va.; May 3, 1863, battle of Chancellorsville, Va.

Out of three hundred men of the 63d Regiment engaged at Antietam, five officers were killed, six wounded; thirty-one enlisted men killed, one hundred and fifty-eight wounded. Total, two hundred *hors de combat*.

Sergeant Dwyer's company (G) went into the engagement at Antietam with forty-two officers and men. All but one corporal and four privates were killed and wounded. The company was commanded by Capt. P. J. Condon (who was wounded). Second in command, Lieut. George Lynch, killed on the field.

At Fredericksburg one hundred officers and men (full strength) went into action. Fifty of these were *hors de combat*.

In the summer of 1863 the 63d Regiment was reduced to less than one hundred men fit for duty; the 69th and 88th to about the same number. The War Department ordered these three regiments of the brigade to be consolidated into a battalion, and the supernumerary officers to be mustered out by an honorable discharge. The subject of this sketch was among the latter.

Was dangerously wounded at Antietam by a rifle ball in the head. The 63d went to the front with nine hundred men, not including recruits received during 1861-63. Lost up to and including the battle of Gettysburg, Pa., three hundred and fifty one men killed, wounded, and missing. Total casualties of the three original regiments, up to and including Gettysburg, Pa., thirteen hundred and fifty-two. Of one hundred and two enlisted men of Co. K (63d) who left Albany, N. Y., for the seat of war in 1861, only eight were present for duty at the consolidation of the brigade (June, 1863); the remainder killed, wounded, and missing.

Mr. Dwyer is editor and proprietor of the *Sandy Hill Herald*.

#### JAMES P. BUCK

was born in Kingsbury township, Washington Co., N. Y., April 2, 1815, the youngest child of Justus and Lovina Buck. His grandfather, whose name was Justus, emigrated with two brothers from England and settled in Saybrook, Conn. He moved to Kingsbury, Washington Co., about the year 1790, and died there. His father, Justus Buck, married in Kingsbury, Lovina Parks, daughter of James and Molly Parks. Their children were William, Abigail, John, Rosamond, and James P. They were born in Kingsbury, and are all living except Abigail; all are married, and have raised families.

The father died at the age of eighty years, Jan. 6, 1852; the mother at the age of ninety-two, Jan. 13, 1864. James P. worked on his father's farm until his majority. His education was received at the district schools of his native town. At the age of twenty-one he ran a line boat from Whitehall to Albany one season. He married, March 3, 1843, Eliza Ann Brush, daughter of James H. and Eliza Brush, of Charlton, Saratoga Co. After marriage he hired General Pitcher's farm, near Dunham's Basin. He then bought a farm of sixty acres one mile and a half east of Sandy Hill, still known as the Buck farm. Sold it and bought what is known as the Beach farm, one hundred and seventy-five acres, three miles north of Sandy Hill; built most of the improvements thereon, and worked it up to the year 1868.

Leaving the conduct of the farm to his son, under contract with the State he built the aqueduct at Fort Edward. He had the repair contract for two years of the canal from Glen's Falls to the river, twenty-four miles. He then engaged in the construction of bridges over the canals and creeks of the State. His last work for the State was the construction of the canal-lock on the Glen's Falls feeder, one mile east of Sandy Hill. After closing up his business of bridge-building, Aug. 1, 1877, he engaged in the general hardware business at Sandy Hill in company with Solomon H. Parks, his son-in-law, and has since carried on the leading business in that line at Sandy Hill. Leaving his home with only three hundred dollars, Mr. Buck, by indefatigable industry, close attention to business, and honorable dealing, has achieved a marked success and accumulated an ample fortune. For ten years he was

township assessor. In politics he has been identified with the Whig and Republican parties.

His children are as follows: Henry, born April 28, 1844, died Feb. 18, 1845; James Orville, born Nov. 1, 1845, married to Mary Mead, and living on the homestead farm; Ann Elizabeth, born Nov. 1, 1845, wife of Isaac Miller, farmer in Kingsbury,—one child, Cora Eliza; Rosamond Lovina, born July 23, 1847, wife of William D. Sherman, farmer in Kingsbury, one son,—James; Laura Josephine, born Sept. 27, 1850, wife of Solomon S. Parks,—one child, Eliza G.; Caroline Matilda, born March 18, 1854, died March 1, 1857; Cora Eliza, born Aug. 23, 1856, died May 13, 1870; Ellen Mary, born Dec. 3, 1859, died June 7, 1867.

Mr. Buck married for his second wife, Oct. 6, 1870, Millen Pervec, daughter of John McDougall, of Argyle, and widow of Anthony Pervec.

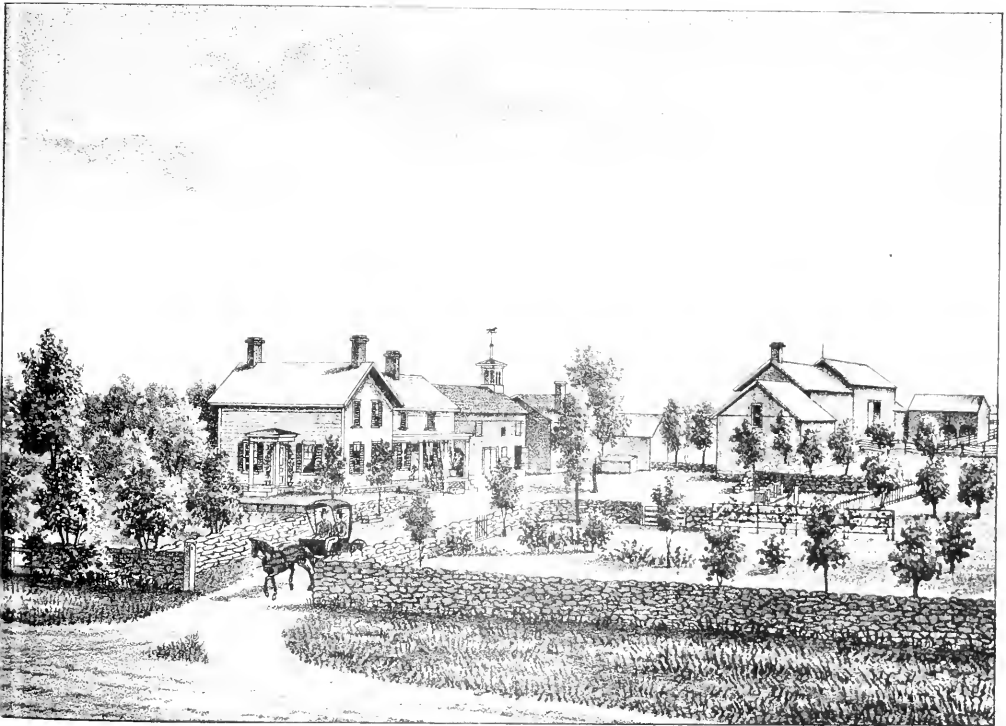
#### LOREN ALLEN.

Daniel Allen, great-grandfather of this gentleman, was a native of Rhode Island, and lived and died there. His grandfather, John Allen, after marriage to Deborah Palmer, moved from Rhode Island, and settled at an early day in Providence, Rensselaer Co., N. Y., where were born to them seven sons and one daughter, only two of whom are still living, viz., Blihu, father of Loren, and Seabury, living in Providence, Saratoga Co.

Blihu was born in Providence, March 9, 1805; married Laura Cornell, Oct. 25, 1828, by whom he had five children, as follows: two died in infancy. Urias C. Allen, born May 31, 1829; married Nov. 5, 1856, to Elizabeth Stover, now a resident of New York city. Hiram Allen, born Jan. 14, 1831; married Jan. 17, 1856, to Fanny M. Benedict, by whom he had one son, Hiram; married second time, June 10, 1862, to Helen S. Benedict, sister of first wife. Loren, subject of this sketch. In the first years of his business life Mr. Allen, the father, followed the cabinet and carriage business. In 1816 he built a paper-mill at Stillwater, Saratoga Co. In 1850, in company with Nelson W. Wait, he purchased a paper-mill, at Baker's Falls, of Benjamin Ferris and Albert Bartlett. In 1860 he sold his interest to Wait & Son, since which time he has retired from active business. His wife died Feb. 22, 1861. At the present time he makes his home with his son Loren. The latter was born in Galway, Saratoga Co., N. Y., Dec. 7, 1833. He received his education in the district schools of Galway, in Stillwater, Glen's Falls, and Rhinebeck Academies, and McLaren's mathematical and classical school at Sandy Hill. For a number of seasons he taught school in Albany and Sandy Hill. In 1857 he entered into partnership with his brother Hiram, who had built a paper-mill at Baker's Falls in 1862. They enlarged their mill in 1869. They manufacture wall-paper exclusively, and have been very successful in their business. Mr. Allen married, Dec. 25, 1856, Mary Ann Vandenburg, daughter of Peter and Ann Vandenburg. She was the youngest of seventeen children, and was born in Schaghticoke, Rensselaer Co., N. Y., Sept. 20, 1834. Her grandfather emigrated from



JAMES P BUCK



FARM PROPERTY OF JAMES BUCK, SANDY HILL, NEW YORK

1774 BY L. S. LITTLE AND P. H. H. P.



Holland at an early day. Only two brothers and two half-sisters are living, viz., Jacob L., in Stillwater, Saratoga Co.; James H., in Sandy Hill; Mrs. Abraham Van Veghten, and Mrs. Sarah V. Wilson. Mr. and Mrs. Allen have children as follows: Mary Ida, born May 30, 1859; Chas. L. and Clifford H., twins, born Jan. 31, 1897, all living at home. Both Mr. and Mrs. Allen are members of the Baptist church at Sandy Hill. In politics Mr. Allen is Republican. A careful and prudent manager in his business, prompt in the fulfillment of his engagements, liberal in all public and benevolent enterprises, Mr. Allen fully deserves the esteem in which he is held by the community in which he lives.

#### JAMES McCARTY

was born in the town of Hartford, Jan. 6, 1840. He received a common-school education in that town, where his parents, who were engaged in farming, then resided. He attended school at the North Granville Academy one term in the fall of 1860. When the President of the United States called for five hundred thousand volunteers, McCarty was attending school at the Fort Edward Collegiate Institute, from which institution he volunteered, on the 4th day of November, 1861, as private in Company E, Ninety-sixth Regiment of New York Volunteers, then being organized, under Colonel James Fairman, at Plattsburg, New York. The officers of the company then being recruited at Fort Edward were Captain Hiram Eldridge, First Lieutenant A. J. Russell, Second Lieutenant James L. Cray. McCarty was appointed sergeant, Nov. 22, 1861, and in March, 1862, was assigned to duty as commissary-sergeant of his regiment. Was promoted to second lieutenant, Sept. 25, 1862; to first lieutenant and regimental quartermaster, July 17, 1863. In May, 1864, he was assigned to duty on the staff of Brigadier-General Gilman Marston, as brigade commissary. He served on staff duty in different capacities, in the "Army of the James," until the close of the war. Was promoted to the rank of captain, May 15, 1865. He served after the close of the war on the staff of Brevet Major-General N. M. Curtis, as assistant adjutant-general in the department of Virginia, and received commission as major by brevet from the President of the United States,

and also from the governor of the State, for gallant and meritorious service. Mustered out Feb. 6, 1866. Was married to Miss Mary C. Johnston, of his native town, shortly after. He has since given his attention to manufacturing machinery, and is now manager of the Washington Machine Works at Sandy Hill.

#### JOSEPH H. HARRIS.

This gentleman was born in Hartford township, Washington Co., N. Y., Nov. 9, 1826; the oldest son of Ebenezer and Mary S. Harris. Ebenezer S. is the only other child living, a resident of Bennington, Vt. The father and mother were natives of Massachusetts. They first moved to Hoosick, Rensselaer Co., N. Y., then to Hartford, Washington Co. The father died in Fort Ann; the mother in Hoosick, June 29, 1875.

Joseph H. Harris, at the age of ten, upon the death of his father, went to live with his uncle, where he remained five years, attending school in winter. He worked out by the month at farming up to the time of his majority. He married, Sept. 14, 1848, Elmira N. Harris, daughter of Jno. L. and Hannah Harris, residents of Kingsbury township, Washington Co. Her father was a native of Vermont, her mother of Kingsbury. Mrs. Harris was born May 4, 1828. Elijah Butterfield, her grandfather, was a Revolutionary soldier, and was among the earliest settlers of Kingsbury. He came with his wife on horseback from Lancaster, Mass. Mrs. Harris has in her possession the side-saddle upon which her grandmother rode.

They have children as follows: Mary S., born Oct. 31, 1854, married to Frank Sheldon, Oct. 9, 1873; Eva H., born Sept. 26, 1860; Ervin W., born Jan. 14, 1867, died Feb. 26, 1867; Alice E., born Feb. 13, 1872, died June 28, 1872. From the time of his marriage Mr. Harris carried on farming in Kingsbury up to 1857, when he moved to Wisconsin, where he bought a farm and carried it on two years. He then returned and bought a farm at Smith's Basin, Kingsbury township, and has resided there since. He built his present residence—a sketch of which, with portraits of Mr. and Mrs. Harris, appears on another page of this work—in 1875.

# P U T N A M.

PUTNAM is the northernmost town of Washington county, and lies on the peninsula between the waters of Lake Champlain and Lake George. It is bounded north by Essex county, south by Dresden. The surface is rough, rocky, and mountainous, and divided into three ranges by the valleys of Mill and Charter brooks. The westernmost range rises quite abruptly from the shore of Lake George, and in some places attains a height of one thousand feet above the lake. The most prominent peak, Anthony's Nose, lies in the north part of the town, just below Blair's bay. It is a bold, rocky promontory, around the base of which Lake George bends sharply to the eastward on its way to the waters of Lake Champlain. The northern point lies partly in Tienderoga, and is the historical Mount Defiance which had so prominent a part in all the wars of the last century. It rises abruptly from the shores of Lake Champlain, leaving a very narrow strip of land at its base around which a carriage road and the track of the New York and Canada railroad run in close proximity. On the shores of Lake George are two beautiful bays, called respectively "Blair's" and "Gull" bays. These are frequently visited by summer tourists, and the lovely waters of the Horicon, abounding with fish of all kinds, furnish ample opportunity for the pursuit of pleasure. In the south part of the town lies Mud pond, a small body of water three hundred feet above Lake George. It is surrounded by a wide marsh in which cranberry-bushes flourish. About two-thirds of the surface of this town is rough and rocky. The remaining third is tillable land, and though hard to work is strong and productive. The soil is mostly a hard, gravelly loam intermixed with clay. It is valuable for grazing and grass growing purposes.

The eastern range of mountains lies a little back from the shore of Lake Champlain and terminates near Mill bay. The middle range extends in a northeasterly course, and from its summit, just west of Putnam Corners, there is a fine view of the Champlain valley and the Green Mountains.

A mine of graphite of a fine quality was opened in the southern part of the town several years ago, and a mill built to prepare it for market. But the veins were too scattering to make the mine profitable, and it was soon abandoned.

Putnam comprises an area of nineteen thousand two hundred and seventy-nine acres, and has the smallest population of any town in the county, the census of 1875 showing only six hundred and forty-nine inhabitants.

It was formerly a part of Westfield (now Fort Ann), and was erected as a separate town Feb. 28, 1806, and named in honor of General Israel Putnam, some of whose most remarkable military exploits were performed in this vicinity. At that time it also comprised the territory now embraced in the town of Dresden.

The first town-meeting was held at the residence of James Burnet, Esq., on the 4th of April, 1806. The following is a copy of the minutes as recorded in the town-book:

## " FIRST TOWN-MEETING.

" PUTNAM, April 4, 1806.

" The freeholders and inhabitants of the town of Putnam met at the house of James Burnet to hold their first town-meeting, and chose James Burnet moderator; proceeded to business as follows, viz.: Voted, that all aliens and them that are not freeholders shall hold offices if voted in. Chose John Gourly, supervisor; George Willey, clerk; Robert Cummings, Levi Harrington, John Butterfield, assessors; William Hutton, Jr., Levi Harrington, Pelafiah Bugby, Jr., commissioners of highways; Levi Harrington, George Easton, overseers of the poor; Peter Hutton, Levi Harrington, constables; Peter Hutton, collector; Robert Paterson, Robert Cummings, William Hutton, Jr., George Record, George Easton, Alexander Corbet, John Butterfield, Frederick Dedrick, overseers of highways; Samuel Rogers, Pelafiah Bugby, Sr., Obadiah Bleak, George Easton, fence-viewers; James Burnet, Levi Harrington, Nathan Butterfield, Geo. Easton, pound-keepers.

" Horses is not to run on the commons. A seal horse above two years old found out of an enclosure, the owner is fineable of twelve dollars and fifty cents. Rams is not to run from the first of September till the tenth of November, or the owner will be fined of two dollars. Hogs not commoners.

" By order of the commissioners every person is to work two days on the road from Mr. Clark's to Welch Hollow.

" Next town-meeting to be held at the house of George Willey.

" The commissioners divided the town into districts at their meeting, as follows:

" *District No. 1.*—Beginning near James Cragge's; thence south, to John Gourly's north line.

" *District No. 2.*—Beginning at John Gourly's north line; thence south to Mr. Bugby's north line.

" *District No. 3.*—Beginning at Mr. Bugby's north line; thence to the house of William Hutton.

" *District No. 4.*—Beginning at George Easton's; thence to the northeast corner of Alexander Corbet's field; thence from the west end of Alexander Corbet's lane to the west end of James Burnet's lane.

" *District No. 5.*—Beginning at the northeast end of Alexander Corbet's field; thence to Mr. Shill's.

" *District No. 6.*—Beginning at the mill bay; thence to Nathan Butterfield's.

" *District No. 7.*—Beginning at Nathan Butterfield's; thence to Josiah Clark's.

" *District No. 8.*—Beginning at John Blair's; thence to Mr. Bugby's.

" *District No. 9.*—Beginning at the west end of Levi Harrington's barn; thence to the top of the hill south of Mr. Shear's.

" *District No. 10.*—Beginning at Gull bay; thence to Obadiah Bleak's.

" *District No. 11.*—Beginning at Amos Hiscock's; thence to the road south of Mr. Clark's; thence north to said Clark's.

" *District No. 12.*—Beginning at or near the house of Cyrus Nelson, near Lake George; thence southwardly to the house of Judathan Dickson; and from the house of Isaac Lyman eastwardly to the main path.

" LEVI HARRINGTON,

" TIMOTHY RICE,

" AMOS HISCOCK,

" *Overseers of Highways.*

"Appointed by the commissioners of highway."  
 "The proceedings of the town at Putnam of the year past was recorded by me.

"GEORGE WILLEY, Town Clerk."

The following is a list of the prominent officers of the town from its organization to the present time, as full and accurate as can be obtained, viz.:

Supervisors.	Town Clerks	Collectors
1806, John Gourly.	George Willey.	Peter Hutton.
1807, " "	" "	" "
1808, " "	" "	" "
1809, " "	" "	" "
1810, " "	" "	" "
1811, James Burnet.	" "	James Easton.
1812, " "	" "	William Corbet.
1813, Robert Cummings.	" "	Freeman Clark.
1814, " "	" "	" "
1815, " "	" "	William Cummings.
1816, Alex. McLaughlin.	" "	Anthony D. Welch.
1817, " "	" "	Peter Hutton.
1818, David Congdon.	Freeman Clark.	" "
1819, " "	" "	William Patterson.
1820, Alex. McLaughlin.	George Willey.	Josiah Clark, Jr.
1821, David Congdon.	Anthony D. Welch.	Walter Benjamin.
1822, Peter Hutton.	George Willey.	" "
1823, " "	" "	" "
1824, " "	Abel Constock.	Alex. Robertson.
1825, " "	" "	" "
1826, Robert Easton.	Alex. Robertson.	Sam'l J. Woodstock.
1827, " "	" "	John L. Hiseock.
1828, " "	" "	" "
1829, " "	George Willey.	" "
1830, Alex. McLaughlin.	" "	Silas Beecher.
1831, Alex. Robertson.	" "	George Easton.
1832, " "	Daniel Williamson.	" "
1833, " "	" "	" "
1834, " "	James Blair.	Daniel Williamson.
1835, Andrew Meiklejohn.	George Willey.	D. Williamson, Jr.
1836, Robert Wright.	" "	" "
1837, Alex. Robertson.	" "	" "
1838, James Blair.	" "	Abram Shear.
1839, " "	William Hutton.	Andrew Williamson.
1840, William Hutton.	George Willey.	" "
1841, " "	" "	Wm. E. Woodstock.
1842, William G. Corbet.	" "	William M. Wiley.
1843, " "	William M. Wiley.	D. Williamson, Jr.
1844, John Wright.	Wm. E. Woodstock.	" "
1845, " "	William G. Corbet.	" "
1846, John Backus.	" "	Robert C. Wright.
1847, Alexander Wiley.	" "	D. Williamson, Jr.
1848, " "	James Burnet.	" "
1849, William G. Corbet.	James McLaughlin.	Robert Williamson.
1850, Robert Paterson, Jr.	" "	" "
1851, " "	William G. Corbet.	Geo. E. Meiklejohn.
1852, D. Williamson, Jr.	" "	" "
1853, " "	" "	John McLaughlin.
1854, James McLaughlin.	" "	" "
1855, " "	George Easton.	Thomas B. Wright.
1856, John Gourly.	D. Williamson, Jr.	John McLaughlin.
1857, " "	" "	Anthony Anderson.
1858, James Leidgerwood.	James McLaughlin.	" "
1859, " "	D. Williamson, Jr.	Thos. W. Cummings.
1860, Henry Beldin.	" "	Wm. M. Cummings.
1861, " "	" "	" "
1862, A. G. Meiklejohn.	Alex. C. Thompson.	Elierton Spaulding.
1863, " "	D. Williamson, Jr.	" "
1864, Anthony Anderson.	" "	" "
1865, " "	" "	Thos. B. Cummings.
1866, William McArthur.	Wm. McLaughlin, Jr.	John S. Cummings.
1867, " "	D. Williamson, Jr.	Albert Smith.
1868, Arnold Hulet.	Chas. W. Williamson.	Wm. J. Wright.
1869, " "	" "	George G. Burnet.
1870, Thomas Lilley.	" "	" "

Supervisor.	Town Clerk.	Justice of the Peace.
1871, Thomas Lilley.	Chas. W. Williamson.	John P. J. Jones.
1872, William McArthur.	" "	" "
1873, " "	" "	Daniel Williamson.
1874, Thos. Leidgerwood.	" "	Erastas H. Sears.
1875, Robert P. Graham.	" "	Wm. McLaughlin.
1876, " "	" "	" "
1877, Henry D. Easton.	" "	James L. Hutton.
1878, " "	" "	" "

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

1806, S. James Burnet.	1846, Alexander Wiley.
1809-11, Pelatiah Bugbee.	1846, James Blair.
1814, Alexander McLaughlin.	1847, Wm. Hutton.
1815, James Burnet.	1848, Robt. Paterson, Jr.
Freeman Clark.	1849, Alexander Wiley.
Levi Harrington.	1849, James Blair, E. C.
1816, Abner Clark.	Wm. McArthur, v.
Wm. Butterfield.	1851, Wm. Hutton.
1818, James Burnet.	1852, Gustavus A. Goodrich.
Wm. Butterfield.	1853, Wm. McArthur.
1819, David Congdon.	1854, John Wright.
1820, Alexander McLaughlin.	1855, Wm. McLaughlin.
1821, James Burnet.	1856, Gustavus A. Goodrich.
Alexander McLaughlin.	1857, Wm. McArthur.
Robert Easton.	1858, John Wright.
1827, Alexander McLaughlin.	1859, Wm. G. Corbet.
Robert Easton.	1860, Gustavus A. Goodrich, E. C.
James Blair.	Arnold Hulet, v.
Anthony D. Welch.	1861, Robert R. Hutton, E. C.
1828, Abel Constock.	Wm. Graham, v.
1829, Robert Easton.	1862, Thomas Lilley.
1830, James Blair.	1863, Arnold Hulet.
1831, Anthony D. Welch.	1864, Wm. McArthur.
1832, Abel Constock.	1865, Wm. G. Corbet.
1833, Alexander McLaughlin.	1866, Thomas Lilley.
1834, James Blair, E. C.	1867, Arnold Hulet.
Robert Wright, v.	1868, Wm. McArthur, E. C.
1835, Anthony D. Welch, E. C.	James Shear, v.
Andrew Meiklejohn, v.	1869, Thomas Leidgerwood.
1836, George Willey.	1870, Thomas Lilley, E. C.
1837, James Cummings.	Wm. Hutton, v.
1838, Alexander Wiley, E. C.	1871, Ezra Roberts.
Jasper Shear, v.	1872, Arnold Hulet.
1839, Robert Paterson, Jr.	1873, Wm. Hutton.
1840-41, Alexander Robertson.	1874, Thomas Lilley.
1842, James Blair, E. C.	1875, David L. Butler.
Daniel McLaughlin, v.	1876, Arnold Hulet.
1843, Wm. Hutton.	1877, Wm. Hutton.
1844, Alex. Robertson, E. C.	1878, H. D. Easton.
Jasper Shear, v.	

The territory of this town was composed of two tracts known respectively as "Turner's Patent" and "Hutton's Bush." The former lay in the western half of the town, and the latter in the eastern part. This land was originally granted to soldiers of the provincial troops who participated in the French and Indian wars. The eastern tract came into the possession of one Hodgson, who came to this country to examine the land, and, returning to Paisley, Scotland, sold the tract to "William Hutton & Co." This firm was composed of three individuals, but two of them became discouraged and abandoned their claims. The third, Wm. Hutton, came on to occupy the land, and lived for a few years at Whitehall before actually settling on this tract. Some few years after, John Williams claimed the land by virtue of an alleged purchase from Alexander Turner, and sought to enforce his claims to the title through the courts. Hutton resolved to contest the claim, and employed a lawyer named Dickinson, residing at Lansingburg, to defend the

suit. It was never brought to trial, the plaintiff withdrawing the suit. Hutton paid his lawyer in land, and they employed a man to survey the tract and lay it out in lots. His name was William Cockburn. After the survey was completed, in 1801, the tract was divided nearly equally among the three, Cockburn taking the southern, Hutton the central, and Dickinson the northern parts.

The first settlement was made near the centre of the town by Joseph Haskins, a squatter, who built a log house on lot 22, near the site of the present residence of George G. Barnett. He afterwards acquired a title by purchase from William Hutton about 1786. He first came, possibly, as early as 1782.

The next settler was William Hutton, in 1784, followed by George Easton, in 1785, and several others soon after, a list of whose names will be found elsewhere. We give a brief sketch of some of the earlier settlers who had the courage to dare the dangers of pioneer life in this rocky fastness of northern New York. They were, almost without exception, natives of Scotland, and prepared by their life in the highlands to enjoy their homes in this somewhat similar region.

First and most prominent was William Hutton, with his family of three sons and five daughters, all of whom settled here. He selected a situation on the shore of Lake Champlain, about a mile and a half north of Mill bay, and, as the title to the lands was in dispute, in order to secure his dwelling in any event, built it beyond high-water mark over the lake. This was called the "big house," and was approached from the shore by a broad platform. He afterwards built another dwelling near the present residence of his grandson and namesake, William Hutton, Esq. Of his sons, Peter settled on the one hundred acres next north of his father's, where Robert R. Hutton now lives, and all of the name now residing in Putnam are descendants of Peter. William, Jr., lived with his father and worked the homestead farm. While crossing Lake Champlain on the ice, the team broke through and he was drowned. John settled on the place now occupied by John Gourlie. About the year 1800 he sold to John Gourlie, an uncle of the present occupant. The daughters all married citizens of Putnam. Some of them were married before coming to America. At one time, while the title to the land was in dispute, a man named Lytle came and claimed a part of the tract by virtue of purchase from some other alleged owner. One day, when all the men of the family were absent from home, he made himself more than usually obnoxious, and finally two of the girls (one of whom was afterwards Mrs. Robert Cummings) told him that unless he would agree to leave the country and cease his annoying persecutions they would "duck" him in the lake. As he refused, they, true to their promise, seized him, and, despite his frantic struggles, plunged him beneath the water. As he came above the surface, they asked him for his promise, and, as he refused, put him under again. He came up the second time, and was once more interrogated as to his willingness to leave. He refused, and again he was depressed below the rippling water, and held down as long as a due regard for the sanctity of human life would allow. A third time he came up dripping from his involuntary bath, and was asked

if he would leave. Reluctant to consent, he said, "No;" but, as he began to sink, cried out, "You won't drown me, will you?" He was informed that he must go or take the consequences, and thereupon signified his assent to the terms and was released. He speedily vanished from the scene of his humiliating defeat and never reappeared. William Hutton's wife was also a good representative of the plucky and fearless nature of these Scotch pioneers. While living in Whitehall, during the Revolutionary war, a foraging party of British soldiers attempted to break into the barnyard and drive off the cattle, but were met by this brave woman, who, armed with an old flint-lock musket, coolly informed them that they could only reach the bars over her body. Struck by her brave demeanor, they gallantly, but perhaps ingloriously, retreated from the field, leaving her in undisputed possession of the stock she had so courageously defended.

Robert Cummings was a resident of Cambridge previous to the Revolution, and though too young to regularly enlist as a soldier, attached himself to the army as an officer's servant. At the close of the war he returned to Cambridge, and about the year 1789 married Hannah Hutton, who was visiting friends in that town. Soon after they came to Putnam, and settled on lands given them by William Hutton, on lot 19 of the tract. The place is now occupied by a grandson, James L. Cummings. Robert Cummings built the first saw-mill in town, in 1802. It was located on Mill brook, about one mile from Lake Champlain. This mill was long known as the "Angel Mill," though what gave it this name is a mystery we are unable to solve. It stood on the north side of the stream, and was carried off by a freshet. In 1837, William and Robert Hutton erected a grist-mill on the same site. This mill was burned in the spring of 1876. The first grist-mill in town was built on the south side of the stream, in the year 1814, by Abel Comstock.

Robert Cummings had a family of three sons and three daughters, none of whom are now living. Several of his grandchildren reside in the town.

George Easton came from Cambridge to Putnam in 1785. A short time after, he married Margaret, the youngest daughter of William Hutton, and settled on the place now occupied by P. W. Hutton. Mrs. Elizabeth Meiklejohn is the youngest and only surviving child. She is upwards of eighty-three years old. Several grandchildren, among them George Easton, still live in the town.

Alexander Corbet was a native of Paisley, Scotland, and came to America in 1795, landing in New York on the third of October. He had, previous to his emigrating to this country, married Agnes Hutton, and soon after landing in New York came on to Putnam and settled in the valley where the village of Putnam now stands. Alexander Corbet, Jr., was born on the voyage from Greenock, in 1795. Arriving at the age of twenty-one years, he attended an election, and offering his vote was challenged on the ground that he was not naturalized. He claimed that being born on the high seas this was unnecessary, and his vote was received.

Alexander McLaughlin was a native of the Scottish highlands, and came to this country while a young man.



He married Anne, a daughter of Alexander Corbet, in September, 1805. He bought lots 43 and 44, containing one hundred and ninety-eight and one-quarter acres, of William Cockburn, in 1804, giving him four hundred and ninety-five dollars and sixty-two cents, or a little less than two dollars and fifty cents per acre.

He became quite prominent in town affairs, was four times supervisor, and held numerous other offices. One of his sons, James McLaughlin, now lives on the homestead. While building the stone house, this gentleman, then a boy of thirteen or fourteen, was working alone at the foot of the mountain, getting out stone for the building, when he saw two wolves come to the brow of the cliff above him. He heard one of them coming down the hill to the north, and thinking it was a question of life or death, he plunged through the snow in the direction of his home at the top of his speed. As he neared the house, the footsteps of his pursuers came closer and closer until, as he reached the door and sprang through its protecting portals, he cast an anxious look backward, and saw a large—*der* dash through the yard in full flight.

James Burnet was a gardener at Paisley, Scotland, and, emigrating to America, bought a piece of land in what is now the central part of New York city, and worked at his trade for several years. He finally disposed of his property there, and upon the recommendation of his uncle, William Hutton, decided to settle in Putnam. He purchased the land formerly occupied by Joseph Haskins, in 1804. He was a man of great energy and good business ability, and possessed of a commendable public spirit, which led to his becoming prominent in all public enterprises. In 1808 he contracted to open up the "State road" through the town, which he did with dispatch and credit. He was the first justice of the peace appointed in the town, and held that office for some twenty years. He was mainly instrumental in getting the first post-office established here about 1808 or 1810, and was the first postmaster. He was succeeded in this office by his son George. James Burnet married in Scotland, and he had a family of two sons and four daughters. The youngest of these, Mrs. Helen Bullard, is still living. She resides in Wyoming Co., N. Y. Some of his grandchildren still live in Putnam, one of them, George G. Burnet, occupying the homestead.

John Gourlie\* came from Scotland about 1788 and worked in New York city at gardening and distilling until about 1800, when he came to Putnam and settled on lot 18 of the Hutton tract. His house stood a little north of the present residence of his nephew, John Gourlie, and nearer the lake shore. He was the first supervisor of the town, and held the office five successive years. He was married, but had no children.

Robert Paterson lived in Rhode Island and Connecticut, and was three years a sailor on a voyage to China. Returning, he came to New York for a short time and then to Putnam, married a Widow Graham, and settled on the place now occupied by his only son, Robert Paterson. He taught the first school kept in town in the winter of 1803-4.

It was held in the log house built by Joseph Haskins on the Burnet place.

Pelotiah Bugbee was an early settler on the place now occupied by David Cummings. He was the second justice of the peace appointed in the town, and held several other town offices.

The other early settlers previous to 1803 we give below, together with the names of the present occupants of the places where they lived:

William Jones, now D. Ray Williamson.

George Willey, now George W. Thompson (Willey was the first town clerk, serving twenty-five years in that capacity).

James McArthur, now Mrs. William McArthur.

— Goodspeed, on Goodspeed's point.

Luther Gant, now Simon Cramond.

— Fuller, now William B. McLaughlin.

All of the above were in "Hutton's Bush." The following were in the west or hill settlement:

George Rickert, now Isaac Graham.

Aaron Backus, now Henry D. Easton.

Christopher Burgess, now Henry D. Easton.

Levi Harrington, now John Lilley.

Asabel Harrington, now Thomas Lilley.

Abiathar Odell, now Thomas Lilley.

Samuel Rogers, now James Smith.

Philo Rogers, now James Smith.

Samuel McCarl, now James Smith.

Dyer Perry, now William M. Cummings.

Jonas Odell, now Charles Lyon (at Blair's bay).

The south settlement was composed of the following-named persons:

Josiah Clark, now Edwin Peabody.

Leman Bunce, now William Anderson.

Frederick Dedrick, now Ezra Roberts.

John Hale, now John A. Easton.

Luke Welch, now John A. Easton.

Ephraim Case, now R. and J. Simpson.

Peleg Durfee, now Michael Glanmery.

John Butterfield, now J. G. Williamson.

John Hale, Jr., now Nicholas Flannery (at Gull bay).

Ords B. Johnson, now Daniel Williamson.

Black Point, on Lake George, in the extreme north part of the town, is supposed to have received its name from the legend that it was first settled by black people at a very early day. Tradition says it was owned by one Prince Taylor, more commonly known as "Black Prince."

Six-Mile Point, on Lake Champlain, is generally known as "Negro Point." It received this name from the fact that a negro employed on one of the lake craft died of smallpox, and was buried on this point.

Putnam Academy was built in 1854, at a cost of one thousand dollars. This amount was divided into fifty-dollar shares, and they were owned by Daniel Williamson, Solomon French, George E. Meiklejohn, George Easton, William G. Corbet, Samuel W. Haynes, William B. McLaughlin, William Graham, James L. Cummings, Alexander Wiley, Thomas Lilley, James McLaughlin, William Shields, Robert Hutton, Robert Easton, John Backus, Rev. Isaac Law, James Blair, William Hutton, and Robert Paterson.

\* Also spelled Gourly.

The land on which it stands was donated by George Easton.

The teachers, in the order of their service, were Joseph McKirahan, Joseph Shortledge, Joseph Thyme, Andrew Cole, John Fisher, J. Q. A. Dickinson, John Dobbin, William J. Smith, Miss Bondry, Mary A. McLaughlin, Jane Easton, Margaret Easton, Judith Perry, and Mrs. Jane A. Corbet, the present principal.

#### THE FREE-WILL BAPTIST CHURCH OF PUTNAM.

This church was an outgrowth of the Baptist church of Benson, Vt., which was organized previous to 1817 by Rev. Abel Wood. In 1820, while under the pastoral care of Elder John S. Carter, a wonderful revival of religion was experienced, which extended across the lake, and many converts were made in the town of Putnam. Soon after this Elder Carter became exercised in mind upon some of the doctrines of the church and was disciplined. Meantime, at two meetings held in Benson, Vt., April 6, and in Putnam, April 7, 1823, a church was organized by Elder Sylvester Robinson, assisted by Elder John S. Carter and Deacon Gideon Carter. Twenty-eight members composed this church, among them being Gideon Carter, Joanna Carter, John S. Carter, John C. Woodstock, Daniel Carter, Jared Carter, Samuel Fish, Stephen A. Fish, Levi Fish, John Backus, Hiram Congdon, Hannibal Congdon, Isaac Congdon, Abraham Shear, William Woodstock, Simeon Bugbee, Oatman Fish, Levi Fish (2d), Joseph Congdon, Anthony D. Welch, John Shear, Willard Woodstock, Ruah Morton, Jerusha Carter, Clarissa Carter, Highly Carter, Almira Fish, and Nancy Dedrick.

Upon the organization of this society, Elder John S. Carter was called to the charge of the church, and upon conviction of holding false doctrines by the Baptist denomination, he was sustained by this church. He and they embraced the doctrines and connected themselves with the Free-Will Baptist denomination. Elder Carter continued to act as pastor until 1825, when he was succeeded by Abraham Shear. In the spring of 1832 the church sent a committee to Vermont, with teams, to move Elder Carter and family to Putnam, and while they were on the way he embraced the Mormon faith, and, as the records say, "leaving the church, after all its expenditure and trouble, without a pastor."

The pastors of the church since Elder Shear have been Revs. Leland Huntley, Charles Bowles, William P. Chase, Samuel Hart, S. D. Keniston, A. Kilborne, B. S. Baxter, Henry Belden. — Harvey, Loren E. Bixby, Joshua Tucker, Joseph Bruce, Peleg Fuller, Frederick H. Partridge, W. A. Neely, and the present pastor, Rev. R. H. Tozer. Of these, William P. Chase, A. Kilborne, and F. H. Partridge were twice pastors of this church, and Henry Belden four times. Besides these regular preachers, occasional ministerial labor has been performed by Gideon Carter, James Rickert, Daniel Jackson, and others.

In 1823 the church connected itself with the Huntington quarterly meeting, in 1825 with the Rutland quarterly meeting, and at a subsequent date to the Lake George quarterly meeting, of which ecclesiastical body it is still a member.

This church has had more of the vicissitudes and trials of existence than usually falls to the lot of churches. Periods of unusual prosperity have been eventually succeeded by corresponding periods of depression. This in turn would again give way to another period of growth. During a season of revival interest, in 1831, Rev. Charles Bowles, a colored minister, baptized fourteen converts at one time in Lake George. In 1840 a successful protracted meeting was held by Elders S. D. Keniston, L. E. Bixby, and J. E. Davis, which resulted in thirty-five additions to the church. Other revivals were had in 1823 and 1852.

In 1843, Elder B. S. Baxter began to preach Adventist or "Millerite" doctrines. This created considerable excitement for a time, but was eventually combated and overcome by the efforts of Deacon John Backus and others.

The society was incorporated in 1860. The church edifice was erected in 1841, on the present lot, at a cost of six hundred and fifty dollars. It is a neat building, twenty-six by thirty-six feet in size, and furnishes sittings for one hundred and eighty people. It was dedicated Oct. 3, 1841. In 1875-76 the church was repaired, newly furnished with pews, and fitted with inside blinds given by Messrs. Albert Crampton and Emerson Belden, of Troy. It is also provided with an organ, and presents a very creditable appearance, comparing favorably with the most of country churches.

In 1858 a parsonage was built on lands leased of Deacon John Backus, the cost of which is not recorded. The committee having charge of the erection were Hiram Burgess, John Backus, and Arnold Hulett.

Rev. A. Kilborne, while pastor of the church in May, 1844, succeeded after many efforts in having a temperance pledge made one of the articles of the covenant.

The present membership of the church is seventy-two.

The present officers of the church are as follows, viz.: trustees, James Backus, Arnold Hulett, A. O. Clemens; deacons, John Backus, Hiram Congdon, Nathaniel King; clerk, Edwin Peabody.

The present valuation of the entire church property is about two thousand five hundred dollars.

The first Sabbath-school was formed in 1843, with three teachers and twenty scholars. The school now has an average attendance of from forty-five to fifty scholars, and is prospering under the superintendence of Rev. R. H. Tozer.

#### THE UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF PUTNAM, N. Y.

It is supposed, though not absolutely known, that the earliest public preaching in the town of Putnam was held about the years 1798-99. No church organization was effected until the year 1803, when, under the direction and authority of the associate presbytery of Cambridge, a meeting was held at the "big house" owned by William Hutton, and standing on the west shore of Lake Champlain, about a mile east of the present church site. This meeting was conducted by a committee of presbytery, Revs. Archibald White and Robert Lange. A church was organized composed of the following members, seventeen in all, viz.: William Hutton, Sr., Mr. and Mrs. William Hutton, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. John Gourlie, Mr. and Mrs. George Easton, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Corbet, Mr. and Mrs. Robert

Cummings, Mr. and Mrs. George Willey, Mr. and Mrs. John Robertson, Mr. and Mrs. William Shiell, and Alexander McLaughlin. All, or nearly all, of these persons were natives of Scotland, who came from the mother country and to this locality mainly through the influence of William Hutton, Sr., who was the original purchaser of the eastern part of the town.

At this first meeting, John Gourlie, William Shiell, and Alexander McLaughlin were chosen elders of the congregation. For several years the preaching was irregular. In the fall of 1819 they had regular preaching and a settled pastor. These were years of struggle and trial, but Scotch perseverance, under God's blessing, preserved the church and brought it to success and assured prosperity.

For the seventy-four years of its existence the church has been ministered to by five different pastors, of whom a brief notice will be appropriate.

The first, Rev. James Miller, was a native of Scotland, and obtained his theological education in that country. He came to America in 1818, and united himself by letter with the associate presbytery of Cambridge. The meeting at which he was called to the pastorate was presided over by John Gourlie. John Gourlie and Alexander McLaughlin were the committee to present the call to pro-sbytery. At the same meeting the annual salary was fixed at four hundred dollars, a free house and garden, keeping for a cow, and firewood. Nov. 4, 1819, Mr. Miller was installed as pastor. He remained in this capacity till some time in 1825.

The second pastor was Rev. Alexander Gordon, who was born in Montrose, Scotland, in 1789. His education was obtained in the Latin school at Montrose and the University of Edinburgh. He joined the presbytery of Edinburgh in 1813, and was licensed to preach the gospel, June 25, 1817, by the synod at Howgate. Sailing from Leith, July 20, 1817, he landed in New York, September 27. He preached during the next eleven years at Kingston York Co., Pa., in North and South Carolina; at Baltimore, Md. and at various places within the bounds of the presbytery of Cambridge. July 2, 1828, he was installed as pastor of this church, and ministered to its people until Aug. 3, 1842, when the relation was dissolved, and he removed to Johnston, Fulton county, where he died Aug. 20, 1845.

The third pastor was Rev. Isaac Law, a native of Salem, N. Y., who was educated at Union College and the theological seminary at Canonsburg, Pa. He was installed pastor Oct. 7, 1847, and labored until his death, which occurred Jan. 28, 1861. The congregation held a meeting soon after, at which resolutions of respect and sympathy were adopted.

On the 6th of July, 1862, the fourth pastor of this church was installed, Rev. Thomas Lawrence, who remained four years, and then went to Europe to continue his studies in the Bonn University.

The fifth and present pastor, Rev. Samuel Bigger, was installed on the 5th of July, 1867. He is a graduate of Westminster College and the theological seminaries of Xenia, Ohio, and Monmouth, Ill. Licensed to preach the gospel in 1866, he was ordained in October, 1868, by the presbytery of Argyle. At the ordination Rev. J. H. An-

drews presided, Rev. J. R. Fisher preached the sermon, Rev. J. C. Forsyth delivered the address to the pastor, and Rev. Henry Gordon the address to the people.

From the first membership of eighteen, the church has steadily increased in numbers until now 1878, the membership is one hundred and forty-two. The present officers are John Hennessy, George W. Thompson, William Graham, John T. Graham, William Gourlie, and John Best, trustees; Robert Simpson, James McLaughlin, William G. Corbet, John Gourlie, Thomas Lodge, John Lilley, John Simpson, John Graham, William B. McLaughlin, elders; William Graham, John Hennessy, Thomas Lilley, deacons. The other members who have been ruling elders are Adam Darling, John W. Graham, Robert Shiell, Joseph Thompson, James Burnett, James Cummings, and William Anderson. At those times when the church was without a pastor the pulpit was supplied by the presbytery. Among those who preached during the infancy of the church were Revs. Archibald White, Robert Louge, Peter Bullions, Alexander Bullions, and Rev. Mr. Shaw, all noble men, eminent in ability and worth.

The first church edifice was commenced in 1806, but was not completed until 1817. It was a frame building, twenty-four by thirty-two, fourteen-foot posts, and cost the sum of three hundred and forty nine dollars. Two hundred and twenty-three dollars of this amount was raised by subscription among the members of the congregation, and the rest one hundred and twenty-six dollars, was donated by friends in New York. This building stood on the site of the present burial-ground, a few rods southeast of the present church. In 1838 a second church building was erected on the same site. It was built of brick, and was a low building. The cost of its construction is not known.

In 1857 the present church was built, at a cost of about five thousand dollars. It is a fine-looking and substantial building, with a handsome spire, and the inner walls tastily frescoed. It stands to-day just as it was built, with the exception that the high, unsightly, and uncomfortable pulpit has been replaced by a modern platform and desk that add much to the appearance of the church.

A Sabbath-school has been connected with the church for many years, and has at present an average attendance of about fifty. William B. McLaughlin is superintendent, and William Cummings, secretary.

The following list gives the names of the soldiers from this town in the War of 1861-65:

- Alexander Anderson, 1st Regt.; enl. July 28, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. D; pro-capt., Feb. 11, 1863; dishcd. June 8, 1865.  
 William Anderson, Jr., enl. March 20, 1863, 123d Regt., Co. D; died of disease at Chattanooga, Tenn., Nov. 15, 1864.  
 James D. Barks, enl. Aug. 2, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. D; dishcd. with the regiment, June 8, 1865.  
 Levi A. Belden, enl. Aug. 2, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. D; dishcd. with the regiment, June 8, 1865.  
 George W. Blinn, enl. Aug. 8, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. D; dishcd. for disability, Feb. 25, 1864; died of fever, Feb. 25, 1864, at Washington, D. C.  
 Andrew E. Benson, enl. Aug. 11, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. D; dishcd. with the regiment, June 8, 1865.  
 James F. Burnett, enl. 1861, 11th Regt., Co. C; died of disease, at Windmill Point, Va. Jan. 23, 1863.  
 Andrew J. Blanchard, enl. Sept. 1, 1861, 57th Regt., Co. A; dismissed; since died.  
 Benjamin F. Blanchard, enl. Nov. 2, 1861, 1st Md. Cav., Co. H; pro-corp., dishcd. Dec. 3, 1864.  
 Wm. C. Blanchard, enl. Sept. 1, 1861, 57th Regt., Co. A; pro-sergeant; dishcd. at close of the war.

- James L. Cummings, sergt., enl. Aug. 8, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. D; died, May 27, 1864, of wounds received at Dallas, Ga.; May 23, 1864.
- John S. Cummings, enl. Aug. 8, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. D; disch. with the regiment, June 8, 1865.
- Robert T. Cummings, corp., enl. July 20, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. D; absent from regiment since July 17, 1864.
- Joseph H. Congdon, enl. Aug. 2, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. D; disch. with the regiment, June 8, 1865.
- Win. C. Corbet, enl. Sept. 12, 1861, 87th Regt., Co. A; trans. to 40th Regt.; served through the war from Yorktown to Petersburg; once wounded and once a prisoner; disch. 1865.
- William Craig, enl. 1861, 4th Regt., Co. A; died of wounds at general hospital, Washington, D. C.
- Ruthven W. Craig, enl. Sept. 20, 1861, 3d Cav., Co. L; disch. in Massachusetts.
- Peter Cramond, enl. Sept. 8, 1861, 2d Battery Art.; disch. at close of the war.
- George R. Corbet, enl. Sept. 1, 1861, 75th Regt., Co. B; disch. at close of the war.
- Benjamin Clark, enl. 1861, 93d Regt.; disch. at close of the war.
- Thomas Clark, enl. 1861, 9d Regt.; died of smallpox at Albany, N. Y.
- Alben Congdon, enl. 87th Regt., Co. A; disch. at close of the war.
- Henry A. Dedrick, enl. Aug. 8, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. D; died of disease, at Madison, Ind., July 25, 1864.
- Darwin Easton, enl. Aug. 8, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. D; died of disease, at Stafford Court-House, Va., March, 1865.
- Theodore Easton, enl. Dec. 25, 1863, 5th Cav., Co. L; missing soon after mustering in; supposed to have been taken prisoner; never heard from since.
- Patrick Flannery, enl. Sept. 20, 1861, 87th Regt., Co. A; discharged; mustered in a regiment for provost duty at Alexandria, Va.; discharged.
- John C. Goullie, corp.; enl. Aug. 12, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. D; pro-sergt.; disch. with the regiment, June 8, 1865.
- James H. Haynes, enl. Aug. 8, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. D; died of disease, at Harper's Ferry, Va., Nov. 15, 1862.
- William Hutton, Jr., sergt.; enl. Aug. 14, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. C; detailed on color-guard after Chancellorsville; died, July 22, 1864, of wounds received while carrying the colors at Peach-Tree Creek, Ga., July 20, 1864.
- Elwin F. Harvey, enl. Dec. 25, 1863, 123d Regt., Co. D; trans. to 60th Regt., June 8, 1865; disch. Aug. 1, 1865.
- James D. Leigh, enl. Aug. 14, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. D; disch. Feb. 25, 1865; re-enl. 5th Cav.; discharged.
- Edward Lyons, enl. Aug. 10, 1864, 2d Vet. Cav., Co. E; disch. at close of the war.
- John A. McLaughlin, ord.-sergt.; enl. 1861, 4th Regt., Co. A; discharged; re-enl. July 30, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. D; disch. with regiment, 1865.
- Robert Maxwell, corp.; enl. Aug. 8, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. D; disch. for disability, Jan. 13, 1865.
- James M. McLaughlin, 2d, enl. Aug. 9, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. D; disch. with regiment, June 8, 1865.
- Kilbourn A. Miller, enl. Aug. 14, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. D; disch. with regiment, June 8, 1865.
- Wm. D. McLaughlin, enl. March 1, 1864, 123d Regt., Co. D; trans. to 60th Regt., June 8, 1865; disch. Aug. 1, 1865.
- Alexander McLaughlin, enl. April 16, 1861, 3d Cav., Co. D; disch. 1861; re-enl. July 20, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. D; died of disease, Dec. 1, 1863, while home on furlough.
- William Moore, enl. Aug. 14, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. D; disch. with regiment, June 8, 1865.
- William W. Miller, musician; enl. Sept. 24, 1861, 87th Regt., Co. A; wounded at Fredericksburg; leg amputated above the knee; government supplied artificial limb; discharged.
- William McLaughlin, enl. Aug. 9, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. D; pro. to corp.; disch. with regiment, June 8, 1865.
- Robert McLaughlin, enl. March 25, 1864, 123d Regt., Co. D; trans. to 60th Regt., June 8, 1865; disch. Aug. 1, 1865.
- Alexander McLaughlin (2d), enl. June 10, 1863, 54th Regt., Co. K; disch. at close of the war. The only man in town who was drafted and went into the service.
- Philander Odell, enl. Sept. 8, 1864, 2d Battery Art.; disch. at close of the war.
- Eber W. Odell, enl. Sept. 15, 1864, 2d Battery Art.; disch. at close of the war.
- Joseph Petty, enl. Aug. 1, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. D; disch. with regiment, June 8, 1865.
- Ezra M. Rickett, enl. Sept. 15, 1861, 87th Regt., Co. A; wounded and taken prisoner at Chancellorsville, May 3, 1863; trans. to 40th Regt.; wounded at Wilderness; disch. with regiment, Dec. 3, 1864.
- Myron Rickett, enl. Sept. 20, 1861, 87th Regt., Co. A; trans. to 40th Regt.; disch. with regiment, Dec. 3, 1864.
- James L. Rickett, enl. Sept. 20, 1861, 87th Regt., Co. A; trans. to 40th Regt.; wounded in side at Petersburg, Va.; disch. with regiment, Dec. 3, 1864.
- Harvey H. Rickett, enl. Sept. 20, 1861, 87th Regt., Co. A; trans. to 40th Regt.
- Philo K. Rickett, enl. Aug. 20, 1863, 2d Vet. Cav.; disch. for disability, at Camp Stoneman, Va., Jan. 1864.
- John D. Rickett, enl. Dec. 25, 1863, 5th Cav., Co. L; disch. at close of the war.
- Henry Stevens, enl. 1861, 4th Regt., Co. A; detailed for hospital service at Philadelphia; discharged.
- Alexander C. Thompson, sergt.; enl. Aug. 8, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. D; died of typhoid fever, at Washington, D. C., Feb. 12, 1865.
- James M. Vaughn, enl. Aug. 8, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. D; disch. with regiment, June 8, 1865.
- George T. Wright, corp.; enl. Aug. 8, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. D.
- Daniel B. Williamson, corp.; enl. Aug. 8, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. D; wounded in chin at Peach-Tree Creek, Ga.; disch. with regiment, June 8, 1865.

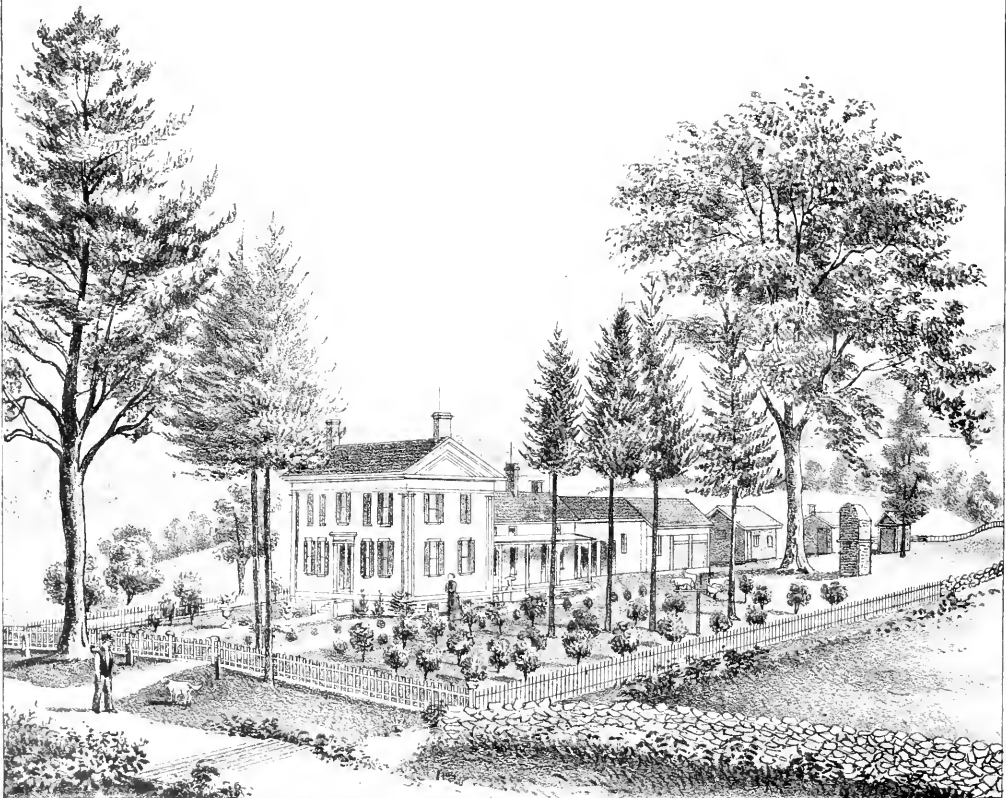




MRS ISAAC ASHTON



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RESIDENCE OF THE LATE ISAAC ASHTON, WHITE CREEK, WASHINGTON CO. N.Y.

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# WHITE CREEK.

## SITUATION AND NATURAL FEATURES.

Titus town is at the southeastern corner of the county. It is bounded on the north by Jackson, east by Vermont, south by Rensselaer county, and west by Cambridge. It comprises twenty-eight thousand three hundred acres, or about forty-four square miles. The surface of the south portion is gently rolling, and the central and north portions are occupied by the Taghbanic mountains. The summits of these mountains are rocky and broken, and covered with forests, and their sides are bounded by steep declivities and perpendicular ledges. The surface is drained in a general southwesterly direction. The Owl Kill flowing into the town from the north, near Cambridge village, takes a southerly direction, uniting with the Hoosick, below Centre White Creek, on the southern border of the county. The principal tributary of the Owl Kill is North White creek. This is formed of several rivulets rising in the northeast part of the town. South of the White creek the Owl Kill receives five small creeks from the east and three from the west. In the southeast portion of the town is found the Little White creek, formed of several small streams rising north, near the centre of the eastern side. This flows directly to the Hoosick, uniting with it in Rensselaer county.

In the Taghbanic range limestone is found, but has never been used to any extent. A small vein of lead was discovered on the Noxon farm, three-fourths of a mile east of Post's Corners. It was discovered by Samuel Chase digging a post-hole. He prosecuted the search at considerable expense, and abandoned it. The farm was bought by Charles Tripp, who sunk a shaft, but likewise gave up the undertaking. Bruitt & Kane also experimented with the mine, but found it unprofitable. The assay shows twenty-two per cent. of silver, but the vein is not easy to work.

## PATENTS.

About one-third of the town is upon the Cambridge patent, mention of which is made in the general history. A portion of the Schermerhorn patent extends into this town from Jackson. In the southeast part of the town is included the Lake and Van Cuyler's patent. Between this and the Schermerhorn patent, occupying a large portion of the northeast, east, and centre of the town, is the Wilson patent. This is stated by Hon. G. W. Jermain, in the Cambridge centennial address, to be the same as the Embury patent. Other patents given in Hough's Gazetteer as included in the present town of White Creek, are those of Bain, Grant, and Campbell. Land was plenty in those days, and surveyors were careless. The boundary-lines of patents consequently conflict somewhat with each other on colonial maps drawn at various times before the Revolution.

## EARLY SETTLEMENT

The settlement of this town may be stated as having been made from 1761 to 1765. It is true that there is proof of still earlier occupation just south, in the valley of the Hoosick, and there may have been some bold adventurer who located within White Creek, in the Owl Kill valley, or in some secluded nook amid the ranges of the Taghbanic hills to the east, but nothing of this kind seems to be authenticated. The Wallousac patent was bought in 1739, but settlements are not known to have occurred until after the Cambridge patent was obtained, in 1761. Then an offer of one hundred acres to each of the first thirty families who should actually settle on the patent began to induce those seeking new homes to search out the Cambridge valley.

The following notices of individual families will indicate the progress of settlement, and the general remarks in the history of Cambridge will apply very largely to the early history of this town.

The town-meetings of Old Cambridge were held very frequently within the present town of White Creek, and very much of the early public business of Cambridge was carried on within this town.

Thomas and James Ashton, brothers, were from the north of Ireland. They came to America in 1772, and settled at what is now Ashgrove. Thomas' homestead was the present farm of Charles Hoover. He left no children.

James Ashton settled on the present farm of David Arnold, and spent his life there. He was a prominent public man, holding various positions of trust, both civil and military. He received from the State a commission as major in the militia in 1786. His children were John Ashton, born in Ireland, July 8, 1763; Rebecca, who married George Barber; Margaret, who married Wm. Van Kirk.

The pioneer, Thomas, was a Methodist, and shared in the founding of the church. James was a Presbyterian, and his descendants were and are generally in that connection.

The children of John Ashton were James, Joseph, Thomas, William, John, Isaac, Benjamin, Sarah (Mrs. John Foster), Rebecca, and Betsey.

Mrs. Darby, a daughter of Isaac, is still living on her father's homestead.

John Allen, a Friend, moved from New Bedford just before the Revolution, and settled on the site of White Creek village, owning a large tract there. A readjustment of the patent lines after his purchase changed his line to the north about twenty rods. Of his children, Mary and David died young; Ruth became Mrs. Dr. Elisha Allen; Rhoda, Mrs. Calvin Murray; both these settling in Welles-

ton, Vt.; Elizabeth, Mrs. Nathan Draper, of Shaftsbury; Lydia, Mrs. Elihu Cross, of Shaftsbury; Mary, Mrs. Beardsley Hendricks, of Shaftsbury; Anna, Mrs. Eben Douel, of Easton; Sarah, Mrs. Dr. Wm. Richards, of White Creek; Christopher settled in White Creek; Gilbert in White Creek; John, the latter, in White Creek.

Lyman Cross, a son of Elihu Cross, wrote the first total abstinence pledge in this section of country.

James, a son of Christopher, is now living on the pioneer homestead, and Quincy, a son of Gilbert, on his father's homestead.

John Allen moved, by means of a sloop, from New Bedford up the Hudson, and then walked from Lansingburg to White Creek.

Dr. William Richards, son of Colonel Richards, a soldier of the Revolution, residing in Waterbury, Conn., was educated for the medical profession at Danversburg, Schenectady Co., N. Y. After finishing his studies he returned to Waterbury, and from that place came to White Creek village, about the year 1795, and began the practice of medicine, which he followed successfully for more than forty years. He married Sarah Allen, and their children are Miss Ann P., now living on the homestead, who has been engaged in teaching a large portion of her life; Dr. Joseph W., now living on the homestead, attended the academy, and graduated at Union College, studied medicine, which he has practiced in White Creek, Troy, and New York city for about fifty years; now retires from business to spend his remaining years in the home of his childhood. George, his brother, following farming, is still living in White Creek village; Benjamin lived and died in Canandaigua; Jane became Mrs. Bristol, and lived and died in White Creek; Ruth married Hon. T. C. Ripley, and lives in Saginaw, Mich.; Sarah married C. J. Sinton, and lived and died in Richmond, Va. Dr. William Richards held the office of supervisor for the old town of Cambridge in 1812-13, and the town of White Creek in 1816-23. He was also member of Assembly in 1820. Dr. Joseph W. Richards was member of Assembly in 1837.

Zebulon Allen, a brother of the pioneer John, became very noted for a vigorous old age. At one hundred he worked in his garden, raising tobacco and vegetables. At the celebration of peace, in 1815, he carried the flag in the procession, at the age of one hundred and three. He died at the age of one hundred and four, and Elder Waite, next below him in age, preached the funeral sermon. He lived with a daughter, Mrs. Dwinmells.

David Sprague came from Rhode Island about 1771, and settled on a farm where Daniel Gardner now lives, the latter a nephew, now eighty-four years old. Sprague in a few years removed to Argyle. He was an early magistrate.

Seth Chase was a member of the Society of Friends from Rhode Island; came to White Creek before the Revolution, and kept tavern at the forks of the road southwest of White Creek village.

Joseph Stewart came to White Creek very early and settled near Martindale Corners,—the Stewart Cemetery being named from that family. Of the children, David, Joseph, Ems, Reuben, Sylvanus; daughters,—Mrs. Dr. Barnum, Mrs. John Allen, Jr., Mrs. Asa Kellogg (Ann, the

second wife of Mr. Kellogg, Mrs. Francis Lauderdale, Joseph was at one time county superintendent of the poor.

Asa Rice was captured by the Indians when only three years old, and remained with them until ten years of age. He was then redeemed, but was loth to leave the Indian life. He lived a long time, and finally died at White Creek village. *His descendants* still reside in town.

Paul Cornell came to White Creek village, March 7, 1783, and settled just above the new creamery. Of his children, Elizabeth, Mrs. Michael F. Palmer, St. Alban's, Vt.; Maria, Mrs. David Niles; Walter R., of Chicago; M.D., physician, of White Creek, and innkeeper. The pioneer finished off in his house a convenient lodge-room for the Masons, of whom he was the Master for four years. His name appears in early public matters, and he was of extensive business, engaged in iron-works at Bennington, and was connected to the late Hon. Ezra Cornell, of Ithaca.

John Harroun came from Colerain, Mass., about 1790, and settled on the farm now occupied by Wallace. Of the children, Oliver Harroun lived and died on the homestead; Martha married Samuel Fowler, of White Creek. A grandson of John Harroun lives near Rochester, N. Y.

Thomas M. Cool was probably a non-commissioned officer in the army of 1756, and received two hundred acres of land. His homestead was back of Brayton Perry's, on a farm now owned by Austin.

John Wood and Isaac were brothers, Friends, from New Bedford, Mass. Isaac settled on the farm now owned by Stephen Barker. Mrs. Barker is a granddaughter.

John Wood settled a mile south of the village of White Creek. His son, Jethro Wood, of Moravia, Cayuga Co., N. Y., was the patentee of the iron mould-board plow.

Amos Hoag came from Dutchess county in 1781, and settled a little south of Pumpkin Hook, on the farm now owned by Stephen Hoag, a son, still living, ninety-three years of age. Other children; Eleazer moved to Ohio, Anna married Aaron Perry, Morris and Amos, Jr., moved to western New York, Behmen moved to Adrian, Mich., Elizabeth married Herman Swift, of Granville, and John died young. The removal from Dutchess county was made in the winter by sleighs. House and barn, built eighty-five years ago, still standing.

Jonathan Hart moved from New Bedford at an early day, as a tanner, carrier, and shoemaker, establishing one of the first tanneries in town. The children all moved west. A grandson, Thomas Hart, lives in Battle Creek, Mich.

Aaron Van Cuyler, one of the original patentees of the Hoosick grant, settled on lot 10, the farm now owned by Dennis Brazel, about two miles southwest of White Creek village. Died at the age of one hundred and eight.

Rev. Wm. Waite, the pioneer Baptist preacher spoken of elsewhere, was from Rhode Island; came to this town about 1772, and settled very near the southeast corner, as he is stated by Benedict, the Baptist historian, to have been living within half a mile of the Bennington battle-ground.

In 1786 he had settled at what has been called Waite's Corners ever since. He owned a large tract of land,—gave the site for the church and burial-place. He died at the age of ninety-six, March 20, 1826. His wife also lived to the age of ninety-one, dying in 1822.



Joshua Gardner came from Argyle, Marsh 17, 1791, and purchased the farm of David Sprague. He built, in 1813, a brick house now on the farm. Of his children, Ishmael died on the homestead; Ann,—Mrs. Eliphahet Wells; Delia,—Mrs. Snyder, of Pittstown; Daniel, now living on the homestead,—eighty-four; Joshua E., in White Creek; Susan,—Mrs. George Russell; Lydia L.,—Mrs. Sylvester Williman, of Onondaga county; Eunice,—Mrs. R. E. Gorton, of New Jersey.

John Corey settled on the farm now owned by J. H. Hutehkins, near Friends' meeting-house.

Edward Aiken, an earlier proprietor of the same farm, afterwards bought the Sir William Johnston's place in Johnstown, N. Y., and his descendants are still in possession of it.

Isaac Laey, who lived at one time on this same farm, moved to South Chili, Monroe county, and became a State senator in 1835-38.

Simon Covell, the first supervisor of Cambridge, lived in the present town of White Creek, and was regarded as a friend of the English government during the Revolution.

David Preston lived a mile west of what is now Briggs' Corners, on the present land of Mr. Jermain.

Joseph Mosher came from New Bedford at an early date and settled south of White Creek village. Of his children, Ailen, Abiel, Jonathan, George, Job, Paulina, Mary, Amy, and Margaret. Mary became Mrs. Thomas Hart.

Among other Friends from New Bedford not yet mentioned as early settlers may be added the families of Johnson, Perrine, Van Kirk, and Lake. The latter has descendants in the town.

Elisha Southwick was an early settler and a merchant. The family moved to Moravia, Cayuga county. Friends.

Among the early physicians in White Creek village may be mentioned Dr. Sanford Smith, Dr. Barnabas Smith, and Dr. William Richards.

Among the early lawyers were Judge Dyer Walworth and Siderio G. Carpenter.

There was an early store in what is known as Shaker Hollow, which is situated nearly in the centre of the town among the hills.

It is said to derive its name from the fact that William Ellis went from there at an early date, and joined the Shakers of New Lebanon. After a few years he returned to his old farm, married, lived, and died there, known as a Shaker; the place was called from him by the name it still bears.

Simson Fowler came from Rhode Island in 1781, or perhaps earlier. He settled on a farm a short distance north of what is now Centre White Creek, the place now owned by a granddaughter, Miss Fowler. The children of Simson were Abel, Isaac, George, Deborah. A son of Abel is Jonathan Fowler, now living at the age of eighty-seven; and William P. Fowler, postmaster, is a son of Jonathan. With the pioneer Simson Fowler, there also came his brother Christopher.

Josiah Dewey was from Canterbury, Conn., and settled at Waite's Corners in 1781. He was an early settler before the Vermont line was settled. He remained but a few years, selling out to Hercules Rice. Of his children,

Joseph remained in Connecticut; Huldah married U. S. and Deming, who was from Connecticut; Deborah married Timothy Wells, who was killed at the raising of a barn,—the widow afterwards marrying Daniel Herrick; Mary, Mrs. Hercules Rice; Josiah, Jr., moved to Massachusetts; Abigail, Mrs. Clark Rice, of Jackson; Joel settled in White Creek; Eunice, Mrs. Seth Veitch, of Pawlet; Allen settled in Massachusetts; Elizabeth, Mrs. Elijah Porter, of Massachusetts.

Noah Wilcox lived west of White Creek about a mile.

Robert Wilcox had a trip hammer at an early day.

Three brothers, John, Aaron and William Perry, came from Dutchess county about the opening of the Revolutionary war; first bought a tract of four hundred acres of the Lake and Van Cuyler's patent, held in common. Afterwards it was divided, William taking what is now the James farm; John removed to Lansingburg; Aaron remained on a part of the farm and died there.

Of Aaron's children, Mary married Moses Bristol, Addison Co., Vt.; Lydia, Mr. Anthony Hart, of Kalamazoo, Mich.; Isaac died young; Elizabeth settled in White Creek; Lucinda married and settled at Post's Corners; Deborah—Mrs. Levi Bristol, of White Creek; Phebe—Mrs. Peleg Fisher, of Waltham, Vt.; Ayvilla and Ruth were successive wives of James F. Telford, New York city; Patience died young; Angelina died young; Isaac B., living on the homestead.

Of William's children, Deborah, of White Creek; Philena—Mrs. Jonathan Fowler, of Waite's Corners; Orlando settled on the homestead; Juliette—Mrs. David Fisher, of White Creek; Cornelia, not married.

Wm. I. Perry, a son of Elisha, grandson of Aaron, is now living on the homestead.

Hercules Rice came from Worcester, Mass., about 1785, and settled on a farm, but worked at blacksmithing. In the militia he held the rank of colonel. He bought the farm owned by Josiah Dewey, near Waite's Corners, now the property of his daughter, Miss Harriet Rice. On a stream running through the farm he built a dam and erected a saw-mill about 1790.

Of his children, Josiah settled in Erie county, N. Y.; Henry lived and died on the homestead; Persis—Mrs. John Russell—settled in Jackson; Mary—Mrs. John King—at Eagle Bridge; Harriet, unmarried, is still living; Laura went to Illinois; Hercules, Jr., to Michigan; and Walter lived and died on the homestead.

John Younglove, whose name appears in early provincial records, settled on the present farm of Brayton Perry, east of Waite's Corners, before the Revolution. He was wounded in his house by a shot from a Tory named Partridge, whose property was confiscated, and he returned from Canada to make the murderous attack. Younglove sold to Dr. Sanford Smith, and removed to Jackson. He is buried in the old White meeting-house burying ground. He was for many years a judge of the court of sessions and common pleas for the counties of Albany and Washington.

Austin Wells, a son of Edmund Wells, the latter a pioneer of Cambridge, came with his father when fourteen years old; returned to Connecticut for a time, but was here in 1776.

In 1777 he went to assist an older brother in Cambridge to remove his family to a place of safety, information having been received that a detachment of Burgoyne's army might be expected through the Cambridge valley. Having taken the family to Williamstown, the brothers hastened back, and reached Bennington in time to join in the closing scenes of the battle. Not long after he went into the service as a substitute for an older brother. He remained two years in the army, was stationed at the different forts on the Hudson, north of Albany, after which he went into the army as a volunteer, and was at Fort Stanwix and Albany. After the war he settled in White Creek, upon the farm now occupied by Uriah Pratt. He passed a long life in the midst of his people, dying at the age of ninety-one, Dec. 8, 1849. He was very highly esteemed. At his funeral psalms were read from the Bible he carried with him into camp, said to have been the only one in the company to which he belonged.

#### ORGANIZATION AND CIVIL HISTORY.

This town formed a part of old Cambridge from the earliest settlement down to the year 1815. The venerable parchment-covered book yet existing in the town clerk's office of Cambridge goes back to 1773; many items of interest, applying to what is now the town of White Creek, are recorded in that book, and will be found, to some extent, in the history of Cambridge and in the lists of town officers.

This town sought for a separate organization at an early day, as shown by an "occasional" meeting held in White Creek, at the house of Simeon Covell, Feb. 1, 1775, when it was resolved to petition the Assembly to be set off from Cambridge, and Simeon Covell was appointed a committee to wait on the Assembly with the petition. He was also directed to present another petition, asking permission for the people to keep bloodhounds.

This movement was a failure, and the people of White Creek for forty years more continued to be a part of Cambridge, and, so far as it appears from the records, without any further effort at separation until near the close of that long period. The reorganization of the territory of old Cambridge into three towns was made by act of the Legislature in 1815, and the following notes from the town records show the minutes of the first town-meeting in White Creek, and other interesting items in the years following.

At an annual town-meeting, holden at the house of Jacques Johnson, innkeeper, in White Creek, on the first Tuesday in April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixteen, the following resolutions were passed:

*Resolved*, That Paul Cornell be moderator of this meeting.

*Resolved*, That Ira Parmely be town clerk *pro tem*.

*Resolved*, To raise one hundred and fifty dollars for the support of the poor for the current year.

*Resolved*, That the justices of the peace, together with the overseers of the poor, be authorized to rent a house for the poor if they shall deem it expedient; the rent, however, shall not exceed fifty dollars a year.

*Resolved*, To elect three constables and three assessors.

*Resolved*, To elect four inspectors of common schools.

*Resolved*, That all the officers by law required to be elected by ballot, the names shall be on one ballot."

The following persons were duly elected to the offices set opposite their respective names, to wit: Wm. Richards, supervisor; Ira Parmely, town clerk; Paul Cornell, Erastus Fenton, Robert Wilcox (2d), assessors; Paul Cornell, Jonathan Dorr, Jr., George McKie, commissioners of common schools; John P. Putnam, John McVicar, Henry Rice, Alvin Cornell, inspectors of common schools; Duty Sayles, Heredes Rice, John Barber, commissioners of highways; Arthur Ackley, Solomon Warner, overseers of the poor; Ira Parmely, William Trull, Wm. Dwinclis, constables; William Trull, Ira Parmely, collectors; Elias Manchester, William Van Kirke, James McKie, Paul Cornell, Duty Sayles, Samuel Bowen, Heredes Rice, Austin Wells, Abner Chase, fence-viewers and appraisers.

*Resolved*, That the fence-viewers be entitled to one dollar per day for their services."

Hezekiah Smith, Joseph Smith, Austin Wells, Alvan Cornell, Samuel Bowen, Thomas G. Ashton, Slocum Barker, Paul Dennis, James Bogart, Joseph Luckes, Aaron Vail, Elijah C. Pearl, Humphrey Russell, Solomon Warner, Zachariah Fisher, Jonathan Fowler, Nathan Hunt, William Gillmore, Abner Sharenam, James Post, Benjamin Joslin, Thomas Barber, Benjamin Smith, Elijah Slocum, James Chivers, David Mosher, John Doane, Asa Rice, John Cooper, John Barker, Thomas Austin, Wm. Nicholson, Howland Smith, Samuel Rich, Abraham Bridges, Asa Bowen, and Robert Wilcox (2d) were elected overseers of highways.

*Resolved*, That neither sheep, hogs, horses, nor geese shall be permitted to run at large in the commons or the highways. The barnyards of Benjamin Smith, Ezekiel Adams, John Cooper, Jeremiah Stillwell, and Aaron Barnes be declared pounds, and the several men named pound-keepers, except Ezekiel Adams, in whose stead Daniel Wells was made the officer."

The town-meeting adjourned to meet next year, at the house of Garner Wilkinson, innkeeper.

In 1817 the amount for the poor was raised to five hundred dollars. The justices of the peace were appointed a committee to meet with similar committees from Cambridge and Jackson, to confer upon the propriety of erecting a poor-house jointly for the three towns. In the event of the failure of this plan, the authorities were still directed to rent a house for White Creek.

1820.—*Resolved*, That if he left discretionary with the poor-masters to cause William Stephens and wife to be transported to Canada and to make such contract with any person to transport them on such terms as they shall think proper.

*Resolved*, That a ten dollar bill belonging to the town of White Creek be deposited with Clark Rice, Junr., to keep one year and then to return it to the overseers of the poor, or to exchange it if possible at par, or at a discount not exceeding seven per cent.

*Resolved*, That three dollars be allowed George Barber for schooling poor children during the past year.

1821.—The currency question came up again, and it was

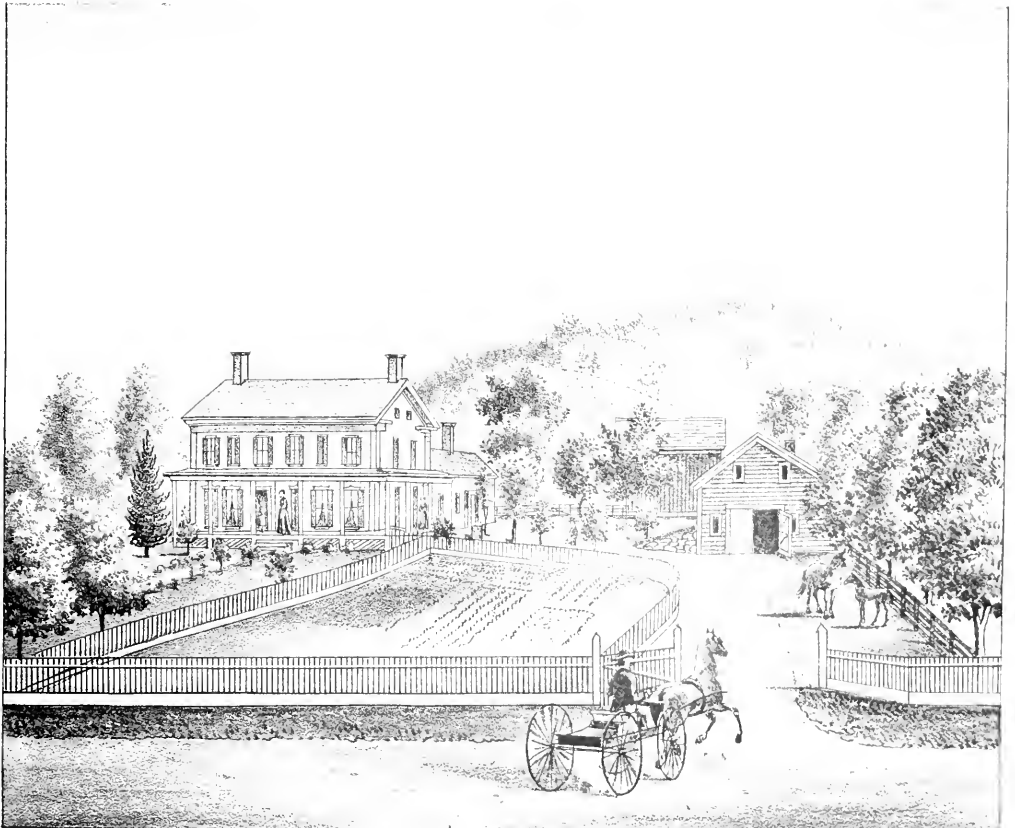
*Resolved*, That a ten dollar bill, now in the hands of Clark Rice, Junr., belonging to the town, on the Washington and Warren Bank, be left to the town clerk to be disposed of to the best advantage, and the avails to be paid to the overseers of the poor.

1823.—*Resolved*, That the law be put in force against pathmasters who may neglect their duty.

1826.—*Resolved*, That the school inspectors be allowed three dollars each if they perform their duties according to law.



I. BRATON PERRY



RESIDENCE OF I. BRATON PERRY, WHITE CREEK, WASHINGTON CO. N.Y.

LITH BY L. H. LEVY & CO. N. Y.



1832.—*Resolved*, That the town resist all applications that may be made in favor of setting off any part of said town.

1833.—*Resolved*, That milch cows run in the road; that all other cattle be excluded, and that no man let more than one cow run in the road.

1835.—The previous overseers of the poor had evidently been prudent and economical, as one hundred dollars remaining in their hands was voted to the highway commissioners.

1842.—*Resolved*, That it was not expedient to raise money to erect a central court-house in the county of Washington.

The town-meetings have been held at the following places; houses of Thias Johnson, innkeeper; Garner Wilkinson, Abraham Briggs, Jun., Reuel Beebe, Zera Waite, at Pumpkin Hook; Hiram Cook, James Comstock, Widow Benjamin Rogers, Harvey Waite, Samuel Crosby, Waite's Corners; Otis D. Slocum, Andrew Houghton, Jacob Decker, Harry Hurd, S. W. Tanner, John H. Arnold, Hannah Comstock, J. D. Mosher, David Fowler, John Shed, Abel Fowler, E. A. Loomis, Hiram Butts, Daniel Randall, Edward Long, L. U. Davis, J. C. Wright.

TOWNSHIP OFFICERS.

Supervisors.	Town Clerks.	Collectors.
1816. William Richards.	Ira Parmely.	Wilbard Trull, Ira Parmely.
1817. " " " "	" " " "	Wm. Dwinmells, George Wilber.
1818. " " " "	" " " "	Seth Hays.
1819. " " " "	Clark Rice, Jr.	Wm. Dwinmells.
1820. " " " "	" " " "	Dyer Pierce.
1821. " " " "	" " " "	" " " "
1822. " " " "	" " " "	" " " "
1823. " " " "	" " " "	" " " "
1824. Robt. Wileyx (24).	Johnson D. Stewart.	" " " "
1825. " " " "	Michael F. Palmer.	" " " "
1826. " " " "	Philip N. Deaper.	Abner Sherman.
1827. Clark Rice, Jr.	Michael F. Palmer.	Timness Briggs.
1828. " " " "	" " " "	Simeon Mosher.
1829. Michael F. Palmer.	Norman Clark.	" " " "
1830. " " " "	George W. Jermain.	Franklin Dorr.
1831. George W. Jermain.	Michael F. Palmer.	" " " "
1832. John McKie.	Andrew Cole.	John Pierce.
1833. Andrew Cole.	John A. Rice.	Franklin Dorr.
1834. John A. Rice.	Bardisk G. Allen.	Hiram A. Rice.
1835. James McKie, Jr.	" " " "	" " " "
1836. " " " "	" " " "	Thomas D. Hughes.
1837. Stephen Barker.	" " " "	Salomon Cuttiss.
1838. Henry Rice.	" " " "	" " " "
1839. " " " "	" " " "	Hiram A. Rice.
1840. Chaun'y S. Ransom, Benben Powers.	" " " "	" " " "
1841. Stephen Barker.	" " " "	John H. Arnold.
1842. " " " "	Benj. F. McNitt.	" " " "
1843. " " " "	" " " "	" " " "
1844. David Niles.	Benj. P. Crocker.	Hiram A. Rice.
1845. " " " "	" " " "	Austin Wells (24).
1846. Freeman A. Fuller.	Dyer P. Sisson.	Oscar Akins.
1847. " " " "	" " " "	Hiram A. Rice.
1848. Dyer Pierce.	R. King Crocker.	Chris. Bardick (24).
1849. Garrett W. Wilcox.	Wm. Brown.	Hugh R. Cowan.
1850. " " " "	Loomis W. Gunn.	Jesse Arnold.
1851. " " " "	John Hubbard.	Hugh R. Cowan.
1852. Palmer D. Gardiner, J. E. Knickerbocker, Benj. M. Loomis.	" " " "	" " " "
1853. John Hubbard.	" " " "	Abner V. T. Fowler.
1854. John McKie.	Josiah H. Merchant.	Daniel Randall.
1855. John K. Dyer.	" " " "	" " " "
1856. Freeman A. Fuller.	Thomas H. Lake.	Robert A. Rice.
1857. " " " "	" " " "	Chas. C. Cattell.
1858. Thomas Ellis.	Mial P. Barton (24).	Daniel Randall.
1859. George Barker.	Fletcher Baker.	" " " "
1860. " " " "	" " " "	" " " "

Supervisors.	Town Clerk.	Collector.
1861. John Linton.	Hiram Butts.	Wm. W. J. [unclear]
1862. " " " "	" " " "	H. K. Wood.
1863. George Barker.	Franklin Fowler.	Benj. M. Loomis.
1864. " " " "	Nancy J. Maynard.	Giles Russell.
1865. G. W. Wiley.	" " " "	John H. Pitney.
1866. Hiram Sisson.	" " " "	Walter C. Niles.
1867. " " " "	William E. Hawkins.	" " " "
1868. " " " "	" " " "	John C. Wright.
1869. Charles B. Kenyon.	" " " "	Wm. B. Sisson.
1870. " " " "	" " " "	Chas. A. Stronbeck.
1871. Wm. Eldridge.	Josiah H. Merchant, J. Clark, Wm. [unclear]	" " " "
1872. James Ellis.	Ed. L. Nicholson.	Thomas H. Lake.
1873. Wm. Eldridge.	Wm. P. Rice (24).	Jesse Arnold.
1874. Charles C. Cattell.	" " " "	Jesse Pratt (24).
1875. James Ellis.	William E. Hawkins.	H. F. Sme L.
1876. Hugh Taber.	" " " "	Henry C. Howe.
1877. " " " "	Clark Rice.	Daniel B. [unclear]
1878. " " " "	H. J. Fisher.	William H. Robinson.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE ELECTED BY THE PEOPLE.

1820. Henry Rice.	1822. Joseph H. Wheeler.
1821. George Fisher.	1823. James L. Robertson.
1822. Benj. Crocker, probably.	1824. Freeman A. Fuller.
1823. John P. Pulman.	1825. Joseph H. Wheeler.
James Lake.	1826. John K. Dyer.
1824. Benjamin Crocker.	1827. James L. Robertson.
Gideon C. Olin.	1828. Loomis W. Gunn.
1825. Gideon C. Olin.	1829. Bardick G. Allen.
1826. Luther I. How.	1830. John K. Dyer.
1827. James Lake.	1831. James L. Robertson.
1828. Harmon S. Barnum.	1832. Loomis W. Gunn.
1829. Gideon C. Olin.	1833. George W. Briggs.
1830. Henry Rice.	1834. John K. Dyer.
1831. Dyer Pierce.	1835. James L. Robertson.
1832. Luther I. Howe.	1836. Loomis W. Gunn.
1833. James Lake.	1837. Hugh Taber.
1834. Henry Rice.	Daniel M. Westfall.
1835. Dyer Pierce.	1838. John K. Dyer.
1836. Leonard Wells.	1839. Leonard Fletcher.
1837. Walter R. Connell.	1840. James L. Robertson.
John S. Crocker.	1841. Hugh Taber.
1838. Henry Rice.	1842. John K. Dyer.
1839. John S. Crocker.	1843. Rufus K. Crocker.
John K. Dyer.	1844. James L. Robertson.
1840. Leonard Wells.	1845. Hugh Taber.
Levi Bristol.	1846. Daniel H. Pratt.
1841. George Barker.	1847. Rufus K. Crocker.
1842. John K. Dyer.	1848. James L. Robertson.

Among the papers of Revolutionary times, the calendar of which was published a few years since by the State, is one showing a meeting of district committees at Albany to elect delegates to the provincial Congress for May 22, 1775. The committees met at Albany, May 10, 1775 and the district of Cambridge was represented by John Younglove, Samuel Ashton, Simeon Call, Jeremiah Clark, and John Millington. Of these the first two were from the present town of White Creek.

Among the same papers may be seen the deposition of Isaac Peabody and Samuel Allen, relating to the political position held by some persons in this section. As this is already a matter of documentary history, we insert the affidavit here, though it does not furnish much evidence of the Toryism of the parties mentioned.

Isaac Peabody and Samuel Allen, being duly sworn, depose and say, that on the 12th instant they called at the house of Seth Chase, of Little White Creek, and hearing some words dropped which induced them to believe the

said Seth Chase an enemy to the country, they signed themselves to be of the same sentiments. The said Chase and other persons there then asked these deponents from whence they came, and upon their answering that they came from Kinderhook, they said that they had heard that all the inhabitants were Tories; these deponents thereupon said that the word Tories was more properly applied to their accusers than to themselves; the said Seth, and the other persons at his house, said that they were of the same opinion.

"BRASSINGTON, October 14, 1776."

This seems to have been taken at some meeting of committees of which John Younglove was chairman.

To the affidavit is appended the following memorandum:

"Simon Covell's name was mentioned as a great friend of the government, and that the deponents might not be afraid of him. ISAAC PEABODY."

#### VILLAGES.

##### NORTH WHITE CREEK.

This is the old name for what is now the village of Cambridge, or for the eastern portion of it, and is properly included in the notice of that place, given in connection with the town of Cambridge.

##### DORR'S CORNERS.

now a part of Cambridge village, was a business point at an early day. The place bears the name of a noted physician and public man of early times, Dr. Jonathan Dorr.

Stillwell was a merchant there, afterwards Rice & Billings. Above Dorr's Corners, a mile or so, was an old grist-mill. Nearer the Corners there is the new mill now owned by Cham & Horton, built in 1861 by A. Woodworth; burned and rebuilt in 1864. It is run by water brought from the old pond, east, through a trunk underground, one hundred and forty-eight rods, securing a fall of thirty feet.

Near Dorr's Corners is a machine-shop and foundry. Farther up the stream is an old saw-mill, and used as a flax mill in later years.

##### ASHGROVE.

This place, two miles east of Cambridge, has become of historic importance, in consequence of its connection with the Methodist church. The society is understood to have been the pioneer church of that denomination in the United States outside of the city of New York. Old John Street church, in the metropolis, formed in 1766, and Ashgrove next, in 1770. The name of the pioneer of Methodism, Philip Embury, too, is associated with Ashgrove. Though he died in the Camden valley, Salem, his remains were afterwards removed to this place, and later to the cemetery at Cambridge village. Ashgrove takes its name from the early settler, Thomas Ashton. The first frame house built at this point was by Thomas Ashton, and is still standing,—the present dwelling-house of Charles Hoover. The place has never had any special amount of business, being merely a small hamlet growing up around the old church and the school-house. It lies in a narrow valley upon North White creek, between two ranges of Taghanic hills.

##### PUMPKIN HOOK.

This name is regarded as a corruption of the Indian word *Poump-ueck*. A tribe of Indians of that name are said to have moved to this point from Connecticut. The name to Yankee ears sounded very much like Pumpkin Hook, and was very easily changed to that. There was a mill very early at this place. In later years a chair-factory, by John Warren. In 1816, or about that time, there was a clock-factory; a comb-factory, by Mr. Glass; a woolen-mill, by Joseph Gordon also; the machinery for the latter was built by Leonard Darby, who had a machine-shop, and was a gunsmith. He made his patterns, had his casting done in Troy, finishing them up in his own shop. He also made the machinery for the cotton-mill built by Briggs, Lieutenant-Governor Talbot, of Massachusetts, who afterwards built mills at Lowell, learned his trade in this factory at Pumpkin Hook. In the meadows below this place, John Rhodes had a fulling-mill, the first in town. About 1815 there was a distillery built by Frank Crocker. All these various enterprises are abandoned; the buildings themselves gone except the chair-factory. The frame of the old woolen-mill was removed to Cambridge, and is now in the store opposite the Irving House.

##### MARTINDALE CORNERS.

This place is near the east boundary of the town. The name is derived from the Martindale family, early settlers at that point. There was a store here in early times kept by Kincaid. The place is better known as Briggs' Corners, from the name of the family residing there.

##### WHITE CREEK.

This was a village of considerable business importance, and is also a point of very early settlement, the chief village of the town excepting Cambridge. White Creek, spoken of in the old documents a hundred years ago, no doubt refers very generally to this place rather than to the present territory of the town.

The first house at this point was built by John Allen. It was a log building, down the creek, below the old hat-factory. The first business enterprise was a store at the forks of the road, soon after the Revolution, a mile below, southwest of the present village. Jacob and Benjamin Merritt were the proprietors. Not satisfied with the location, they soon after moved and built a store on the site of the present Dyer P. Sisson store, in the village. They did an extensive business,—forty thousand or fifty thousand dollars trade a year, an immense amount for those times,—extending into Vermont. Farmers sold them their wheat, drew it to Troy, and returned to trade at this White Creek store. As a specimen of their prompt collection and the thrifty habits of their customers, it may be added that on retiring from business there was only five hundred dollars due them from the community. They were followed in business by John Barrett.

A little earlier than the removal of the Merritts to the village, Edward Aiken had come to White Creek, and built a grist-mill and the first frame house. This mill was changed to a cotton-factory for the manufacture of sheetings, then a woolen-mill, and is now a flax-mill. As a cotton-factory it was run by a company, and the mill was

known as the Washington Company Factory. Paul Cornell, Garner Wilkinson, and Dr. William Richards were the proprietors.

Another grist-mill was built by John Allen and Paul Cornell, below the house now occupied by Dr. Joseph Richards.

The first tannery was built in the rear of the house now occupied by James Allen. Another early tannery was built by Jonathan Hart, now a flax-mill owned by Hugh Tabor. Still another tannery was by Sylvanus Tabor in 1824; changed it to a mitten-factory afterwards, which he still carries on. He also has a flax-mill in the same building.

A hat-factory was founded by John Allen at a very early day. George N. Briggs, afterwards congressman and governor of Massachusetts, learned the trade in this establishment. His father was then living as a blacksmith in White Creek, having moved there in 1805. In reference to this old building, still standing, is told the anecdote of Governor Briggs:

Once, at a brilliant party, while he was governor, a lady said to him, "May I ask, governor, at what college you graduated?" He replied instantly, with great gravity and courtesy of manner, "At John Allen's hat-shop, madam."

It is related of him that he left White Creek for a lawyer's office in Lanesboro, Mass., with only five dollars in his pocket, which he had earned at haying.

There were two trip-hammer establishments in White Creek at an early day. One by Paul Cornell, on the creek near the present cheese-factory, where he made scythes and hoes. The other, by George Mann, a scythe-factory. Edwin Hard, an axe-factory. The last two from 1814 to 1820,—Cornell's earlier. Mann's factory was changed into a wagon-factory. There was also a scythe-smith factory, by Garner Wilkinson; also made handles. All these enterprises are abandoned, except the mitten-factory.

The first tavern was kept by Garner Wilkinson, on the site of the present tavern, probably about the time of the first mills and store.

Earlier than this a tavern at the forks of the road, already mentioned, had been kept by Seth Chase as far back as the Revolution. Whipple also kept tavern there.

The first post-office is said to have been established in 1822. The first postmaster was Daniel P. Carpenter, succeeded by Michael F. Palmer, Dr. Joseph Richards, Stephen Barker, Jerome Mosher, and Dyer P. Sisson, from 1850 to the present time.

#### POST'S CORNERS.

This place, a short distance east of Waite's Corners, has the advantage that may be derived from the meeting of several roads,—not quite at a common point, but so near as to cause the travel from several valleys of the town to concentrate here to some extent,—but has never become a point of much business. It takes its name from Dr. Post, a former physician of the town. Formerly a store was opened here, and a post-office, kept by James Hay. The office was removed to Waite's Corners in 1836.

#### CENTRE WHITE CREEK

designates a post-office, but the name fails to express its real location, as far as the town is concerned, it being much

nearer the southwest corner than the centre. It is, however, about half-way between White Creek and North White Creek, and may, therefore, fairly be considered entitled to its name.

It is, perhaps, better known as "Waite's Corners" in all the old records, as well as in the memory of the older citizens. This place is about two miles southeast of the celebrated historical house, the "checkered tavern."

The land in this vicinity was purchased by William Waite, a Baptist preacher, and from him the place was named for many years.

An early grist mill was built half a mile south, by James Hay, soon after the Revolution; sold to Aaron Vail, run by him for many years, now abandoned, and a rope-factory existing near it. A saw mill, nearer the Corners, was built by Colonel Hercules Rice in 1790, on a tributary of the Owl Kill. A little above the Corners was a flax-mill, now abandoned. Zerah and Ezra Waite kept the first store. Ishmael Gardner kept the first tavern, and afterwards it was Waite's tavern for many years. The town-meetings of White Creek, and of old Cambridge still earlier, were frequently held here.

The town meeting of 1773 was held at the house of Archibald McViecar. This was about half a mile east of Waite's Corners. The present hotel is kept by McD. Cornell, a son of the Paul Cornell, a prominent business man of White Creek, already mentioned.

The post office, removed from Post's Corners in 1866, was first kept here by Thomas Fowler. He was succeeded by Henry Rice, and Waite, and Pratt. The present incumbent is Wm. P. Fowler, who keeps the only store at this point.

#### SCHOOLS.

No facts of special interest have been obtained concerning early schools or teachers. Like other towns in this vicinity, the citizens early sought for the means of educating their children. But no records are to be found, except such as may occur in the annals of old Cambridge.

The schoolmaster was abroad here as elsewhere.

The town, being formed after the statutes for the general organization of school districts throughout the State had been passed, elected school officers at its first town-meeting, as follows: Paul Cornell, Jonathan Dorr, Jr., George McKie, commissioners; and John P. Putnam, John McViecar, Henry Rice, Alvin Cornell, inspectors.

During the following years, down to 1843, the following served as inspectors one or more years each: Lyman Cross, Clark Rice, Jr., Ira Parmeley, Rev. Nathaniel S. Prime, Burdick G. Allen, Ira Hill, Wm. Nicholson, Jr., John Allen, Seth Hays, John P. Putnam, Jonathan Dorr, Jr., Cyrus Swift, Clark Rice, Jr., John King, Burdick G. Allen, Michael E. Palmer, S. G. Carpenter, Henry Rice, Luther I. Howe, Ira Dickinson, Philip N. Draper, Joseph W. Richards, Benjamin F. Raleigh, William Woodworth, Watson Sumner, Allen Sissons, Benjamin Richards, Albert Wright, Reuben Powers, Lyman Cross, John Baker, Gideon C. Olin, Cyrus Bowen, Edwin Parker, William D. Dillon, Edward Parker, John Wright, Kirtland Warner, Oliver Cook, Solomon Blood, Benjamin F. McNitt, Myron

C. Tinkham, Reuben Powers, Robert C. Masters, Cyrus Sayles, Slocum Wilber, Wm. P. Chase, C. F. R. Woodworth, Charles Qua. B. P. Crocker, Stephen Herrick, John S. Crocker.

Also in the office of school commissioner the following citizens served one or more years each: James Lake, James Post, Duty Sayles, Austin Welles, Henry Rice, Paul Cornell, John P. Putnam, Jonathan Dorr, Jr., Michael F. Palmer, James Post, Lott Woodworth, Jr., Thomas Joslin, James Lake, Uriah P. Smith, Ishmael A. Gardner, Seneca Mosher, John Gilmore, Henry Hutton, Benjamin F. Post, Ira Dickinson, William H. Tabor, George Fisher, Dyer Pierce, Benjamin Russell, Albert Wright, Burdick G. Allen, William Dillon, Elijah Corbett, Andrew Cole, Henry Rice, Thomas Rice, Reuben Powers, Levi Bristol, Samuel Rast, Lewis Nicholson, Joseph Allen, Abram Hoag Waite, S. Pratt, Chauncey S. Ransom, Gideon C. Olin, Charles Smith, Daniel Rice, C. V. K. Woodworth, Garrett W. Wilcox, John K. Dyer, Slocum Wilber, John King, George Barker.

The following were elected as town superintendents: Elon Curtis, in 1844; Roswell N. Rice, in 1845-46; Alexander King, in 1848; Morgan Cole, in 1850; Daniel B. Cole, in 1851; William P. Fowler, in 1853; Albert C. Eddy, in 1855.

The last was superseded by the Assembly district supervision, which went into effect in June, 1856.

The school commissioners readjusted the boundaries of the school districts Feb. 14, 1818.

The earliest report preserved in the books seems to be under date of April 6, 1825. The children in each district and the public money granted at that time were as follows:

District.	Children between 5 and 16	Public money received.
No. 1.....	67	\$29.70
" 2.....	31	15.75
" 3.....	45	19.95
" 4.....	45	19.94
" 5.....	64	28.36
" 6.....	47	20.83
" 7.....	40	17.73
" 8.....	41	19.59
" 9.....	56	24.82
" 10.....	77	34.13
" 15 and 16.....	12	5.32
" 11.....	17	7.53
" 13.....	4	1.77
" 16.....	33	14.63
" 17.....	30	13.50
" 12.....	13	5.76
.....	625	\$277.02

State of the schools shown by the school commissioners' appointment for the year ending Sept. 30, 1877.

District.	Children between 5 and 16	Money received.	Teachers' Wages received.
No. 1.....	84	\$2.65	\$416.66
" 2.....	53	1.73	131.13
" 3.....	63	1.98	127.28
" 4.....	84	2.65	144.67
" 5.....	64	1.92	127.31
" 6.....	28	1.20	91.12
" 7.....	60	1.89	127.12
" 8.....	39	1.23	98.32
" 9.....	30	1.08	120.76
" 10.....	248	8.13	475.33
" 11.....	12	1.12	106.49
" 12.....	6	.6	12.63
" 13.....	22	.69	77.36
" 14.....	27	.86	86.79
.....	889	\$28.00	\$1873.10

UNION ACADEMY OF WHITE CREEK VILLAGE.

This institution was established in 1810 by the subscription of the principal men in this vicinity. The subscribers are the names: Christopher Allen, Ebenezer Dwinells, Henry Smith, Jr., Abner Lake, Abraham Smith, Jonathan Woodward, John Barrett, Jeremiah Hoyle, Elias Huntington, Paul Cornell, David Gooding, Benjamin Joslin, Jeremiah Wheat, Garret S. Lake, Samuel Bowen, John Barber, William Perry, Joseph Lucas, Elias Wheeler, Thomas Hart, Duty Sayles, Joseph Stewart, John Allen, Jr., Dr. William Richards, Allen Briggs, Jaques Johnson, Oliver Barber, Benjamin Smith, Isaac Lacy, Gilbert Allen, Joseph Cornell, Elihu Cross, Samuel Cross, Jedediah Wood, Joshua Gardner, John Matthews, Garner Wilkinson. It was a large two-story frame building, conveniently arranged, surmounted by a bell-fry. On the first floor were two school-rooms divided by a hall. One of them was devoted to the use of the district school.

Isaiah Y. Johnson was the first principal, beginning in the fall of 1810. He was succeeded by Mr. Marsh, of Vermont; Friend Hall, of Vermont; Ambrose Eggleston, from Dutchess county. For several years this was a prominent and flourishing academy, and many students were educated there. Among them the following noted men: Governor George N. Briggs, of Massachusetts; Governor Hiland Hall, of Vermont; Senator Joel Talmage, Judge Daniel B. Tabrage, Judge Olin, now of Washington, D. C.; Hon. Gideon Hard, of Orleans county; Prof. Gilbert Morgan, of Hampden Sidney College; John P. McVicar, and Hon. John McDonald, of Salem.

In late years a private or select school was taught for some time by Prof. Lyman Cross, who afterwards removed to Toledo, Ohio.

The building was finally abandoned for school purposes, and is now occupied as a dwelling-house for several families.

CHURCHES.

BAPTIST CHURCH OF WHITE CREEK VILLAGE.

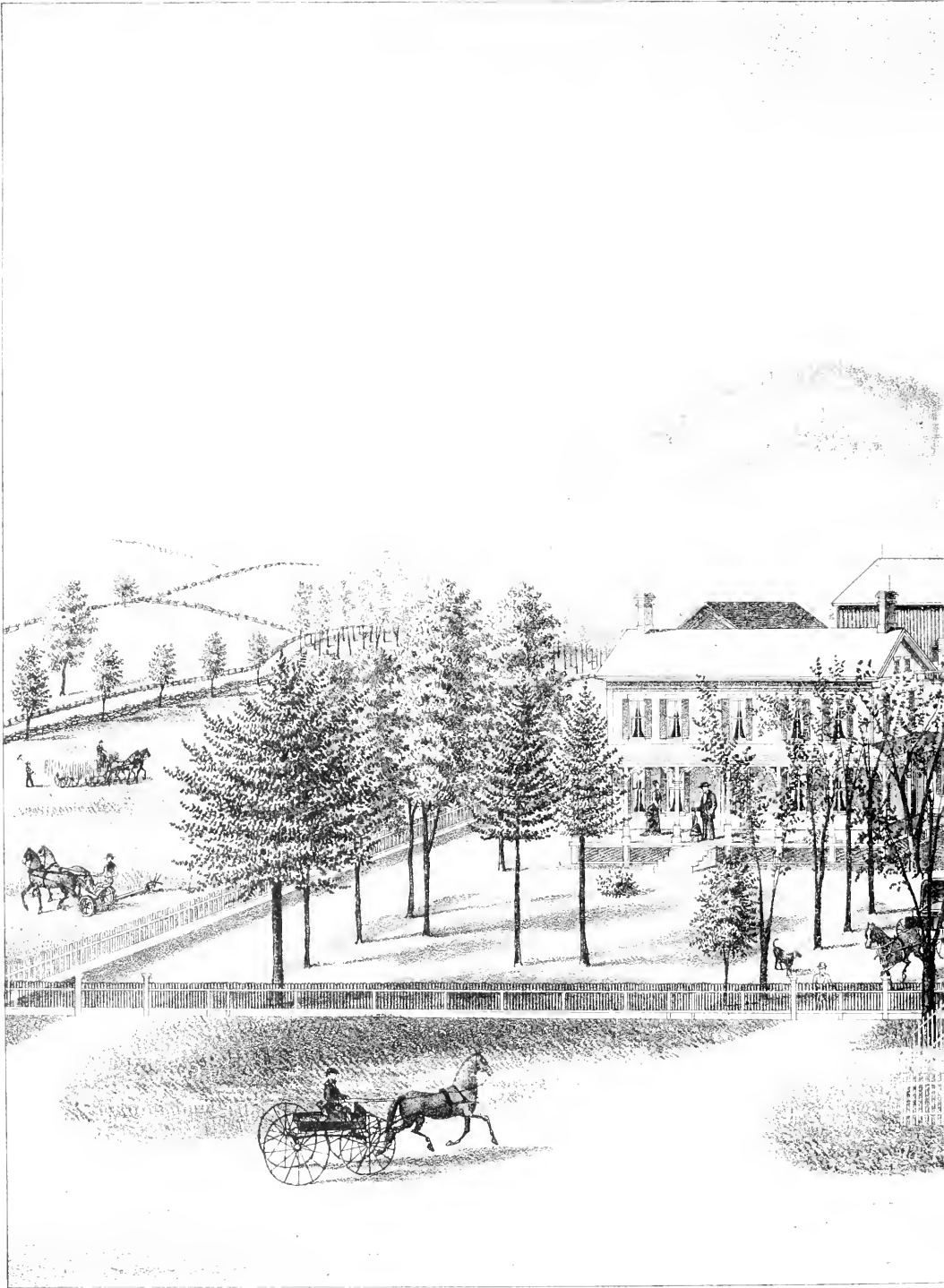
This was one of the earliest Baptist churches in what is now Washington county, probably antedating all others. A writer in 1868, furnishing a historical sketch to the Washington Union Baptist Association, quotes from Benedict's History of Baptist Churches:

"In Cambridge a church was planted in 1772 by Elder William Waite, from Rhode Island. It was called White Creek at first, situated near the line of Vermont, and within half a mile of Elder Waite's house; the battle of Bennington terminated it." Benedict further states that some of this church, the night before the battle, went over to the enemy, and were obliged to fight in the conflict of Aug. 16, 1777, against their own brethren and neighbors, which threw the church into confusion, and entirely broke it up. But the next year Elder Waite collected three members beside himself, and began anew, and a revival commenced soon after. In the records of the church it is said, "In the month of November, 1778, the Lord was pleased to revive his work among us."

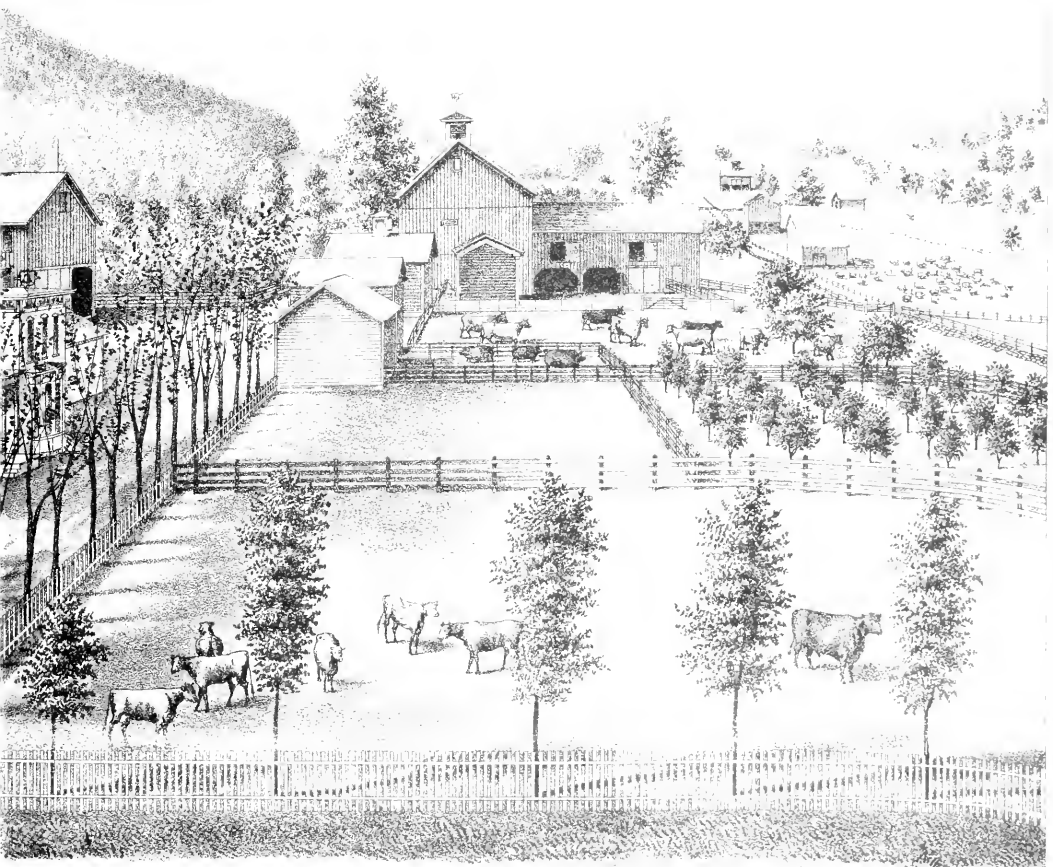
The church was formally organized again in February, 1779, following a revival that commenced in November,







"ROUND HILL FARM," RESIDENCE OF JOHN



S. WHITE CREEK, WASHINGTON CO., N. Y.



1778, in the southeastern portion of the town, on the Wal-loomsae creek. The first pastor was Rev. Wm Waite, who was ordained June 2, 1779, by Elders John Gano and Peter Werden. He continued in that office about fourteen years, or till 1793. For several years there was no settled pastor, but in February, 1798, Israel Crow, a licentiate, began to labor among them, and on the 15th of November following he was ordained to the work of the ministry at Waite's Corners' meeting-house. He was pastor about three years, or till the spring of 1801. Until 1804 there was no regular pastor, when Rev. James Glass became the pastor, and served about six years, or till about 1810, when he removed to Hoosick, where he died the next year. For two years, till 1812, there was no pastor, though they had the partial services of licentiates and neighboring ministers. In the spring of 1812, Rev. Obed Warren, who had preached for the Baptist church at Shushan some eighteen or twenty years, became pastor of the church. He served them about two years, during the stormy period of the War of 1812-15. He was dismissed in 1815, at his own request, and for one year they were again destitute. In July, 1816, Rev. Daniel Tinkham was settled as pastor of the church, which he filled with very good acceptance for more than thirty years, except in 1845-46, when Rev. Samuel Pollard served as pastor. In 1847, Elder Tinkham was recalled. During his long pastorate, up to 1853, he baptized about five hundred persons. In the year 1838 this church had a membership of two hundred and eighty. In 1850 the number had diminished to ninety-three. This diminution resulted from the formation of branches at North White Creek and West Hoosick. This church has furnished about twelve ministers of the gospel from its membership who have been ordained.

The following brethren have been deacons in the church: John Waldo, 1779-81; Jabez Mosher, Jr., 1799; Henry Smith, 1799-1812; Jacob Parker, 1799; Amon Fowler, 1809-43; Hugh Allen, 1812-19; Seaman Wright, 1819-33; Henry Barrington, 1832; Increase Mosley, 1832-35; Abel Hodges, Jr., 1832; Joel Gay, 1839-50; Whitman Joslin, 1845-78; Nathaniel Cottrell, Abner Brownell, Martin Ames, Joseph Barrett, Alva Ames, Gardner Dyer, and Wm. Gray. S. Benson was the first clerk, in 1782. George H. Wright is the present clerk. Since 1853 the following have been pastors: Rev. Solomon Gale, Elder Lewis. Rev. Thomas Tiller was pastor for three years before being ordained, which took place May 9, 1877. The first house of worship was erected of logs, like the dwellings of the first settlers of those days. This house was about twenty-five by thirty-five feet, and was located on the south side of the road, east of the school house, near the present residence of Mr. Stephen Barker, and two miles west of White Creek village. This shows where the centre of the church then was. The time of its erection must have been in 1783. In October, 1786, it was voted, "That we build a house thirty-five by forty-five feet, near the mouth of David Sprague's lane," about one mile west of the log house of worship, and near the later residence of Mr. Ovando Perry, now the residence of Mr. John James. Before this was carried out the house was located at Waite's Corners, by the gift of a site by Elder Waite, who had

made a purchase and settled there. The meeting-house, thirty-five by fifty feet, was erected in 1788, and roughly seated at first. It was not entirely finished until 1808. In December, 1790, the log meeting-house was sold. During the year 1855 the church edifice was rebuilt at a cost of about twenty-five hundred dollars, and dedicated Jan. 10, 1856. The present membership is about one hundred. The Sunday school has about sixty scholars. George H. Wright is the superintendent.

The operations of the Baptist church, as shown in the above account, having become mainly transferred to Waite's Corners, further arrangements for services at White Creek village became desirable.

There was first a union movement which resulted in the building of a house of worship in 1796. A meeting was held at the house of Jacques Johnson, innholder, April 22.

Peter Wright, chosen moderator; Paul Cornell, clerk. Voted, to build a meeting house near John Allen's. Voted, that it be forty by fifty feet, as near as circumstances will admit, and left to the discretion of the trustees. Voted, that Peter Wright, Esq., Joseph Stewart, and Comfort Curtis be trustees to effect the building of the house.

Voted, that the trustees buy land of John Allen for a site. Voted, that the trustees proceed as soon as one thousand dollars are subscribed.

The house thus built by the citizens in general was thereafter generally occupied by the Baptists, the same ministers preaching as officiated at Waite's Corners.

In 1855 the house was rebuilt by the Baptists, though the Methodists are said to have added the bell, and citizens generally assisted. The relocation was in October, 1855. There is now a pastor for this part of the church residing at White Creek village.

#### FRIENDS' MEETING, WHITE CREEK.

The oldest record dates back to the seventh of Tenth month, 1783. The meeting was probably established at an earlier date, and was held at the dwelling-house of Isaac Wood, and John Wood was clerk. The records show that at a meeting held the tenth of the Eleventh month, 1783, he was appointed clerk for one year. At a meeting held ninth of Fifth month, 1792, Allen Mosher became the regular clerk, and continued in office two years, when he was succeeded by Elisha Southwick, who was clerk for two years, after which George Barren was appointed every year for fourteen years. In 1810, Thomas Hart became clerk and filled the office for three years. He died during the epidemic which raged in 1813. By his death the society lost one of its most useful members. On the twenty-eighth of Seventh month, 1813, Slocum Barker was chosen clerk, and continued as such for nine years. Then Jonathan Hart, Jr., became the clerk, and filled the office up to 1832, when Slocum Barker was again appointed and served one year, when Stephen Tabor was chosen. Among the members who held various stations in this society were the following: Isaac Wood, Jonathan Hoag, Stephen Hoag, Stephen Hoag, Jr., John Allen, Philip Allen, Jonathan Russey, Samuel Mosher, Joseph Mosher, Allen Mosher, James Carpenter, Benjamin Nichols, Micajah Cayell, Micajah Hunt, John Soule, John Wing, Nathan Nichols, James Hunt, Jr.,

Amos Hoag, Abraham Hoag, Cornelius Denel, David Norton. Among the names of later date are found those of Barker, Hart, Smith, Chase, Staples, Taber, Cornell, Kintch, Potter, etc.

In 1784-85, measures were taken to finish their first meeting-house, which was located about half a mile west from the village of White Creek, on a lot leased to the society by Edward Aikens, at a rent of one peppercorn per year. The meeting-house having been found too small for the increasing numbers, permission was given by the superior meeting in 1804 to build a new house. The new meeting-house was erected on the site of the old one, and is twenty-eight by twenty-five feet in size, two stories high, and built according to the peculiar notions of the society, in a plain and simple style, at a cost of one thousand dollars.

House was burned about three years ago.

#### METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, POST'S CORNERS.

A house of worship was built at this place in 1856, as a union house. The Methodist church was, however, in charge of the services, which were continued for some years as a separate appointment of the North White Creek church. Pastors preaching here were Rev. Jonah Phillips, Rev. Reuben Washburn, Rev. M. Shurthoff, Rev. Mr. Patterson, and Rev. Ensign Stover. The enterprise declined. In 1875 the house was sold to the Roman Catholics, who removed it to Buskirk's Bridge.

#### METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH AT WHITE CREEK VILLAGE.

The society was organized in 1831, according to Corey's Gazetteer, but has never had a very strong or vigorous existence. They have always worshiped in the union house of that place.

John M. Weaver, Wright Hazen, Henry Burton, Henry Smith, E. B. Hubbard, A. A. Farr, Lorenzo Sherwood, Wm. Henry, C. Barber, A. Jones, John Seayre, were early ministers at this place.

#### BURIAL-PLACES.

The cemetery just on the line of Vermont, southwest of White Creek village, is called the Cornell burying-ground, and is mostly devoted to that family.

There are also three west of the village of White Creek, one near the Friends' meeting-house, which contains the remains of very early settlers, but the absence of headstones prevents securing early dates.

There are two smaller yards in the same neighborhood.

Between White Creek and Martindale is the Stewart family cemetery, a little off from the main road east.

In the north part of the town, near the Vermont line, opposite the old flax-mill, is an old neighborhood burial-place.

At Ashgrove were buried many of the early settlers, particularly of that colony of Irish Methodists which, under the lead of Rev. Philip Embury, organized the church at that place.

This burial-place was the second in the old town of Cambridge, and the first in White Creek.

The first Methodist chapel was erected on part of the ground in 1788. The deed of the property bears date May 10, 1792, and was given by Thomas and James Ashton, from whose family name the word Ashgrove has come down in the annals of American Methodism. Burials were still earlier,—the first about 1786. The oldest gravestone is erected to Mrs. Eley Armitage, Dec. 22, 1793.

Other old dates are Mrs. Sarah Fisher, Dec. 24, 1796; Mrs. Catharine McLean, April 10, 1798.

On the stone of John Armitage, who died Nov. 13, 1805, is the following epitaph:

"The old must die and leave the stage,  
The young may die, you see;  
But I was called in middle age,  
Prepare to follow me."

In the wall of the old burial-place, near the steps, is preserved a marble tablet, marked "Ashgrove M. E. Church, built A.D. 1708, Rebuilt A.D. 1832." The remains of Philip Embury, brought from his first burial-place in Camden valley, were deposited in this yard not far from the entrance until their later removal to Cambridge Cemetery. Many others of the dead have been removed, but this venerable spot will ever be a sacred place, connected as it is with the memories of the early settlers, the pioneer work of the Methodist church, and the name of Philip Embury.

It is in a neglected condition, burials have nearly ceased; but the citizens of White Creek can never afford to permit so sacred and classic a place to remain in decay and ruin.

The early Ashtons, though pioneers here and giving name to the place, yet are themselves buried on the old turnpike, south of Cambridge village.

North of Centre White Creek is the Fowler family burying-ground. One stone in this, erected to the memory of Molly Fowler, a child of twelve years, bears the date Sept. 5, 1792, though there were earlier burials than that. Simeon Fowler's grave is marked by a stone bearing the date of his death, Sept. 7, 1807, aged ninety-one.

At Waite's Corners, opposite the Baptist church, is the old public burial-place belonging to the church, but free to all. The first interment was Mrs. Sarah Wright, wife of Abraham Wright, who died April 27, 1787.

Mr. Ebenezer Wright, a son, used to relate, that while standing around the grave, a person said, "We have now opened a vineyard, and who will help fill it." A new ground has been set apart a little east, in which the dead are buried at the present time.

A mile east of Post's Corners is another burying-place of long standing.

#### TOWN SOCIETIES.

*Rural Lodge, No. 32, F. and A. M.*—Nov. 26, 1793, Brother John Williams, Master of Aurora Lodge in Hampton, by virtue of warrant and dispensation from the Grand Lodge of this State authorizing him to install John Honeywood as Master, Gerrit Y. Lansing as Senior and Andrew White as Junior Wardens of Rural Lodge, No. 32, in Cambridge, and for constituting said lodge. A lodge was opened in due form. Present, John Williams, Worshipful Master; Philip Smith, Senior Warden; and Alexander J. Turner, Junior Warden; George Bagus, Sec'y; Simon D. Rider,

John P. Becker, Samuel Cook, Ezra St. John, Abram Van Tuyl, Solomon King, Benjamin Scott, Reuben Pride, Andrew Simpson, John McIntyre.

The lodge was constituted in due form, Dec. 21, 1793. The lodge met at the house of Daniel Wells. July 15, 1794, the lodge decided to remove to the house of Adam Skinner, and directed a meeting for that purpose on the third Tuesday of August. Lodge met at one o'clock,—opened in due form,—then walked to the new room, and opened at four o'clock. Grand Lodge was petitioned to allow this lodge to meet alternately in the towns of Cambridge, Easton, and Salem. Another resolution is worth inserting:

*“Resolved, unanimously, That Bro. Treasurer do advance to Bro. L. Berry a sufficient sum of money to purchase the following articles in New York, viz, ten gallons spirits, ten gallons sherry wine, five gallons brandy, and a cask of crackers, for the use of this lodge.”*

The officers chosen Dec. 16, 1794, were Andrew White, Master; Alex. J. Turner, Senior Warden; Ezra St. John, Junior Warden; Joseph Heath, Treas.; Lewis Berry, Sec'y; Reuben Pride, Senior Deacon; J. P. Becker, Junior Deacon; Simon D. Rider, Eben Jones, Stewards. In February, 1795, a committee was appointed to purchase furniture and contract with Brother Skinner for the use of the lodge-room.

St. John's day, June 24, 1795, was celebrated, and the following lodges invited: Federal, Washington, Aurora, Livingston, and Montgomery.

Rev. Mr. Williams was invited to preach on that occasion. He accepted. The lodge, under Worshipful Master White, met in due form, the Master delivering an appropriate opening address. Marching in procession to the church, the sermon was delivered as arranged, followed by an elegant dinner. This custom was observed in 1796 and 1797.

Jan. 21, 1800, the following resolution was adopted:

*“Resolved, That this lodge do meet on the 22d day of February next, at ten o'clock in the morning of said day, agreeably to the proclamation of the President of the United States, for the purpose of paying a suitable and becoming tribute of respect to the memory of our once illustrious Grand Master, George Washington, deceased.”*

Other lodges joining in the celebration were North Star, Salem, 51; Homer Lodge, 76, Schaghticoke; Newton, 16, Arlington. The procession was formed, with Lieutenant Skinner and his cavalry in front, citizens next, followed by the Masons, with their badges trimmed in mourning; the secretary, with the Bible, square, and compass on a black cushion; the treasurer, with the tools covered with black. The procession moved from the lodge-room to the sound of martial music.

At the White meeting-house, Rev. Gershom Williams delivered a pertinent, pathetic discourse to a very crowded audience, after which Brother John Lee entered the pulpit and pronounced a very masterly oration. After which returned in due order back to the lodge-room. Every person,—the military, the citizens, as well as the Masonic brethren,—conducted themselves in a decent, solemn, and becoming manner, expressive of the public sorrow at the melancholy event.

The lodge was in working order down to the time of the

Morgan excitement, when it became extinct. The house of Abonijah Skinner, where the lodge met for many years, was at North White Creek. It met for a time at the house of Paul Cornell, at White Creek village, who fitted up a room for its use. Before this the lodge met at the tavern, which is now the private residence of James Allen.

The notices of other societies are embodied in the history of Cambridge village.

#### PLACES OF HISTORIC INTEREST

The route by which Baum's force moved against the American troops at Bennington was directly through this town. Entering from the northwest by the present road, which forms a part of the boundary between Jackson and Cambridge, Baum marched southward down the valley of the Owl Kill, probably passing through North White Creek village and along the east side of the stream.

On the night of Aug. 13, 1777, he encamped till the next day near Waite's Corners. The exact place is pointed out by tradition as half a mile below the Corners, on a farm now owned by Patrick Tierney. The site of the encampment was south of a small rivulet that empties into the Owl Kill at that place, on the point of land between the streams. The stay was only temporary, and a single bridle-bit, plowed up when the country was new, is about the only relic ever found there. From this place he marched southward into the valley of the Hoosick, and passed beyond the present boundary of White Creek.

The actual place of the fight known to history as the Bennington battle was but just beyond the line of this town. Hon. George W. Jermain describes it in his Centennial address at Cambridge as being at the junction of the *three towns*, Bennington, Hoosick, and Cambridge. This language must not probably be explained to mean that any part of the battle-ground was in this town. It was not far from the southeast corner, but was beyond the limits of White Creek. Yet some stray shot are said to have fallen upon the soil of this town. An old Quaker who had a farm in the southeast corner was engaged in haying the day of the battle. His sons proposed to quit work, as things were somewhat lively in the neighborhood. The old gentleman objected; said they wouldn't be molested; they were Friends, men of peace, neutral. Soon after a cannon-ball, without any regard to theological preferences, fell near them. This was an argument which was not to be resisted, and the boys secured a holiday. It is said, too, that William Gilmore, working in the field that day, on the present farm of B. B. Kenyon, unyoked his cattle, leaving his plow in the furrow, took his gun, and started for Hoosick. Fighting on his own hook, he, with a few others, learning of Brayman's approaching reinforcement, tore up the bridge over Little White creek, just barely succeeding in removing the last plank when the British detachment came in sight. No doubt this patriotic act caused just enough delay in Brayman's movements to enable the Americans under Colonel Warren to reach the battle-ground in time for the second struggle. It should be added that Gilmore and his comrades barely escaped with their lives from the bullets of the enemy.

## AGRICULTURE AND INDUSTRIAL PURSUITS.

The soil in this town, in the tillable portions, is a fine gravelly loam, fertile and productive. Notwithstanding the spurs of the mountain range that extend into the town, the valleys are extensive, and along the streams there are some valuable alluvial flats. The hilly districts afford extensive and excellent pasturage. The town on the whole is adapted to husbandry of a varied character, and the well-cultivated farms indicate profitable and remunerative industry.

Sheep husbandry has been carried on largely in past years, being at its height from 1815 to 1850, when reported in the Fitch survey of Washington county. There were then several other very large and noted flocks. At that time Stephen Barker had a flock of two thousand five hundred; Mrs. Sarah Hanna, three thousand; Simeon Sweet, two thousand; James McKie, one thousand; and John McKie, George Barber, James Lake, and Ovando Perry, about seven hundred each. The broken and mountainous districts in the north part of the town are less adapted for tillage than the lands in most of the other towns of the county. Extensive tracts were possessed by single individuals, and stocked mostly with sheep. Hence the flocks were larger in numbers than in any other town of the county. There were 9407 sheep in town in 1825, 24,488 in 1835, 30,786 in 1845. In later years sheep husbandry has given place to the dairy interest, while flax and potatoes are extensively grown.

A creamery was established in 1877 in White Creek village; proprietor, J. B. Jernain, Albany, who owns thirteen hundred acres of land in that vicinity. The creamery, from July 16 that year, received the milk of one hundred and fifty cows, or 212,500 pounds; butter made, two thousand pounds, sold at an average of thirty cents; 21,250 pounds of cheese, sold at an average of twelve cents. The net price received by patrons for milk was one dollar and five cents per one hundred pounds.

The first orchards were planted before the Revolutionary war by the Gilmores, Youngloves, and others. Taking two yoke of oxen to each of two wagons they brought the trees from Barker's Grove, in the town of Easton.

## MILITARY.

This town having been settled ten or twelve years before the breaking out of the Revolutionary war, had quite a population when that struggle opened. Very many of the citizens of White Creek went into the army, either in the regular service for a stated period of enlistment, or temporarily in militia regiments, or as volunteers in times of special danger, like that of the battle of Bennington. It is a matter of regret that so few records remain from which the names of these soldiers can be obtained. A few names have been secured by considerable inquiry among descendants of the old families.

Besides Wm. Gilmore, already mentioned, the following are known to have been in the Revolutionary war: Isaac Fowler, Hiram Hathaway, Captain Jonathan Gardner, and Aaron Perry.

The latter was engaged in driving cattle to Green's army in Virginia from Dutchess county.

Colonel Tiffany lived in town during the Revolution, and

commanded the militia of this vicinity at the battle of Stillwater. He is buried upon his farm. It is said that he had a neighbor who was an undoubted Tory, and was suspected of carrying provisions to the enemy. Colonel Tiffany, seeing him coming from the British camp one morning, fired at him, the ball striking the rails just as he was climbing a fence. The Tory ran, not stopping, it is supposed, until he reached Dutchess county.

The difficult straits in which some men were placed during the fearful year (1777) is very well shown by the following petition, with its quaint spelling, capitals, and all:

"TO THE HON. GEORGE CLINTON, ESQ. COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF AND GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK, OR THE HONORABLE COUNSEL OF SAID STATE.

"The Petition of Abraham Lake, of Cambridge District, in Albany county, Humbly Sheweth:

"That whereas, the Lot of your petitioner being unhappily cast near where the late action was commenced at Wallon's-cot, in August last past, where the Enemy in their march was so much more hasty than was Expected. From Britains Great number of honest People had not the opportunity to Remove their Family's out of their way, and so fell into their hands, contrary to their minds, to the Grief and damage of many thus captivated. Among whom your Petitioner was one who thus fell a Prey to British Tyranny. Being by some of their enemies ordered immediately to Repair to camp or to expect no mercy from them, nor yet to escape the fury of Savages, your Petitioner Being in amaze, complied to their avoracious command on entering their camp, yet never assisted the Enemy in any shape whatever; yet being informed by the commissioners of the county aforesaid, that by so doing I had incurred forfeiture of my whole Interest, which threatens utter destruction to myself and family. Yet Recollecting that all just Laws are built on true Reason, and your Petitioner being wholly inclined to lend all the assistance he possibly can to support the Cause of Liberty, Can but conclude, upon the whole, that it was not the meaning of the convention that such persons should suffer as aforesaid, but that the Act against Disaffected persons making their escape to the enemy only wanted some explanation. Hoping, therefore, that your excellency, together with the Honorable Council, will take some speedy measures for the Redress of your petitioner, and otherwise in like circumstances that shall seem most agreeable to Justice, and for the propagating the system of Liberty. And your petitioner, as in duty bound, will ever pray, &c.

"ABRAHAM LAKE.

"December 2nd, 1777."

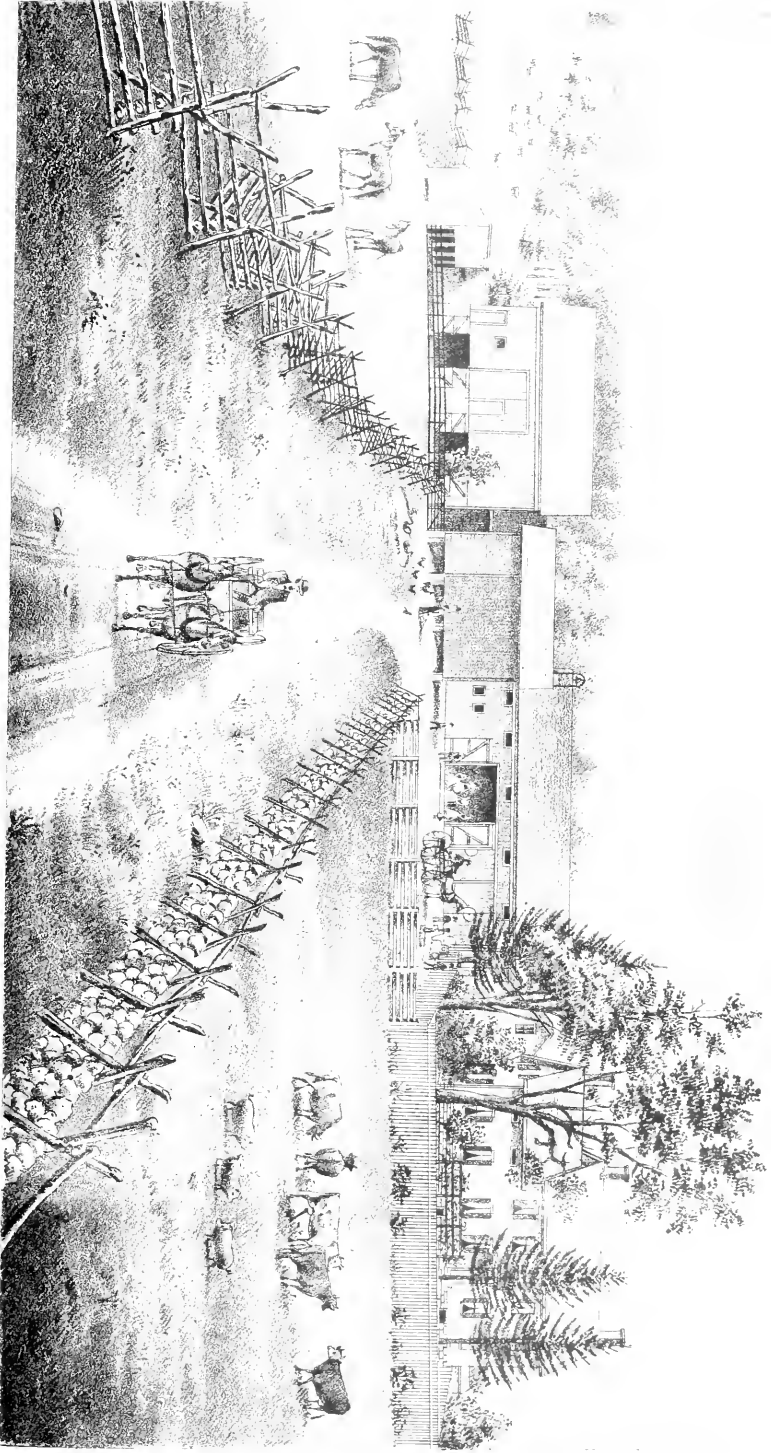
## WAR OF 1812.

Little can be found of written records to show what part the citizens of White Creek took in the last war with England. The following names have been obtained: Col. Hercules Rice, who commanded a regiment of militia which was called into active service; Jonathan B. Fowler, a musician, who is still living in White Creek at the age of eighty-seven; Samuel Hodge, David Robertson, John Conant, John Hamlin, James Wells, Abram Van Tuyl, Isaac Van Tuyl, Samuel Day, Asa Day, James Peters, David Wright, Isaac Culver, John Caldwell, Brownell Fowler, Wm. Ashton.

## WAR OF 1861-65.

At a special town-meeting held at the house of Edward Long, Oct. 30, 1862, Loomis W. Gunn presiding, and D. M. Westfall clerk, the supervisor was authorized to borrow money enough on the credit of the town to pay two hundred dollars bounty to each recruit necessary to fill the quota of the town under the late calls of the President,





RESIDENCE OF J. S. SWIFT WATERBURY, VERMONT, U.S.A.

DESIGNED BY L. H. DENNIS & CO. PHILADELPHIA, PA.



the supervisor to pay out the same money so borrowed under the direction of the war committee of the town.

At the annual town-meeting, March 1, 1861, the town disapproved the action of the supervisor in providing for a county bounty, and proceeded to offer a town bounty of three hundred and fifty dollars for twenty recruits to fill the pending calls.

At a special town-meeting, June 25, 1861, held at Wright's Hotel, Loomis W. Gunn presiding, and C. J. Maynard clerk, S. W. Crosby, John Larman, Josiah Merchant, and the supervisor were appointed a committee to procure men for the town under the coming call of the President.

Full authority was given to raise all the money necessary to secure the men, bonds to be issued for the money, payable March 1, 1867.

Further unlimited authority was conferred by a special meeting, Dec. 28, 1864.

The following roll of soldiers from White Creek in the War of 1861-65 has been prepared from that furnished by the town clerk in 1865, and from the printed muster-rolls of the State. It has also been submitted to the present town clerk for revision and correction, and citizens invited by advertisement to call and see it.

John W. Arnold, corp.; enl. May 6, 1861, 22d Regt., Co. D; died of disease, June 19, 1863.

Charles H. Akin, enl. April 22, 1861, 23d Regt., Co. D; pro. to 2d lieut., Oct. 24, 1862; dish. June 19, 1863; re-enl. Dec. 28, 1863, 16th Art., Co. H; dish. Aug. 31, 1865.

Wm. C. Askey, enl. April, 1861, 22d Regt., Co. D; dish. June, 1863.

John A. Austin, enl. Nov. 5, 1861, 93d Regt., Co. G; pro. to sergt., March 8, 1862; dish. for disability, March 30, 1863.

Henry L. Arnold, enl. Aug. 11, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. G; dish. Aug. 3, 1865.

Charles W. Arnold, enl. Aug. 6, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. G; dish. Aug. 3, 1865.

Charles Archer, 2d lieut.; enl. Aug. 1862, 123d Regt., Co. G; dish. Feb. 1, 1863.

James M. Austin, enl. Nov. 1861, 176th Regt., Co. E; pro. to corp.; died in Louisiana, Aug. 1862.

Erskine Arnold, enl. Nov. 5, 1861, 176th Regt., Co. E; pro. to sergt.; dish. Nov. 16, 1863.

James Allen, enl. 125th Regt.

Daniel B. Aldrich, enl. 21st Cav.

Hallett C. Burdick, enl. Nov. 1863, 123d Regt., Co. I; dish. Aug. 1865.

Gardner C. Bentley, enl. Nov. 1863, 123d Regt., Co. I; dish. Aug. 1865.

Sylvester Butterfield, enl. Dec. 31, 1863, 16th Art., Co. K; dish. Aug. 10, 1865.

Chauncey Baker, enl. Nov. 6, 1861, 176th Regt., Co. E; taken prisoner; paroled; dish. Nov. 16, 1863.

Benjamin Baker, enl. Sept. 12, 1862, 1st M. Rifles, Co. M; dish. for disability, Sept. 1, 1863.

John W. Bennett, enl. July 29, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. I; dish. July 22, 1865.

John W. Bailey, hospital steward; enl. July 29, 1864, 123d Regt.

Wm. Bailey, enl. Aug. 26, 1864, 21st Cav.

Alonzo Bentley, enl. Aug. 15, 1864, 16th Regt.

James Bann, enl. July 27, 1864, 16th Regt.

Wesley M. Barton, enl. Sept. 1861, 7th Cav., Co. A; dish. March 31, 1862.

Caleb G. Barnhart, enl. Aug. 1864, 21st Cav., Co. D; wounded in Indian service.

Edward Bennett, enl. Jan. 7, 1864.

John G. Birmingham, enl. April, 1861, 23d Regt., Co. D; dish. June, 1864; re-enl. 21st Cav., Aug. 1865; discharged.

Andrew H. Blanchard, enl. April 22, 1861, 22d Regt., Co. D; dish. June, 1863.

Francis S. Bailey, 1st lieut.; enl. Oct. 1861, 93d Regt., Co. G; pro. to capt.; wounded in Wilderness; dish. Aug. 26, 1864.

Henry O. Barton, enl. Nov. 6, 1861, 93d Regt., Co. G; dish. for disability, Jan. 3, 1865.

Abel Brimmer, enl. Nov. 6, 1861, 93d Regt., Co. G; dish. for disability, April 15, 1862.

John A. Brimmer, enl. Nov. 6, 1861, 93d Regt., Co. G; dish. for disability, April 29, 1862.

Solomon Bakor, enl. Nov. 6, 1861, 93d Regt., Co. G.

John H. Bentley, enl. Aug. 11, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. I; pro. to corp.; dish. June 8, 1865.

Hiram F. Bentley, enl. Aug. 11, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. I; wounded at Bull's Run; dish. July, 1865.

Fenner Bennett, enl. Aug. 23, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. G; dish. June 8, 1865.

Romaine Bennett, enl. Aug. 18, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. G; dish. June 8, 1865.

James M. Beagle, enl. Dec. 21, 1861, 16th Art., Co. I; dish. M. 4, 1864.

Robert Baker, enl. Nov. 5, 1861, 176th Regt., Co. E; pro. to sergt.; dish. for disability, March 30, 1863.

George S. Barbeck, enl. Nov. 18, 1861, 123d Regt., Co. I; dish. Aug. 1865.

James Beys, enl. Nov. 17, 1861, 93d Regt., Co. G; dish. in battle.

Elphig Beadle, enl. Nov. 15, 1861, 93d Regt., Co. G; discharged.

Andrew J. Beine, enl. Nov. 15, 1861, 93d Regt., Co. G; killed at the Battle of the Wilderness; A. V. M., May 4, 1864.

Herman Battelle, enl. 123d Regt., Co. I.

Simson H. Bennett, enl. Nov. 6, 1861, 93d Regt., Co. G; wounded in the Wilderness; dish. Nov. 16, 1863.

Layton Bonn, enl. Aug. 7, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. G; wounded; dish. Jan. 2, 1865.

Clayton J. Cornell, enl. Aug. 13, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. G; dish. June, 1865.

Andrew J. Coon, enl. Aug. 14, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. G; died of disease at Stanton; dish. March 16, 1865.

Benjamin Church, enl. Nov. 6, 1861, 176th Regt., Co. E; absent; returned; reported killed in battle.

Henry B. Cook, sergt.; enl. May 6, 1861, 22d Regt., Co. D; pro. to 1st lieut.; dish. June 19, 1863; re-enl. 16th Art., Co. K; sergt.; pro. to 1st lieut.; killed in battle near Petersburg, Oct. 7, 1864.

Warren Chase, enl. June 2, 1862, 20th U. S. Col. of Troops, Co. B; dish.

Lewis P. Chase, enl. June 2, 1862, 20th U. S. Col. of Troops, Co. B; died at Hart's Landing, Nov. 7, 1865.

James W. Conter, enl. April 19, 1861, 22d Regt., Co. G; discharged; re-enl. July 27, 1864, 21st Cav., Co. A; dish. April 28, 1864.

Alanson B. Coon, enl. Dec. 31, 1863, 123d Regt., Co. G; dish. July 31, 1865.

James Connelly, enl. Sept. 19, 1861.

John E. Church, enl. Nov. 25, 1861, 93d Regt., Co. G.

Neddy Cook, enl. Sept. 1862, 11th Vt. Regt., Co. A; wounded at Petersburg; battle, June 22, 1864; died in Stanton Hospital, July 30, 1864.

Peter Cronley, enl. Aug. 3, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. G; wounded at Bull's Run; May 25, 1864; died soon after.

Ezra Jubble, enl. Aug. 1862, 12d Regt., Co. G; dish. June, 1865.

Gardner B. Dyer, enl. Aug. 11, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. I; pro. to corp.; dish. June 8, 1865.

Henry Dyer, enl. Sept. 5, 1863, 15th U. S. Art., Co. K; dish. Sept. 7, 1865.

Ezekiel Downing.

Amos Downing, enl. Black Horse Cav.

John W. Darby, enl. 22d Mass. Regt., Co. K; returned on to Washington, D. C. after Lee's surrender, in battle of Rappahannock.

Charles S. Eaton, sergt.; enl. April 22, 1861, 22d Regt., Co. D; died in Washington, May 18, 1862.

Wm. B. Ellis, enl. May, 1861, 22d Regt., Co. D; dish. for disability.

Berthold Emisch, enl. Nov. 4, 1861, 93d Regt., Co. G; pro. to 2d lieut.; dish. July, 1865.

Le Roy W. Eldridge, enl. Aug. 6, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. I; dish. June, 1865.

DeWitt F. Eldridge, enl. Aug. 8, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. I; pro. to sergt.; dish. June, 1865.

Alexander Ellis, enl. Aug. 11, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. G; wounded May 4, 1864; dish. for disability, Nov. 2, 1865; re-enl. Feb. 27, 1865, 123d Regt., Co. G; dish. June 26, 1865.

Ebenezer S. Edgerton, enl. Aug. 6, 1862, 7th U. S. Colored Troops, Co. H; pro. to 1st lieut.; dish. for disability, Oct. 11, 1864.

George C. Fairbrother, enl. Sept. 1861, 2d M. Rifles, Co. L; prisoner at Andersonville; died there.

Lewis S. Ford, enl. Nov. 1861, 93d Regt., Co. G; died of fever at Newport, Ill. of 1862.

Stephen B. Fisher, enl. Dec. 24, 1863, 16th Art., Co. K; dish. June 5, 1865.

Irwin Fairbrother, enl. Dec. 18, 1863, 93d Regt., Co. H; died at David's Island, July 19, 1864.

John Fowler, enl. Aug. 1862, 123d Regt., Co. G.

George E. Fulton, enl. Aug. 1862, 123d Regt., Co. G; dish. June, 1865.

Henry P. Fowler, enl. Aug. 3, 1861, 123d Regt., Co. G; dish. June, 1865.

John S. Fuller, enl. 123d Regt., Co. G.

Cyrus Fraser, enl. Cav.

Charles W. Gilbert, enl. Aug. 11, 1861, 21st Cav., Co. E; pro. to 1st lieut.; dish. Oct. 28, 1865; re-enl. Dec. 9, 1865, 21st Cav., Co. E; 1st lieut.; pro. to capt.; dish. June 29, 1865.

Perry A. Goodell, enl. Nov. 1861, 93d Regt., Co. G; dish. for disability, Aug. 1, 1862.

Nathan P. Gray, enl. Nov. 6, 1861, 93d Regt., Co. G; died June 27, 1864.

Norman Granger, enl. Nov. 18, 1861, 93d Regt., Co. G.

Joseph Gilbert, enl. July 29, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. G; pro. to corp.; dish. June 27, 1865.

Hiram T. Gay, enl. Aug. 1, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. G; dish. June 27, 1865.

Rufus P. Goadway, enl. Aug. 13, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. I; wounded; dish. Aug. 1865.

Walter S. Gray, capt.; enl. Nov. 6, 1861, 93d Regt., Co. G; dish. for disability, Aug. 8, 1865.

Norman W. Gray, enl. Nov. 1861, 93d Regt., Co. I; pro. to 1st sergt.; dish.; re-enl. 93d Regt., Co. P; pro. to 2d lieut.; killed in front of Petersburg, June 16, 1864.

Marshall Gardner, enl. Nov. 4, 1862, 176th Regt., Co. E.

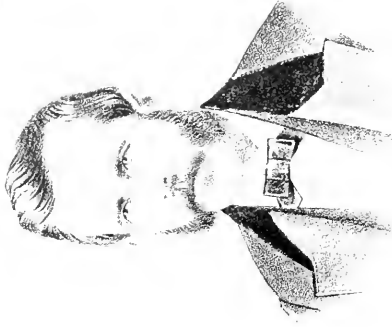
Robert L. Gray, enl. Nov. 1861, 93d Regt., Co. G; pro. to 1st lieut.; wounded in the Wilderness; carried to the rear; reported himself only slightly injured; returned and was killed soon after.

- Henry Gray, enl. Aug. 1862, 123d Regt., Co. G; pro. to capt.; to major; wounded twice; disch. June, 1865.
- Charles A. Gray, enl. July, 1863, 2d Vet. Cav., Co. B; discharged.
- Geo. W. Gray, enl. Aug. 9, 1862, on ship New Ironsides; disch. Sept. 18, 1863; re-enl. Sept. 7, 1864, 14th Art., Co. L; prisoner; paroled; disch. June 3, 1865.
- Alvin Elson Gage, 20th N. Y. Cav.; killed at second battle of Bull Run, 1862.
- Walter Hoyer, enl. Dec. 1862, 123d Regt., Co. K; served through.
- Montreville Hart, enl. Aug. 6, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. G; wounded; disch. June, 1865.
- Charles Hoffman, enl. Aug. 13, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. G; wounded; disch. June, 1865.
- Lucien Howe, enl. Aug. 3, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. G; disch. for disability, Feb. 23, 1863.
- Artemus Harrington, enl. Aug. 9, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. G; disch. June, 1865.
- Harvey Hodge, enl. Aug. 9, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. I; disch. for disability, June, 1863.
- Henry Hodge, enl. Sept. 24, 1861, 7th Mounted Rifles; disch. Aug. 1862.
- George Hodge, enl. Jan. 13, 1862, 95th Regt., Co. I; wounded at Gettysburg; disch. Jan. 13, 1865.
- George W. Higley, enl. Aug. 1862, 123d Regt., Co. G; disch. for disability.
- David Howe, enl. Nov. 1862, 176th Regt., Co. E; prisoner; paroled; disch. Nov. 1863.
- Charles H. Hodge, enl. Nov. 29, 1863, 123d Regt., Co. I; disch. Aug. 1865.
- Wm. J. Harrell, enl. April 15, 1861, 23d Regt., Co. D; disch. for disability; re-enl. July 30, 1863, 2d Vet. Cav., Co. A; disch. Aug. 5, 1865.
- Frank Hamilton.
- Z. Taylor Hunt.
- Samuel D. Jeffords.
- Le Roy Larabee, enl. Aug. 15, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. G; disch. June, 1865.
- Clark Lawton, enl. Aug. 7, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. G; wounded; disch. June 22, 1865.
- George Lumfert, enl. Aug. 8, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. G; wounded; prisoner; paroled; disch. Sept. 25, 1865.
- Albert M. Lawton, enl. Nov. 1863, 93d Regt., Co. G; killed at Petersburg, June 18, 1864.
- Willard Lawton, enl. April 27, 1861, 23d Regt., Co. D; pro. to sergt.; disch. June 19, 1865.
- Thomas Lynch, enl. April 20, 1861, 23d Regt., Co. D; disch. for disability, Jan. 23, 1863.
- Byron Lee, Whitney Rangers (Washington Light Cav.), 1st Cav.; prisoner; exchanged; re-enl. 12th Cav.; wounded at Brandy Station, Va.; disch. July 27, 1865.
- Charles B. Loomis, enl. Nov. 14, 1861, 93d Regt., Co. G; disch. for disability, May 29, 1862.
- John F. Loomis, enl. 176th Regt.
- David C. Lambert, priv.; enl. Aug. 8, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. G; taken prisoner near Komsew Mountain, June 22, 1864; paroled Dec. 13, 1864; disch. July 7, 1865.
- Isambard Mattison, enl. Aug. 18, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. G; disch. June 8, 1865.
- John McInerney, enl. Aug. 18, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. G; wounded and died at Chambersville, May 3, 1864.
- Wm. Moore, enl. Aug. 1862, 23d Regt., Co. G; disch. June, 1865.
- Wm. H. Martin, enl. Aug. 1862, 123d Regt., Co. G; reported killed in battle, May 5, 1864.
- Neil McKinley, enl. April, 1861, 23d Regt., Co. D; wounded; disch. June, 1861.
- Isaac J. Millman, enl. Nov. 1861, 93d Regt., Co. G; discharged.
- George Mumfry, enl. Nov. 15, 1861, 93d Regt., Co. G; disch. Dec. 16, 1864.
- Darius Middleton, enl. Nov. 6, 1861, 93d Regt., Co. G; killed in action, June, 1864.
- Henry S. Millman, lieut.; enl. May, 1861, 23d Regt., Co. D; pro. capt.; wounded at second Bull Run; died at Washington, Sept. 11, 1862.
- Joseph B. Mattison, enl. April 29, 1861, 23d Regt., Co. D; prisoner; exchanged; disch. June 19, 1865.
- Charles J. Moton, enl. Aug. 15, 1864, 146th Regt., Co. I; prisoner; paroled; disch. May 20, 1865.
- George McKinley, enl. April, 1861, 23d Regt., Co. D; disch. June, 1864; re-enl. in cavalry; discharged.
- John McKie, Jr., enl. April 12, 1861, 23d Regt., Co. D; pro. capt.; wounded; amputated; disch. for disability, Feb. 13, 1863; accidentally killed at home, Sept. 1, 1864.
- Albert J. Mazy, enl. Nov. 1861, 93d Regt., Co. G; pro. 1st lieut.; disch. Dec. 1864.
- David M. Mahoney, enl. 4th Regt
- Wm. Miller.
- Wm. E. Noel, enl. Aug. 14, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. I; disch. June 8, 1865.
- Willard Nelson, Jr., enl. March 2, 1865; disch. July, 1865.
- Sylvester Pratt, enl. Aug. 9, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. G; disch. June 8, 1865.
- Dennis Pratt, enl. Aug. 9, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. G; disch. June 8, 1865.
- George Parker, enl. Aug. 8, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. G; pro. corp.; disch. June 23, 1865.
- Channcy Parker, enl. Aug. 6, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. G; died at Stafford Court-House, Feb. 7, 1863.
- Samuel W. Parker, enl. Aug. 7, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. G.
- John Peters, enl. Aug. 18, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. G; trans. to Inv. Corps; disch. Feb. 28, 1864.
- Wm. H. Pierce, enl. Oct. 29, 1861, 93d Regt., Co. G; pro. corp.; died at Fortress Monroe, July 10, 1862.
- Newton Peters, enl. Jan. 5, 1864, 93d Regt., Co. G.
- Samuel M. Peters, enl. Jan. 5, 1864, 93d Regt., Co. G.
- John B. Peckham, enl. 123d Regt., Co. I.
- Wm. C. Qua, enl. Aug. 19, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. G; disch. for disability, Feb. 28, 1863.
- Ebenezer Ross, enl. Aug. 15, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. G; disch. for disability, April 21, 1863.
- George H. Russell, enl. Aug. 14, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. I; disch. July 4, 1865.
- John Robinson, enl. Nov. 1, 1862, 176th Regt., Co. E; disch. Nov. 16, 1863.
- L. C. Rice, enl. Nov. 18, 1861, 93d Regt., Co. G; re-enl. in regular army.
- Charles H. Rice, enl. Dec. 21, 1861, 93d Regt., Co. G; disch. for disability, Oct. 19, 1862.
- Alexander Rainey, enl. Dec. 22, 1863, 16th Art., Co. K; disch. June 17, 1865.
- Wm. T. Rainey, enl. May, 1861, 23d Regt., Co. D; pro. sergt.; disch. June 19, 1863; re-enl. Sept. 8, 1863, 2d Vet. Cav.; pro. sergt.; discharged.
- Robert A. Rice, enl. April 22, 1861, 23d Regt., Co. D; pro. 2d lieut.; disch. Dec. 1862.
- Forest L. Roberts, enl. May, 1861, 23d Regt., Co. D; disch. for disability, May 28, 1862.
- Marcus D. Rice, enl. Black Horse Cav.
- Joseph D. Stewart, ass't. surg.; enl. Aug. 18, 1862, 31st Regt.; resigned Dec. 3, 1862; re-enl. May 19, 1863, 71st Regt.; ass't. surg.; wounded three times at Gettysburg; disch. Aug. 2, 1864.
- John Sennet, enl. Aug. 1864, 123d Regt., Co. G; disch. July, 1865.
- Charles Starbuck, enl. Aug. 12, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. G; pro. corp.; lieut. U. S. C. T.; discharged.
- James Strimzel, enl. Aug. 1862, 123d Regt., Co. G.
- James Smith, enl. Nov. 1861, 93d Regt., Co. G; re-enl. July, 1863, 2d Vet. Cav., Co. A; died near New Orleans, Sept. 25, 1864.
- John Slyfield, enl. April 22, 1861, 23d Regt., Co. D; prisoner; paroled; disch. June 19, 1863; re-enl. March 29, 1863, 93d Regt., Co. D; wounded; pro. sergt.; disch. July, 1865.
- Orrin W. Stevenson, drummer; enl. Nov. 6, 1861, 93d Regt., Co. G; discharged; re-enl. Vet. Res. Corp.; wounded; disch. Aug. 1, 1865.
- Christopher Shaw, enl. Nov. 4, 1862, 176th Regt., Co. E; prisoner; paroled; disch. Nov. 16, 1863.
- Sidney W. Soley, enl. April, 1861, 23d Regt., Co. D.
- W. C. Spencer, surg.; enl. 4th Regt.; discharged.
- Thomas W. Taylor, enl. Sept. 1861, 5th Vermont Regt., Co. G; died of wounds at Savage Station, July 12, 1862.
- Norman Tucker, enl. Nov. 5, 1861, 176th Regt., Co. E; died in Louisiana, Oct. 10, 1862.
- John L. Tucker, enl. Nov. 5, 1861, 176th Regt., Co. E; prisoner; paroled; disch. Nov. 16, 1863.
- Dennis Tracy, enl. Nov. 22, 1861, 93d Regt., Co. G; disch. for disability, Feb. 10, 1863.
- George E. Towne, enl. April 19, 1861, 23d Regt., Co. D; disch. June 19, 1861.
- Smith Wane, enl. Jan. 1, 1864, 29th U. S. C. T., Co. I; disch. for disability, Aug. 16, 1865.
- George H. Wells, enl. Aug. 2, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. G; pro. sergt.; prisoner at Libby; paroled; disch. Jan. 19, 1865.
- Henry C. Wood, corp.; enl. Aug. 3, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. G; disch. June 8, 1865.
- Robert Wilcox, enl. July 28, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. G; pro. sergt.; disch. July, 1865.
- Wm. S. Warner, sergt.; enl. Aug. 6, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. G; pro. 1st lieut.; disch. July, 1865.
- Charles D. Warner, enl. July 28, 1862; 123d Regt., Co. G; pro. quar.-mast. sergt.; disch. June 8, 1865.
- Wm. E. Walkley, com. dept.; enl. Feb. 1862, 93d Regt.; disch. July, 1863.
- Theodore C. Wallace, ass't. surg.; enl. Dec. 14, 1861, 93d Regt.; pro. surg.; 61st Regt.; disch. March 18, 1864.
- Lewis Westfall, ass't. surg., navy; enl. Aug. 16, 1864.
- Henry Wallace.

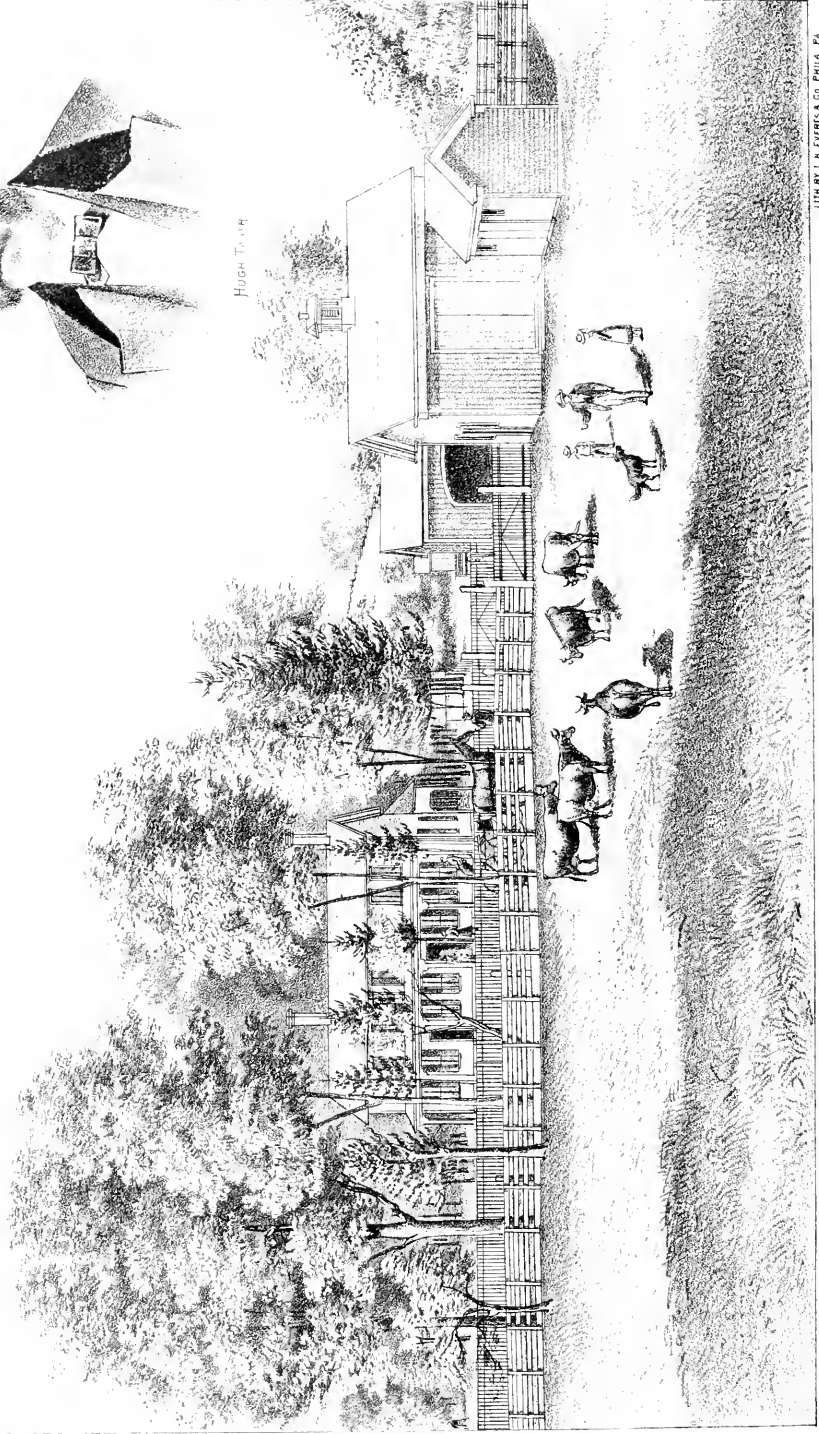
#### We add the following special notice:

Gen. John S. Crocker entered the volunteer service from the town of White Creek, in June, 1861, as colonel of the Thirtieth Regiment New York State Uniformed Militia. He was appointed inspecting and mustering officer of volunteers. During June and July he inspected upwards of one hundred men. In August of the same year he commenced making the necessary arrangements for the organization of a regiment of volunteers. The work progressed favorably, and on the 16th of October, 1861, he was assigned to duty as colonel of the Ninety-third Regiment Volunteers, and clothed with full authority to recruit, perfect, and complete the organization of a regiment. He immediately entered on duty at Albany, and pushed vigorously the work, recruiting until December, 1861, when the





HUGH TABER



RESIDENCE OF HUGH TABER, WHITE CREEK, WASHINGTON CO. N. Y.

organization was completed and the regiment filled to the maximum number. His regiment, in the mean time, as fast as recruited, was assigned to general duty at the barracks until January, 1862. The regimental officers were then commissioned and mustered into the United States service, and the regiment, numbering ten hundred and forty-two men, went to Virginia and were joined to the Army of the Potomac. In March, 1862, the regiment went to Fortress Monroe and entered upon the Peninsula campaign, under Gen. McClellan. On the 22d of April, 1862, at the siege of Yorktown, Col. Crocker was taken prisoner by a company of Mississippi Riflemen who lay in ambush near our lines and within five hundred yards of his own command. He received a slight bayonet wound at the time. He was taken before Gens. Magruder and Joseph E. Johnston, and the next day sent a prisoner of war to the Libby prison at Richmond, Va. He remained in that wretched charnel-house two months, subject to the inhuman treatment, wretched diet, foul air, and vermin incident to that filthy and loathsome place. He was then transferred with others to the rebel prison at Salisbury, where were over fourteen thousand Union prisoners in the most deplorable condition. Hunger, wretchedness, cruel treatment, sickness, privation, and death were the distinguishing features of that disgusting and loathsome pen.

His release, by special exchange, for Col. Chancellor, of the 16th Virginia Cavalry, was effected on the 17th of August, 1862. He was five days traveling through the Confederacy. He went directly to Washington, and gave to the Secretary of War and the President very important information of the situation, position, strength, and movements of the Confederate armies, which he had obtained on the other side of the lines, and for which he received the thanks of Secretary Stanton and President Lincoln in person, with the assurance of their high appreciation of his services in that regard. In September following he was tendered the command of a brigade in the army of the northwest; but his health having been very much impaired by his confinement in rebel prisons, he was obliged to forego the honor and remain in the milder climate of the south with the Army of the Potomac. His regiment was now constituted the headquarters' guard, and he entered on duty with it at Gen. McClellan's headquarters, and continued on duty in command of the headquarters' guard, and as aid under Generals McClellan, Burnside, Hooker, and Meade, successively. He participated in the battles of Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville, in 1863. In July of that year he was detailed on special duty in New York harbor, at the time of the New York riots, and during the ensuing fall was sent in charge of transports loaded with recruits, deserters, and bounty-jumpers, to Charleston harbor, Hilton Head Island, and Beaufort, S. C., Port Pulaski, and New Orleans. On the last of November he returned to his command at the headquarters of the Army of the Potomac, in Virginia, under Gen. Meade. In December he superintended the re-enlistment of his regiment as veterans for the war. The 93d was the first regiment in that army that completed its veteran organization. In February, 1864, his regiment having returned to the army from a furlough of thirty days, with full ranks, was joined to the 2d Brigade,

3d Division (Birney's), 2d Corps (Hancock's). Soon after Gen. Hays, the brigade commander, was detailed on special duty, and Gen. Crocker was placed in command of the brigade, and continued the preparations and outfit of the brigade for the great campaign of 1864, under Gen. Grant.

On the day previous to the battle of the Wilderness, Gen. Hays returned to the command, but the next morning, while reconnoitering the enemy's position, and before his brigade had been placed in line of battle, was instantly killed, and Gen. Crocker again assumed command, and led the brigade into action. He remained in command of the brigade through the battles of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, River Nye, South Anna, Cold Harbor, etc., during which time his brigade was under fire, more or less, on thirty-one different days before the army crossed the James. His brigade consisted of eight veteran regiments, and made a gallant record, losing in those battles upwards of three thousand five hundred men in killed and wounded. The brigade frequently won the commendation of the corps and division commanders. At the brilliant charge made by the 2d Corps on the enemy's works at Spottsylvania, on the 12th of May, 1864, Gen. Crocker's brigade, after capturing the forts and redoubts in their front, penetrated farther into the enemy's lines than any other troops. Gen. Crocker was twice complimented in orders during these battles by his commanding general for distinguished services, and was recommended for promotion. He had four horses shot under him during the campaign, received a shell wound in his left foot, and was seriously injured at Spottsylvania by his horse being killed and falling down an embankment while charging the enemy's works. He was designated by the Secretary of War for promotion to brigadier-general on the recommendation of Gens. Birney and Hancock; but being disabled by physical disabilities contracted during the campaign, which his examining surgeon pronounced permanent, he was obliged to quit the service. He therefore tendered his resignation in September, 1864, which was accepted, and he was honorably discharged on surgeon's certificate of disability contracted in the service. He was mustered out on the 4th of November, 1864. On the 13th of March, 1865, he was commissioned brigadier-general of volunteers by brevet, "for gallant and meritorious services during the war," as stated in his commission.

## BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

### HUGH TABER.

The Taber family is of English extraction. Sylvanus Taber, grandfather of the subject of this sketch, came to the town of White Creek, N. Y., from New Bedford, Mass., in 1803. He married Elizabeth Hart, of Dartmouth, Mass., and had three children, William Hart, Stephen, and Phoebe. He followed the business of shoemaking most of his life, and that of tanning in his later years. He died in August, 1848, over seventy years of age, and his wife Elizabeth in 1832, at an advanced age.

Stephen, father of Hugh, was born at New Bedford, Mass., in December, 1801, and was brought by his parents to White Creek at an early age. In 1834 he married Sarah Allen, daughter of John and Content Allen, of White Creek, by whom he had six children, of whom four only are living, Elizabeth, Hugh, Margaret, and Sarah. Mr. Taber was raised a shoemaker, and followed that business for a number of years. He then engaged in the manufacture of gloves, a business which he is still following, at White Creek, at the age of seventy-seven years. His wife is still living.

Hugh Taber was born at White Creek, near his present place of residence, on Sept. 7, 1828. During his minority he resided with his father, engaging in farming and the growing of flax, and enjoying such educational advantages as the common schools of the day afforded. After arriving at his majority, he engaged in the same business on his own account.

On August 23, 1865, he married Mary, daughter of George and Sophia Briggs, of White Creek, and has had four children, namely: Ada Sophia, born May 4, 1867; Susan Josephine, born July 6, 1869; Stephen, born July 6, 1871; and William, born July 8, 1873. His wife died August 12, 1875.

Mr. Taber is at present pursuing the occupation of farming and flax-raising at White Creek. He also acts as agent for James B. Jermain, of Albany, who owns a large tract of land at White Creek. Since Mr. Taber has had charge of Mr. Jermain's estate he has largely developed it and enhanced its value; has built a large cheese-factory and creamery upon the same, which is now in successful operation,—using the milk from four hundred cows,—and has improved it in other substantial respects, gathering around him meantime a class of thrifty and enterprising farmers, and greatly increasing the importance and influence of his town.

In politics, Hugh Taber is a Republican, and has always been such, without other deviation than that he sympathized with the late Reform movement of Mr. Greeley. In 1865 he was elected assessor of the town of White Creek, and filled that office for the full term of three years. In 1867 he was elected a justice of the peace, an office which he has continued to fill ever since to the satisfaction of all. In March, 1876, he was elected to the important town office of supervisor, and still holds that office, having been re-elected twice. Mr. Taber is prominent in the religious and charitable movements of his town, actively identified with its material development, and strictly upright in all his business transactions. He owns and tills a beautiful farm of one hundred and twenty acres. A view of his residence and its surroundings may be seen on another page of this work.

#### ISRAEL BRATON PERRY.

Aaron Perry came from Dutchess Co., N. Y., with his brother William, and settled on the farm formerly known as the Perry farm, in White Creek, now owned by John James. Aaron built a log house on the north part of the farm, on the south side of the eminence known as Bald hill. William located a little north of where the James residence now stands. Aaron Perry married Anna Hoag,

whose parents were from Dutchess county, and were among the early settlers in the town of White Creek. They had twelve children, two of whom still survive, viz., Lucinda Perry, residing at Post's Corners, in this town, and Israel Braton Perry, whose name heads this article. The latter is unmarried, and resides on the family homestead, where he was born on the 31st of December, 1812.

After settling on the place above referred to, Aaron and William Perry purchased the Searles farm, and occupied it in partnership till they bought the present homestead, on which resides Israel Braton Perry. The deed of the place bears date Oct. 14, 1802. It was deeded to Aaron and William Perry by Sanford and Priscilla Smith, and contains one hundred and three acres. Aaron Perry also purchased of Heman and Elizabeth Swift the Swift farm, adjoining this on the north, containing a little over fifty-one acres, on the 5th of January, 1814. This farm is still owned by Israel Braton Perry, and also a portion of the Searles farm. Aaron Perry was a soldier in the Revolutionary war. After the purchase of the present homestead, in 1802, he and his brother William divided the property they had purchased and improved together, Aaron taking the present homestead, on which he resided till the time of his death, which occurred in August, 1818. He died very suddenly, after having worked all day in the Searles meadow, apparently as well as usual, being found dead in his bed in the morning. Mrs. Perry died in 1841, aged seventy-five years.

Israel Braton Perry tore down the old-fashioned Dutch house built here about the time of the Revolution, and erected the present commodious farm-house in 1862. During the early part of the Revolution a house stood on this place, which was burnt during the war. It was occupied by a Mr. Younglove, who was shot in the house by a British officer, but afterwards recovered.

Mr. I. B. Perry has been a farmer all his life, having received his early education in the neighborhood where he was born, and where his honest, industrious, and upright life has merited the esteem and confidence justly reposed in him by his neighbors and fellow-citizens.

#### DR. WILLIAM RICHARDS

was a native of Waterbury, Conn., the son of Colonel Richards, a distinguished officer in the Revolutionary war, and his early feelings and sympathies were strongly enlisted on the side of the colonies in their struggle for freedom.

Dr. Richards removed to White Creek, in this State, about fifty years since, where he resided the greater portion of that time, engaged in the practice of his profession. He was a physician of great skill and prudence, and possessed to an uncommon degree the confidence and esteem of his fellow-citizens.

He was frequently elected to offices of trust and responsibility in the county of Washington, and represented that county in the Legislature of the State in 1820.

In all the domestic relations of life his character was a model; and in public life his judgment was sound and discriminating and his integrity unquestioned. He died in White Creek, in 1844, in the seventy-eighth year of his age.





JONATHAN B. FOWLER.

## JONATHAN B. FOWLER.

Jonathan Blackman Fowler was born in that part of the old town of Cambridge now included in White Creek, near the centre of the latter, on the 5th of February, 1793. He is, consequently, at the date of this writing (June, 1878), in the eighty-sixth year of his age. His father and grandfather, Abel and Simeon Fowler, were from Rhode Island, and settled on the original Fowler lot, in this vicinity, among the early pioneers of the county. Abel Fowler married Molly Brownell, of Pownal, Vt. They were the parents of seven children,—six sons and one daughter,—of whom Jonathan B. Fowler was the youngest. He was brought up on a farm, to which occupation he has devoted himself through life.

Mr. Fowler was married to Miss Philena M. Perry, Dec. 30, 1819. She was a daughter of William Perry, of White Creek, and was born on the farm now owned by John James, Feb. 19, 1793. They had children as follows: Minerva E., born Sept. 19, 1820; William Perry, born June 20, 1825; Cornelia Amanda, born Sept. 20, 1826, died Sept. 1, 1851; De Witt Clinton, born Feb. 8, 1828, died Sept. 6, 1855; Fayette Franklin, a twin brother, born Feb. 8, 1828. The three surviving children reside in the town of White Creek.

Mr. Fowler has been a Democrat since the days of Andrew Jackson, and has served his town in various offices, such as assessor, overseer of the poor, etc. He has been a man of strong mind and vigorous constitution, which have been well preserved by the strictly temperate habits which he has practiced through life. Perhaps few men of his years are more active than Mr. Fowler. He was called out with his regiment of militia in the War of 1812, and went to Burlington, Vt., but was discharged soon after McDonough's victory on Lake Champlain. Colonel Hercules Rice, of Cambridge, was the colonel of the regiment.

Mr. Fowler has resided in the house he now occupies fifty-eight years. He has been one of the trustees of the cemetery association, and treasurer since its organization.



MRS. JONATHAN B. FOWLER.

Few men have lived so long in a community and maintained so unblemished a reputation.

## JOHN JAMES

Mr. James is a native of Hoosick, Rensselaer Co., N. Y., in which town he was born Aug. 23, 1827. His grandfather, Randall James, came from Rhode Island, and settled in Hoosick about 1788. His marriage-certificate, which has been preserved by his grandson, bears witness to the fact that he was married at Kingston, R. I., to Elizabeth Kenyon, June 5, 1785, three years before he settled in Hoosick. The wedding-coat worn on the occasion has also been preserved with the certificate by Mr. James as a souvenir of his grandfather, who gave a month's work in winter for each yard of cloth contained in the garment. This ancestor died in Hoosick in 1831. His son, whose name was also Randall James, the father of John James, was born in Hoosick, and was by occupation a farmer. He held a colonel's commission in the militia, and was known as Colonel Randall James, and also held several civil offices in his town. He married Sally Eddy in April, 1826, and had nine children,—four sons and five daughters,—of whom the subject of this sketch was the eldest. Receiving his early education at the common schools, and being reared a farmer, he resided at the old homestead in Hoosick till the spring of 1875, when he purchased the place where he now resides. It has been known as the Perry and also as the Starbuck place. It is one of the most beautiful locations in this section of the State, and, with the improvements contemplated and partly carried out by Mr. James, will be as desirable a country residence as can be found in Washington county.

Mr. James was married on the 12th of February, 1851, to Catharine J. Bowen, daughter of Sylvester Bowen, of Cambridge. Mr. Bowen (her father) was born in Shaftsbury, Vt., and came with his father to the town of White Creek when three years of age. Catharine J., now Mrs. James, was born in White Creek in June, 1828. Her

mother was Julia Cross, daughter of General Samuel Cross, of Shaftsbury, Vt., and sister of Nathan L. Cross. She was born Oct. 29, 1799, and died March 5, 1874.

Mr. and Mrs. James have had children, as follows: Sylvester Bowen James, born May 17, 1842. Julia Cross James, born Nov. 6, 1856; married Hiram C. Houghton, of North Bennington, Vt., June 11, 1874; died May 22, 1875, leaving one daughter, little Julia J., aged three years.

Mr. James is a Republican in politics. He is a man of decided opinions, but averse to taking any office, although frequently proposed and solicited to do so. Few men have attained in a higher degree the confidence and esteem of their fellow-citizens, and few have been more prosperous by steady application to the pursuit of farming.

#### ISAAC ASHTON

was born April 2, 1797, in the house now occupied by Willard and William Lawton, about a half-mile west of the Ashton place of a later day. He was a son of Deacon John Ashton, and grandson of Major James Ashton, who were

the first settlers in Ashgrove, from whom the place derived its name. He was united in marriage, Dec. 1, 1825, to Anna Maria Beveridge, daughter of Rev. Thomas Beveridge, who was sent from Scotland to this country as a missionary, and was the first minister settled in Cambridge, and sister of the Rev. Dr. Beveridge, of Xenia, Ohio, and of Mrs. Jennett Lourie, of Jackson. She was born Sept. 12, 1798, and was baptized by Rev. William Marshall, then of Philadelphia. Mr. and Mrs. Ashton early in life became members of the Associate Presbyterian church of Cambridge. They had eight children, four of whom are living, viz.: Dr. John Ashton, a physician at Centre Cambridge; Thomas Beveridge Ashton, noted as an entomologist, residing in Leavenworth, Kansas; Mrs. Jennett Ashton Darby, and her sister, Mary Ashton, residing at the Ashton homestead.

Mr. and Mrs. Ashton moved here in 1826, and lived here till their death. Mrs. Ashton died Sept. 11, 1858. Mr. Ashton departed this life Feb. 3, 1871. His last words were, "There are rivers of pleasure at Thy right hand forevermore."



NATHANIEL COTTRELL.

# WHITEHALL.

THIS town is near the northeastern corner of the county. It is bounded on the east by Hampton, on the west by Fort Ann, and on the south by Fort Ann and Granville. Upon the north and northwest its boundary is very irregular, being defined by the waters of South bay, Lake Champlain, and the Poultney river, which divide it from Proseon and the State of Vermont.

In the central and eastern parts of the town its surface is rolling, but in the west and in the vicinity of the head of the lake it becomes rugged and even mountainous.

Its principal waters, besides those upon its northern border already mentioned, are Wood creek and the Mettawee or Pawlet river, both of which enter from the south, and after a general northerly course of a few miles unite in a single stream, which takes the name of the former, and falls into the harbor of Whitehall. And all these waters, with the valleys and hills and crags which surround them, are historic.

In the interminable warfare which for years, perhaps for ages, before the coming of the white man was waged between the *Iroquois* and the Indian tribes of Canada, the waters of the Hudson river and of Lake Champlain formed their military thoroughfare, broken only by a comparatively short portage, over which the red men had three distinct routes,—one being from Glen's Falls to Lake George and Tianderoga, another from the point now Fort Ann to South bay, and the third from Fort Edward, across the summit, to Wood creek, and thence down that stream to Kah-shah-quah-na,<sup>1</sup> now Whitehall harbor. And when, in the years preceding our Revolution, France and England fought again and again for North American dominion, their expeditions traversed the same highway; and the same red warriors, or their descendants, continued the old strife as guides and allies of the civilized combatants. And so it comes that Whitehall is historic ground. Hostile cannon have boomed in the harbor, and the whir of arrows and the whistle of bullets have been heard along the rocky hillsides. Scouts, watching their foes from the mountain top, have looked down on the movements of stealthy savage bands, and on the defiant advance of a royal army. These numerous expeditions, with their accompanying conflicts and other exciting incidents, covered so large a territory that they are necessarily treated of in the general history of the county, where they will be found detailed at full length.

## MAJOR SKENE AND HIS COLONY.

The first settlement in Whitehall was made by a half-pay English officer, Major Philip Skene.<sup>2</sup> He brought

with him about thirty families of settlers, and opened on this domain—and to which he afterwards obtained a title in 1761. Everything here he found in a state of nature, bearing no mark of man's occupancy except an intrenchment and stockade, constructed during the then recent war, occupying a commanding position on the present site of the village. After establishing his colony, he joined an English expedition to the West Indies, from where he brought a number of negro slaves. On his return he found that one-half his settlers had deserted the place, and that the remainder were in a state of great discontent. But the major was an energetic man, the owner of considerable private means, and a crown magistrate; and he was not to be easily discouraged or diverted from his original purpose of securing for the settlement such advantages as would render it a fit place of residence for a man of his importance. He obtained a royal patent for twenty five thousand acres<sup>3</sup> on the 13th of March, 1765. The improvements which he made were extensive for that early time. With the labor of his negroes, his settlers, and some discharged soldiers whom he employed, he built a ship, as a means of necessary transportation on the lake, opened a passable road hence to Salem, thirty miles, built a saw-mill and a grist-mill at the falls on Wood creek, and erected for himself a stone mansion about thirty by forty feet in size, two and a half stories high, and of great solidity, where he lived in a baronial sort of way, surrounded by his black servants, and very popular with his colonists. This mansion stood fronting the creek on a site now partially or

<sup>1</sup> with K; but he signed himself "Philip Skene," and was so designated in all records.

<sup>2</sup> The high ground in the southeast angle of High and Church streets.

<sup>3</sup> Associated with him were twenty-four others, whose interests in it, however, were but nominal. The names were as follows: John Mansel, Thomas Monro, John and Nathaniel Marston, Hugh Wallace, Alexander Wallace, Lawrence Reade, Thomas White, John Gill, Robert Alexander, Robert Stevens, John Moore, Joseph Albeeck, Gerard Brueker, Evert Brueker, Richard Curson, John Lamb, James Deas, Boyle Roche, Archibald Thompson, Peter Kythras, John R. Meyer, Levanus Jackson, and Abraham Brazier. A second patent was issued to him July 6, 1771, known as "Skene's Little Patent." This contained nine thousand acres, adjoining the first grant on the northeast. These two patents covered all of the town of Whitehall except the Melatch grant of about one thousand acres on the east side, and also embraced the northern extremity of the present town of Hampton. The first patent, however, the township of Skene charge, and Skene himself, by virtue of his commission as magistrate, exercised the only authority within that time. By courtesy he was sometimes designated as "Governor Skene," probably on account of a proposal which he was known to have entertained of the erection of northern New York and Vermont into a separate royal province, under himself as its chief magistrate.

He also erected, afterwards, on the west side of Wood creek, a rack furnace for smelting the ores of the vicinity.

<sup>1</sup> "The place where we dip fish," or the great fishing place.

<sup>2</sup> From the letters "P. K. S.," in the stone over the door of his dwelling, it has been inferred that he had a middle name beginning

entirely occupied by the roadway of Williams street, and near the residence of the late Joseph Jillson.

Skene also built a massive stone building, which was still standing within the memory of some yet living, and was generally known as "Skene's Barn," though from its size and construction it seems hardly probable that it was built as such. It stood on a spot afterwards embraced in the property of Judge Wheeler, on Skene street above Wheeler avenue. It was one hundred and thirty feet in length, and the walls were pierced, evidently for musketry, suggesting the idea of a place of refuge and defense in case of attack, though it may also have been used as a barn or stable. In the wall was a gateway-arch, the keystone of which was laid in the wall of the Episcopal church at its erection in 1837, and may now be seen at the First National bank in Whitehall. Upon it is cut the inscription



To show the importance which had been attained by Skene's settlement, it is appropriate to mention the fact that in 1772, during the strife among the townships to secure the location of the court-house, a petition asking that Skenesborough be made the shire town received two hundred and eighty-one signatures, of which seventy-one were those of Skene's colonists.

On the opening of the Revolution Skene was in England, supposed to be seeking the establishment of a new province called Ticonderoga, with Skenesborough as the capital, and himself as governor. He was understood to be friendly to the king's side in the great controversy, and the Americans resolved to break up his settlement at once. Accordingly, on the 13th of May, 1775, a party of volunteers, under command of Captain Herick, marched into Skenesborough, which they captured without opposition.\* Skene's son, fifty settlers, and twelve negroes were taken prisoners. Skene's sloop was also captured and sent down the lake to Arnold, who made it the flag-ship of the fleet he improvised on Lake Champlain.

Skenesborough being considered a point of importance, as commanding the head of Lake Champlain, General Schuyler was ordered to occupy it with a garrison and put it in a condition for defense, by repairing and adding to the old intrenchments. The place was held by the patriots for more than two years, during which time the harbor was the rendezvous of the American naval force in the upper lake.

In July, 1777, came the army of Burgoyne. The military movements attending that great invasion are given in the general history, but some of the local items find their more proper place here.

Burgoyne's right wing encamped on ground now the west part of Whitehall village, extending west from Canal street to the foot of the hill; the Brunswickers, forming the left, lay away to the east, and the Indian allies were very properly placed on the lower ground along Wood

creek, with civilized troops upon their either hand.† The headquarters of Burgoyne were at the stone mansion of Skene, and the colonel himself, as he was then called, though he held no rank in the British regular army, who had returned from exile with his countrymen, played the part of host to the British commander, and we may well imagine that the old house never contained so proud or so gay a company as during the three weeks which the general and his staff spent there, awaiting the removal of obstructions on the route to Fort Edward.

In the movement on Bennington, Skene, being well acquainted with that section of country, joined Baum's forces, and took part in the battle of Aug. 16, in which he is said to have had four horses shot dead under him, and a fifth so badly wounded that it died after carrying the rider safely out of the fight. This was said to have been the work of Stark's sharpshooters, who recognized the major, and particularly desired that he should be taken alive. If this was their object they were soon gratified, for Skene was surrendered with Burgoyne's army on the 17th of October. He was afterwards exchanged and returned to England, where he died at an advanced age. His stone mansion at Skenesborough was destroyed by fire, kindled, as many said, by his own direction, to prevent it from falling into the hands of his foes, but of this there is no satisfactory proof.

His lands were confiscated and sold, the purchasers being Joseph Stringham, John Murray, and General John Williams, of Salem.‡ The price paid by these gentlemen for all the lands was fourteen pounds ten shillings, their first bid, there being no competition at the sale, probably on account of the evil repute which had fallen on Skenesborough, as being a location of extreme unhealthfulness,§ which at that time, and for years afterwards, was undoubtedly true; for it is known the mortality here was very great among the soldiers of the garrison from 1775 to 1777, and was scarcely less in proportion, among the few inhabitants of the place, after the close of the war.

#### TOWN ORGANIZATION AND OFFICERS.

Although Skenesborough was erected into a township by the same patent of March 13, 1765, which gave title to the land, there is no record to be found of any municipal

\* Israel Warner, a son of Colonel Seth Warner, of Bennington fame, for many years a resident in the town of Whitehall, was fond of relating how at that time he was sent by his father as a scout, to watch the movements and position of the enemy, from the top of Skene's mountain.

† General Williams afterwards became sole owner, purchasing Stringham's entire interest in 1802, and Murray's in 1803.

‡ Fearful and often ridiculous tales were also told concerning other alleged disadvantages of the place, particularly of the prevalence of mosquitoes. Mr. Isaac Webb, Jr., who in 1795 made a tour in the United States for the purpose "of ascertaining whether, in case of future emergency, any part of America might be looked forward to as an eligible place of abode," wrote as follows: "Skenesborough is most dreadfully infested with mosquitoes, . . . These insects were of a much larger size than any I ever saw elsewhere, and their bite was uncommonly venomous. General Washington told me that he never was so much annoyed by mosquitoes in any part of America as at Skenesborough, for they used to bite through the thickest boot." Amazing as this may seem, there is no doubt that if General Washington made this statement it was strictly true. What wonder that lands here were unsalable?

In some accounts of this occurrence it has been said that the volunteers, in pillaging the house, found there the dead body of Skene's wife sealed in a lead coffin, which he had kept in this way for years, to secure the continuance of an annuity which was made payable "so long as she remained above ground," and that the soldiers buried it in the yard adjoining the house. This, however, does not appear authentic, though evidence is given to it by Rev. Lewis Kellogg, in his historical discourse delivered June 27, 1817.





RESIDENCE OF WILLIAM HANNAS, WHITEHALL, N. Y.

1871. B. & L. S. ENGRAVERS & CO. PHILA. PA.



*William Hannas*



*Charretty Hannas.*

#### WILLIAM HANNAS.

Deacon William Hannas was born in New York city, June 22, 1799. He was second son of Thomas and Jane Hannas. He spent his early life at home, and a part of his minority in boating on North river, where he first became impressed with the idea of boat-building. His parents removed to Troy, N. Y., where he served his time in the ship-yard as an apprentice. In the year 1822 he came to Whitehall, and at once engaged in boat-building, which has been the main business of his life, and which he has continued until within the past year; and during over a half-century, as a business man of that village, he has exemplified to all men that integrity of purpose and resolution to accomplish whatever he conceived to be right, characteristic of him in all his business transactions.

Deacon Hannas was an ardent supporter of the old Whig party, but is now a member of the Republican party, and a staunch supporter of its principles. As early as 1825 he united with the Presbyterian church of Whitehall, and has been active in that body and

prominent in its councils since, and for a period of some forty-six years has held the office of deacon.

In the year 1823, Dec. 7, he married Miss Charretty, eldest daughter of Joseph Drake Benjamin and Sarah Washburn, of Whitehall. Her great-grandfather Drake was a descendant of Sir Francis Drake, the navigator, and came to America as a captain in the English army during the Franco-English war of 1759. The family were early settlers of Whitehall.

Mrs. Hannas was born May 27, 1802; is connected with the Presbyterian church as a member, and has always lent her influence to the support of every good work.

To Deacon and Mrs. Hannas have been born two children.—Joseph died at the age of two years, and the youngest died in infancy. Deacon Hannas is a plain, unostentatious man, contributing to society his moral and religious support. In his dealings with men in his employ, his kindness of heart and true sympathy for the deserving were worthy of notice.





organization until about thirteen years later. In 1778 the first known town-meeting was held, at which Daniel Brundage and Levi Stockwell were elected supervisors; James Burroughs, town clerk; Thomas Wilson, Joseph Earle, and Zebulon Stubbs, assessors; and Wm. Higley, constable. Daniel Brundage was again elected supervisor in 1779, Levi Stockwell in 1780, Silas Childs in 1782-83, James Burroughs and Silas Childs in 1784.

In 1786 the name of Skeneborough was abandoned, and the town reorganized as Whitehall.

During the succeeding thirty years the following named persons were elected to the office of supervisor: Daniel Earle and Joel Adams, 1786; Jeremiah Burroughs, 1787; Cornelius Jones, 1788-91; Thomas Lyon, 1792; Daniel Earle, 1793; Jeremiah Burroughs, 1794-97; Nathaniel Earle, 1798-99; Daniel Earle, 1800-14.

Those elected to the office of town clerk during the same period were as follows: Isaac Danks, 1786; B. Richardson, 1787-91; Asa Noyes, 1792-93; George Ackley, 1794-97, and again in 1803; Gideon Taft, 1798-1802 and 1804-7, all inclusive; Nathaniel Hall, 1808-14.

From the record of 1815\* (which is the earliest now known to exist relating to this town after it assumed the name of Whitehall) we find that the annual meeting in that year was held at the house of Horace Carpenter, on the first Monday in March, and that the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Daniel Earle, supervisor; Nathaniel Hall, town clerk; Solomon T. Vine, collector; William Johnson, E. Mauville, Thomas Griffith, assessors; John McClintock, Benjamin Delamater, overseers of poor; Philip Hatch, Squire Bartholomew, Anthony Kinmer, commissioners of highways; Justin Smith, Milo Daley, S. T. Vine, Philip Hatch, James Mauville, constables.

Following are the names of town officers who have been elected in Whitehall since 1815, with the date of such election:

*Supervisors.*—Melancthon Wheeler, 1816-20; Daniel Earle, 1821-33; George Barney, 1834-40; Elisha A. Martin, 1841-42; Dennis Jones, 1843-44; John H. Boyd, 1845, 1848-49; Philander C. Hitchcock, 1846-47; Daniel S. Wright, 1850; Oliver Bascom, 1851-52, 1864-65; Olif Ahell, 1853-54; Alwyn Martin, 1855-56; Randolph C. Johnson, 1857; Julio T. Buel, 1858-59; Taylor Mauville, 1860-61; Samuel Benjamin, 1862-63; A. H. Tanner, 1866; Elisha A. Martin, 1867-69; George Brett, 1870-71, 1873-74; S. T. Cook, 1872; Warren F. Bascom, 1875-77.

*Town Clerks.*—Nathan Hall, 1816-21 and 1823-25, all inclusive; Justin Smith, 1822; Gideon Taft, 1826-30, 1832, and 1836-40; Julian G. Buel, 1831; James G. Caddwell, 1833; Edward W. Parker, 1834-35; Andrew Anderson, 1841-44; Robert Daig, Jr., 1845-47; Henry Gibson, 1848-49; Horatio N. Parke, 1850-54; Franklin Bascom, 1855-56; D. Lafayette Falkenbury, 1857-59; Albert G. Bristol, 1858; George Hall, 1860; Charles C.

Rich, 1861-67; Homer C. Allen, 1868-74; J. F. Clark, 1872; James M. Wood, 1873; Lewis K. Pierce, 1874-77.

*Justices of the Peace.*—Ransom Barlow, 1840-31; William H. Parker, 1841; John H. Boyd, 1832, 1836, 1840; Jacob Seard, 1833, 1847; Job R. Smith, 1834; Henry Gaylord, 1835, 1848, 1845, 1849; Dennis Jones, 1837; Salmon Noble, 1838; Ira Wilson, 1849; Robert Daig, Jr., 1841, 42, 1846, 1850, 1854; George Douglass, 1844; Rensselaer Wright, 1844, 1843, 44; James McIntyre, 1843; Horace Stowell, 1847, 1857; Samuel Fish, 1848, 1853, 1856; Isaac Wood, 1849, 1852; Atherton Hall, M. D., 1851; F. D. M. Cheam, 1853; David Wilson, 1855; Hiram Dickinson, 1858, 1867; Alfred J. Long, 1858, 1859; O. Watkins, 1860; Jacob C. Dwyer, 1860; Cassius D. Lombard, 1861; John F. Clarke, 1862; Asaph Witherde, 1863, 1873, 1877; Asa Hawley, 1864, 1865; John Neville, 1865; W. C. Cabott, 1866; George Griswold, 1866; J. A. Smith, 1867, 1870, 1875; Elisha Seard, 1868; J. A. Watkins, 1870; Lemuel Barnes, 1871; Nathan Smith, 1872; Frederick L. Bolton, 1872; Charles G. Davis, 1874; William G. Merriam, 1876.

*Collectors.*—Solomon T. Vine, 1816 to 1822, inclusive; Cyrus Boardman, 1833; Warren Smith, 1834; Gideon Seard, 1835; Horace Stowell, 1836-37; Bartlett L. Dibble, 1838 to 1841, inclusive, 1849; Samuel T. Jillson, 1843-44; Job B. Hicks, 1845-47; Daniel Clark, 1848; Lyman Carpenter, 1850-51; Edward Lusher, 1852; Charles Parlo, 1853; Murray Mauville, 1854-55, 1859; Dathan Benjamin, 1857, 1871; Josiah Bascom, 1858; Asa Ahell, 1861-62, 1875; P. P. Gaylord, 1863; John Carrington, 1864; John Brett, 1865; Amos Morris, 1866; Hugh McCotter, 1867; C. C. Rich, 1868; A. O. Kane, 1870; Daniel Pratt, 1872; B. Wilson, 1873; Basil W. Peacor, 1874; James H. Busted, 1876; Alonzo Bailey, 1877.

Other officers for 1877 are Harvey Bartholomew, highway commissioner; Anson Parks, overseer of the poor; Seroeno Hollister, assessor; George H. Buel, excise commissioner; W. M. Keith, H. T. Gaylord, Wm. H. Cooke, auditors.

#### EARLY SETTLERS—WHITEHALL BEFORE 1825.

It is said that in 1790 the number of dwellings in the village did not exceed eight or ten, though this seems hardly consistent with the fact that a post office was established here about 1796. Certain it is, however, that the settlement increased very slowly; a fact largely due to the reputed sickness of the place. Among the earliest settlers in the town were Zebulon Fuller, Daniel Brundage, Elisha Martin, Levi Stockwell, Zebulon Tubbs, Robert Wilson, Josiah Farr, John Connor, James Burroughs, Joseph, Daniel, and Nathaniel Earle, Jeremiah Burroughs, Silas Childs, Samuel Wilson, William Graham, John Gault, Gideon Taft, Cornelius Jones, Thomas Wilson, William Higley, Levi Falkenbury, Joel Adams, Thomas Lyon, George Douglass, Samuel Hatch, Rufus Whiteford, Simon Bartholomew, John Cogswell, James Burroughs, Stephen Knowles, Joseph Bishop, Thomas McFarren, Ephraim Thomas, Andrew Law, Enoch Wright, Lemuel Bartholomew, Stephen Parks, Silas Baker, Israel Warner.

Upon the opening of the War of 1812 Whitehall again

\* The first book of town records, embracing the time from the organization to the year 1815, has been lost or destroyed. The names which we give of officers elected prior to that time have been taken from "Corey's Gazetteer," published in 1840.

became a strategic point, and a base of supplies. Government store-houses were built, the old fortifications on the hill were mounted with artillery, and on the opposite side of Church street barracks were constructed for the troops with which the place was garrisoned. It was the rendezvous of the forces raised to resist Provost's advance on Plattsburg in 1814,<sup>†</sup> and after McDonough's brilliant victory on September 14, in that year, the vessels captured by him, as well as several of those of his own squadron, were collected in East bay, a short distance below the village; and here they lay quietly, side by side, until they decayed and sunk, one by one, at their moorings. There are yet many among the older citizens who recollect Captain Budd and his brother officers in charge, who lived for a long time, and perhaps rather pleasantly, on board the "Confiance," which had been the flag-ship of the British<sup>‡</sup> in the fight at Cumberland Head.

Immediately after the close of the war the village made considerable increase in population, but probably very little advance in character, for it is represented as being then a very immoral place. In 1817 it contained between forty and fifty buildings, among which were Anthony Rock's hotel, near present site of Yule House; Henry Wiswell's, where the opera-house now is; the Bellamy House, near the site of the gas-works; James H. Hooker's store, where O. F. Davis' block now stands; Captain Archibald Smith's store,<sup>§</sup> on the site of Grand Union Hotel; the store of Ezra Smith; and another store by Rock & Fonda, near the west end of the log bridge (the only one across the creek, and about where the foot-bridge now is); a small store by James Perry, east of the creek; the saw-mill and grist-mill of J. H. Hooker, above his store, on the bank of the creek; and near these, a falling-mill and Langdon's stave-mill. The government store-houses stood on the margin of the basin, and a school-house on the corner of Central and Division streets.

In 1820, Whitehall became an incorporated village, but the records covering the first forty years of its existence as such have been destroyed. In 1822§ the Champlain canal was opened between here and Fort Edward, and the first newspaper, *The Whitehall Emporium*, was established, continuing for six years. In the fall of 1824 the canal was completed through to Troy, and during the same year Whitehall, then a village of some seventy dwellings, received the honor of a visit from the Marquis Lafayette. He had embarked at Burlington, on the steamer "Phoenix," which had been specially placed at his service for the trip hither. On his arrival he was received with all the display which the village could command, and was most hospitably

† It was at that time that the intrenchments and magazine were erected on Tall's island below the village; of which some traces are still visible.

‡ One of the British ships (known to be such by the copper fastenings) has been recently blown up with nitro-glycerine, from motives of curiosity, and to procure fragments as relics.

§ The front of this store and the store of Hooker were the first brick structures in the village; the former erected in 1816, and the latter in 1817.

§ Rev. Mr. Kellogg gives the date as 1820, but several of the oldest and most reliable citizens whom we have consulted unite in placing it at 1822.

entertained at Wiswell's Hotel, after which he departed by land for Troy and Albany.

#### STEAMBOAT NAVIGATION.

Nearly the entire history of the town of Whitehall is comprehended in that of its village, in which a prominent place should properly be given to the steamboat navigation upon Lake Champlain, which for more than sixty years centered here as a terminal point. The first steamer upon the lake was the "Vermont," built at Vergennes about 1810. She ran for a time between Whitehall and St. John, under command of Captain Wynass, but her trade was of course interrupted by the War of 1812-15. She was sunk by accident, at Ash island, before 1817. Next came the "Phoenix," about 1816, built and run for the Champlain Transportation Company,|| by Captain Jehazel Sherman, previously a sloop-master on the North river. His son, Captain Richard W. Sherman, afterwards became her commander, and under him she was destroyed by fire, between Burlington and Plattsburg, in 1819. The "Champlain" was also put on by the company in 1816; was commanded by Captain Wm. Brush, and was accidentally burned in Whitehall harbor in 1817. Her engine was raised, repaired, and placed on a new boat called the "Congress," built by Captain J. Sherman for the company, and put on in 1819, a short time before the burning of the "Phoenix;" after which she was the only remaining boat, and was taken by Captain R. W. Sherman. She remained on the line till worn out.

A second "Phoenix" was put on about 1822, under Captain J. Sherman. She received the engine of the old "Phoenix," but this being found too weak to give the speed which was desired in view of the opposition then threatening, a new engine was procured, which, proving as much too strong, soon wrenched and destroyed the boat.

The opposition was brought about by Captain J. Sherman, who had been discharged from the employ of the company. A ferry-boat, which had been running at St. Alban's, was purchased, lengthened, and remodeled, and in 1826 was placed on the route as the opposition boat "Franklin." Captain R. W. Sherman (who had also been discharged by the company) took command, and being very popular on the lake, the company not long after came to terms, reinstated Captain Sherman, and purchased the boat, which was worn out in their service.

The success of the "Franklin" encouraged others. The "Washington" was built by Ross & McNeil, and put on in 1827, as an opposition, under Captain James Snow. She continued as such for about two years, and was then bought off by the company and used till worn out.

About 1832 a Burlington ferry-boat, the "Winooski," was purchased and remodeled, to be placed on the route, under Captain Daniel Lyon, as an opposition, but was at once bought off by the company, and afterwards used by them as a tow-boat.

The "Burlington," a much larger and more splendid boat than any of her predecessors, was built under supervision of Captain R. W. Sherman, and placed on the line

|| The "Phoenix" was also built at Vergennes.



*Dwight Hollister*



*Hannah C. Hollister*

#### DWIGHT HOLLISTER.

Dwight Hollister was born at Glastenbury, Hartford Co., Conn., April 18, 1800, and was the fourth child in a family of three sons and five daughters. His parents, Roger and Hannah Hollister, were natives of the same place, being of Welsh descent.

When only six years of age he came to the town of Whiteball with his parents, and settled on the farm north and adjoining the one he now owns. His minority was spent in the routine of farm labor, and attending school first at the common school, but subsequently at the Granville Academy. Soon after becoming of age he learned the carpenter and joiner trade with Hiram Shaw; and, after three years, gave his attention to milling and boat-building, which business he followed for over twenty years, when he purchased a farm in Warren county, town of Chester. In the year 1834 he returned to this county, purchased a farm near where he now resides, and subsequently the one he now owns, comprising some two hundred and twelve acres. Mr. Hollister has spent a life of activity, and is known as a man of strict integrity in all his business transactions.

January 30, 1830, he married Miss Happielona Cogswell, daughter of Captain John Cogswell, by whom he had eight children, three sons and five daughters, of whom

three daughters and two sons are living: Hannah, wife of David Armstrong; John C.; Eunice, wife of Nicholas F. Hilliard; Sereuo; Happielona, wife of Aaron V. Depew. Of the children deceased, all, save Frances Ann, died in infancy.

His wife died Dec. 30, 1846. For his second wife he married Miss Hannah Cogswell, sister of his first wife, Oct. 24, 1847, with whom he is living at present; and, although past seventy years of age, is in quite robust health of both body and mind.

In politics Mr. Hollister was originally an ardent supporter of the Democratic party, but upon the formation of the Republican party became identified with its principles. Under the old law he was inspector of the common schools of the town of Hampton for a term of three years. He has done his part in supporting all interests tending to elevate and educate the rising generation.

Mrs. Hollister is now in her eighty-first year, having been born in 1798, on the farm where she now resides. Her father, Captain Cogswell, settled on this farm about the year 1788, and hence was one of the pioneers of the town; was in the War of the Revolution, and received the title of captain in the State militia. Captain Cogswell died about the year 1837, aged seventy-eight years.



in 1829 or 1830. She was commanded by Captain Sherman for a number of years, and was then considered to use the words of a veteran Champlain captain, "the pride of the world."

The "Whitchall" was built at "the elbow," at Whitehall, about 1833, by Peter Comstock, from whom she was purchased by the company, and was run on their line under Captain Lyon, Captain Lothrop, and others.

The "Saranac" was put on by the company about the same time. She was commanded by Captain Phillips, and ran until worn out.

One of the best-remembered boats on the lake was the "Francis Saltus," built at Whitehall by Peter Comstock, and put on in 1845, as an opposition boat, under Captain Henry G. Tisdale. At first the "Whitchall" ran against her, and afterwards the "Saranac," but neither being able to equal her speed, the company built a new boat, the "United States," for that especial purpose. She was put on in 1847, and in one season brought the opposition to terms, and the "Saltus" was sold to the company in 1848. During the period of her opposition the price of passage from Whitehall to St. John was brought as low as one shilling. The "United States" was a favorite boat, and ran on the line for many years. Her first captain was P. T. Davis, and afterwards Captain William Anderson, who commanded her for a long time, and was one of the most faithful, widely-known, and universally-respected captains who ever sailed Lake Champlain. He still lives, but in exceedingly feeble health, at Burlington.

The Saratoga and Washington railroad, which was opened to Whitehall in December, 1848, brought a great increase of traffic, and marked the commencement of the period of greatest prosperity, both for the village and the steamboat line. In the following year was commenced the tunnel, seven hundred feet in length, under Church street, by means of which the trains received and delivered their passengers directly at the steamer's wharf, below "the elbow."

The "Canada" was built at Whitehall, in 1852-53; was purchased by the company, put on the line, under Captain Seth Foster, and run until worn out.

The "R. W. Sherman," built at Whitehall about the same time, was put on as an opposition, under Captain Thomas Chapman, but about a year afterwards was purchased by the company.

The "Montreal," partially built at Whitehall in 1847-48, was intended as an opposition boat to run with the "Saltus," but was purchased in an unfinished state by the company, who hid her up at Shelburne for several years. She was then finished and put on the route in 1857, under Captain Henry Mayo. She ran as a passenger boat for several years; was then sold to the Northern Transportation line, and used as a towboat until the summer of 1877, when she was destroyed by fire.

The "Adirondack" was built by the company and put on about 1865, under Captain William H. Flagg. She was afterwards commanded by Captain Anderson.

The last of the through passenger boats was named for the pioneer steamer of sixty years before,—"Vermont." She was put on by the company about 1871, under Captain Flagg, and, with the "Adirondack," continued to ply from

Whitehall until the opening of the New York and Canada railroad, in 1875, when they were transferred to Ticonderoga, and the lake above that point was closed as a through passenger route forever.

The Northern Transportation line have three steamers engaged in the towing of boats and barges between Whitehall and St. John's. This company was established in 1857, having originated in a private transportation business started by Colonel James H. Hooker, of Troy, and afterwards purchased by Bascom, Vaughan & Co. The present president of the line is W. F. Bascom.

The Whitehall Transportation Company was incorporated in 1865, with E. E. Davis president. The present directors are A. H. Griswold, president; W. H. Cook, H. G. Tisdale, John L. Blanchard, D. G. Percival, Wm. H. Keith, Wm. Allen, H. C. Griswold. They have five propellers engaged in towing, hence to Montreal *via* the Champlain canal. Three of these vessels, viz. the "John H. Reed," the "H. G. Tisdale" (iron), and the "Quaker City," were built in Philadelphia, under the supervision of Captain H. G. Tisdale, and brought to the lake by sea, and up the St. Lawrence.

The private transportation line of H. G. Burling is also engaged in the business as extensively as either of the companies. A short line of steamers ran between Whitehall and Ticonderoga until the close of navigation in 1877, but it is understood they are now finally withdrawn.

#### THE PORT OF WHITEHALL.

The district of Champlain, in which Whitehall is included, was created by act of Congress, approved March 2, 1799. The first recognition, however, which we find of Whitehall as a port, is in the act of Congress passed Jan. 10, 1849, and in the proclamation of President Polk, March 2, 1849, extending certain privileges to "the port of Whitehall." And section 2535, "Revised Statutes," declares Whitehall a port of delivery. Following is a list of deputy collectors in charge at Whitehall during the past twenty years, which is as far back as we have been able to trace: Matthew D. Sherrill, appointed Aug. 23, 1858, removed 1861; Julio T. Buel, appointed July 13, 1861, resigned April 2, 1873; Nathan Hall, appointed April 2, 1873, died September, 1875; Wm. H. Telfr, appointed September 11, 1875, still in office, January, 1878.

#### THE WHITEHALL POST-OFFICE.

was established in 1796, but the name of the first postmaster cannot be given with certainty. Gibson Taft was postmaster in 1809, and the list of the incumbents of the office from that time until the present is as follows, viz.: Ezra Smith, James G. Caldwell, Henry Kirtland, Atherton Hall, W. G. Wolcott, R. H. Winters, Olif Abel, Tracy Cowen, and H. S. Parke, the present postmaster. Mr. Parke, when a lad about twelve years of age, carried the mails on the route between Whitehall and Vergennes, Vt., seventy-one miles; the round trip occupying two days, and the service being weekly between these two points.

#### VILLAGE CHARTER, 1850. STROLLING OFFICERS.

The act revising and consolidating previous laws in relation to the village of Whitehall, and incorporating it as at

present, was passed March 16, 1859, and has since been amended in the years 1853, 1859, 1869, and 1876. The records of the village extend no farther back than 1861, all the earlier ones having been destroyed in the fire of April 13, 1860. Since that time the successive presidents of the village have been A. Hall, 1861 to 1867, inclusive; W. J. Smith, 1868; A. Martin, 1869; D. G. Percival, 1870-72; James Doren, 1873; W. F. Bascom, 1874; N. Z. Baker, 1875; E. A. Martin, 1876-77. And during the same period the following gentlemen have been elected to the office of village clerk in the years indicated: A. J. Long, 1861 to 1863, inclusive; Walter Warner, 1864; W. A. Wilkins, 1865 to 1867, inclusive; T. S. McLachlin, 1868-69; T. A. Patterson, 1870; Charles Farmer, Jr., 1871; William P. Lamb, 1872; D. C. Smith, 1873 to 1877, inclusive.

#### MILLS AND MANUFACTORIES.

The falls of Wood creek furnish a natural water-power very large in capacity, and possessing an unusually favorable location, being in the very heart of the village, and immediately on the navigable waters of the lake. A more eligible site for manufacturing industry is seldom found, and it is a matter of surprise that such an opportunity for the advancement of both private and public interests in Whitehall should have remained so long almost entirely neglected.

After the mills of Hooker and others had been displaced by the canal, a grist-mill, saw-mill, by Bradley Wright, and a few other establishments were built on the east side of the creek, among which was the clothing-mill, a building four stories in height, built by — Millard. In 1848 this was purchased by William Wait, who adapted it for the manufacture of ingrain carpets, and continued to use it for this purpose until May, 1864, when it was destroyed by fire. This was the most important establishment ever operated by the power of the creek. It employed between forty and fifty hands, and its destruction was a very material loss to Whitehall. The other establishments in operation there and destroyed at the same time were Cozzens' grist- and saw-mills, the sash- and door-factory of Crampton & Abell, and the foundry and machine-shop of M. V. B. Bull. Mitchell's axe-helve factory was not destroyed.

Since that time the water-power has been still less used than before, and at the present time its only utilization is by means of a single turbine wheel on the west side of the creek, from which a wire belt communicates the power to the mills on the opposite bank, which are the grist-mill of Baldwin & Perry, and the machine-shop of James D. Hancock.

The steam saw-mill and planing-mill of W. W. Cooke & Son are located on the east side of the lake, a short distance below the village. The first mills at this place were erected by W. W. Cooke & Co. in 1837, were destroyed by fire in 1842, and rebuilt in 1843 and 1844. They were afterwards again destroyed, and the present mills erected. The business of these mills is large. The firm here owns a frontage of about two thousand six hundred feet (about half a mile) on the navigable water of the lake.

A steam planing-mill and sash- and door-factory was also built some years ago by Mr. Cooke, on Canal street, in the

upper portion of the village, and was destroyed by fire while leased and occupied by N. H. Ames.

The planing-mill of D. G. Percival, on the east side of the basin, was built and put in operation by O. F. Blount, in 1852. The succeeding proprietors have been E. E. Davis, Manville, Scribner & Co., Manville, Hall & Co., and Mr. Percival. The business in all employs about twenty-five men. This is said to be the oldest planing-mill now existing in the State of New York.

The Ames door-, sash-, and blind-factory, located near the railroad station, was built by Alexander Williamson, some ten years since. It afterwards passed to the proprietorship of N. H. Ames & Co., and so remained until the death of Mr. Ames. It is now run by Mr. Williamson, who first put it in operation. The motive power is steam.

The steam saw-mill of Polley, Osgood & Co., near the depot, was put in operation here about 1873, the mill machinery having been removed here from a previous location on the canal about three miles south of the village.

The steam flour- and feed-mill and foundry of D. P. Nye & Co. are on Williams street, east of the creek. The flour-mill was started by Nye in 1867, and the foundry soon afterwards. Neither part of the works is now in operation. Besides the above-mentioned establishments, there are the machine-shop of the Northern Transportation line, near their landing; the boilers-shop of Thomas Sutherland, in the same vicinity, established in 1867; the tannery of N. T. Jillson; and the (steam) wood-working factory of Irwin & Wilson,—all on the east side.

#### BANKS.

The old National Bank of Whitehall was chartered as the Bank of Whitehall in 1829, and went into operation in 1831. It became a national bank, under its present name, May 4, 1865. Capital, \$100,000. H. G. Burleigh, president; A. C. Sawyer, cashier.

The First National Bank of Whitehall was established Feb. 22, 1861. Capital, \$100,000. A. H. Griswold, president; I. C. Griswold, vice-president; William Keith, cashier.

The Merchants' National Bank of Whitehall was chartered as the Bank of Whitehall in 1873. First officers: L. J. N. Stark, president; I. M. Guy, cashier. Changed to national bank, under present name, March 12, 1875. Capital, \$150,000. E. A. Martin, president; I. M. Guy, cashier.

The Commercial Bank of Whitehall went into operation Aug. 15, 1849, with a capital of \$108,200, and with the following board of directors: A. H. Griswold, O. F. Blount, W. W. Cooke, M. O. Blin, G. A. Austin, M. T. Clough, H. G. Tisdale, H. N. Graves, H. G. Hewitt, S. Corning, C. Boardman, R. C. Johnson, T. T. Vaughan. President, A. H. Griswold; cashier, C. M. Davison. This bank went out of business on the imposition of the United States tax on State bank circulation.

#### FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The commencement of the fire department of Whitehall properly dates from the purchase of its fire-engine, the *Tor-rent*, No. 1, about the year 1835, though a small rotary



*R. C. Johnson*

RANDOLPH C. JOHNSON was born in Wallingford, Vt., May 18, 1811. He was only son in a family of four children of Jedediah Johnson and Elizabeth Cooley. The former was a son of Eliakim Johnson, one of the first settlers of Wallingford, who came there through the forest, being guided only by marked trees, accompanied by his wife, from Wallingford, Conn., and bought the township, and named it after their home in Connecticut. The latter was a daughter of Colonel Wm. Cooley, of Rupert, Vt., a lady of rare intelligence.

Randolph C. came to Whitehall with his parents in the year 1828, and at once set up business for himself, engaging in the transportation and boating business, and, although unaided pecuniarily, through the misfortune of his father, he began with that self-reliance and resolution that succeeds, and by industry and economy, with his shrewd and sagacious forethought, won his way from poverty to a fair competence. For many years he was also a merchant in general trade, and it is a fact worthy of note that his integrity of character, acknowledged by all with whom he came in contact in all business matters, was the great lever to give him his first start among strangers; and this principle he adhered to through life.



*Jane D. Johnson*

His main business during his life in Whitehall was that which he first engaged in on coming to that place.

Mr. Johnson was actively interested in the political issues of the day, and was formerly identified with the Whig party. Held in high esteem, he was elected to fill some of the most important places of trust and responsibility in his town and village. Was supervisor for one term, and several terms trustee of the village of Whitehall; he was a liberal supporter of church and school interests, and assisted largely in erecting the first Episcopal church at Whitehall. He died March 9, 1870.

In the year 1835, Jan. 22, he married Miss Jane Ann, daughter of Henry F. Wilson and Mary Fenlon, of Montezuma, N. Y., by whom he had seven children.— Mary Elizabeth (deceased), John Randolph (deceased), George Frederick (deceased), Henry Francis (deceased), Emma Jane, wife of Mr. Uri H. Coffin, of Jersey City, Louis Edward (deceased), and Elizabeth, wife of James Spencer, attorney and counselor-at-law, of Whitehall, N. Y.

Mrs. Johnson still survives her husband, and although suffering from a quite severe paralytic stroke, retains her faculties of mind to a remarkable degree. She was born June 17, 1817.





hand-engine had, some years before, been presented to the village by Colonel John Williams, but had proved to be of little practical use. The *Torrey* was manufactured by Button, of Waterford, and cost thirteen hundred and fifty dollars, including hose. Now, after more than forty years of service, it is still in use by *W. F. Bascom Company, No. 1*, as good as ever, and an object of pride among the firemen. Other engines and fire equipments have been added and new companies formed from time to time, until the present strength and efficiency has been attained.

The chief engineer's report, made Jan. 14, 1878, shows the department to be composed as follows, viz: chief engineer, Charles Chapin; assistant engineer, T. A. Patterson.

*Empire Hook-and-Ladder Company*.—P. P. Gaylord, foreman; D. G. Percival, secretary; number of active members, twenty-eight.

*Whitehall Steamer Company*.—W. F. Bascom, foreman; E. C. Pratt, secretary; number of active members, thirty-four.

*W. F. Bascom Engine Company*.—James Lindsey, foreman; Samuel Lampro, secretary; number of active members, thirty-one.

*H. H. Cooke Engine Company*.—William Simot, foreman; John Lusk, secretary; has thirty-four active members. This engine is the property of a stock company, but is used by the company under the direction of the chief engineer.

*James Doren Hose Company*.—J. H. Townsend, foreman; J. P. Farmer, secretary; number of active members, twenty-six.

*George Brett, Jr., Hose Company*.—William Kama, foreman; A. McNeeley, secretary; has fifteen active members.

*B. F. Lovett Hose Company*.—Thomas Bartholomew, foreman; Thomas Doreal, secretary; number of active members, thirty-six.

*A. C. Hopson Hose Company*.—M. Belgard, foreman; J. Belgard, secretary; number of active members, twenty.

*Independent Steamer* (formerly No. 1), having now no company, is in charge of Whitehall Steamer Company.

*Niagara Engine* is located at W. W. Cooke & Son's steam-mill. The village also owns six fire-extinguishers.

In the numerous fires which have occurred in Whitehall the members of the department have always been prompt to render aid, and large amounts of property in the village have been saved from the flames by their timely exertions. Among the most memorable of these occasions were the conflagrations of April 13, 1860, May —, 1864, and Nov. 8, 1875. In the first mentioned, the fire commenced in the drug-store of E. W. Hall, and thence swept the whole line of brick buildings on Canal street from the present site of Manville's drug-store south to Division street, consuming also several houses on Centre street, and even communicating to the buildings on the east side of the creek. The next mentioned (1864) destroyed Wait's carpet-factory, a grist-mill and saw-mill, a sash- and door-factory, Bull's foundry and machine-shop, and some smaller buildings, all on the east side of the creek, the loss amounting to nearly one hundred thousand dollars. The fire of 1875 destroyed the hardware-store of George A. Hall and the entire Day-

ton block on the west side of Canal street, the L. L. House and stables on the opposite side. The losses paid by the insurance companies for this fire amounted to nearly fifty thousand dollars.

Another disastrous fire occurred March 19, 1876, which consumed Hall's hotel and stables on Canal street, and on which the companies paid losses amounting to about twenty-two thousand dollars.

The amount of water furnished by the water works alone would be wholly inadequate for the extinguishment of fires. There are fire wells on Smith and Gable streets, but the main dependence of the village in such an emergency is the canal, along the line of which, fortunately, a large portion of the business of the place is located. It is for this purpose that the canal at Whitehall is kept filled during the winter season.

#### THE WATER SUPPLY

The introduction of pure water into Whitehall by the construction of the public aqueduct in 1828 was, at that early day, justly regarded as most creditable to the village, though it is said that from the first the supply was insufficient. The scarcity became more and more felt as the village grew in population, and, from time to time, the storage capacity and tributary area have been increased, but without obviating the difficulty.

The present sources of supply are Smith's and Adams' ponds, lying to the southwest of the village. The upper reservoir has an area of one hundred by two hundred feet, with a watershed of about twenty-five acres, and an elevation of three hundred and eighty-five feet above the canal at the village. The middle reservoir has two hundred by two hundred and fifty feet of water-surface, a water-shed of about one hundred acres, and an elevation of three hundred and ten feet above the canal. The lower reservoir has one hundred and fifty feet elevation, two hundred and twenty-five acres of water-shed, one hundred by two hundred and fifty feet of surface, and a much greater depth than the other two.

It has become evident that a greater supply must soon be had, and engineers have been employed by the village to make surveys preliminary to the prosecution of such a work. One of the projects contemplates the utilization of Long pond, a body of water more than one mile in length and one-quarter mile in width, with an average depth of twenty feet, lying westwardly from the village, at a distance of six and one-quarter miles from its outlet to the centre of distribution, and elevated four hundred and fifty feet above the canal. A company is now engaged in sinking an artesian well near the centre of the village, and a depth of over two hundred feet has been reached.

The Alfordick spring, said to possess medicinal properties similar to the waters of Saratoga, is located in the village, on Canal street. It is the property of a company, who have erected a building, and do also a considerable business in bottling for shipment.

On the east side of Wood creek a small aqueduct with wooden pipes was constructed some years ago by Dr. Harrington, but this has decayed and been abandoned, and that part of the village has now no supply of pure water.

except from wells, cisterns, and an excellent spring, known as Mosher's spring.

#### GAS-WORKS—OPERA-HOUSE.

The Whitehall Gas-Light company was incorporated in 1860. The stockholders were T. T. Vaughan, O. Bascom, H. T. Gaylord, G. A. Hall, E. W. Hall, who also constituted the board of directors. The works, located at the corner of Church and Bellamy streets, were built by H. Q. Hawley, of Albany. Gas was first made from rosin, but Pennsylvania coal is now used. The company has laid about three and a half miles of pipe. H. G. Tisdale, president; W. F. Bascom, secretary and treasurer.

Hall's Opera-House, a substantial brick building, on Williams street, was opened Sept. 28, 1875. The audience-room is on the ground-floor, and has a seating capacity of one thousand. Stage, thirty-six by sixty feet, with four large dressing-rooms on its level. This is one of the best buildings of its kind north of Albany.

#### SECRET ORGANIZATIONS—MILITARY.

*Phoenix Lodge, No. 96, F. and A. M.*, was chartered June 10, 1844. The first officers of this lodge were David B. Phippley, W. M.; Cyrus T. Boardman, S. W.; Joseph Jillson, J. W.; D. S. Wright, Sec.

The officers for 1878 are Martin Sawyer, W. M.; J. A. Conery, S. W.; C. B. Bates, J. W.; W. F. Bascom, Treas.; E. Pittinger, Sec.; N. Z. Baker, S. D.; B. F. Douglas, J. D.; C. H. McNall, S. M. C.; W. T. Bartholomew, J. M. C.; T. A. Patterson, Marshal; George Osborn, Tyler.

*Champlain Chapter, No. 25, R. A. M.*—Officers for 1878: D. C. Smith, H. P.; M. Sawyer, K.; S. B. Watkins, S.; George Brett, Treas.; H. C. Jillson, Sec.; T. A. Paterson, C. of H.; L. K. Pierce, P. S.; J. A. Conery, R. A. C.; O. F. Burroughs, M. of 3d V.; E. Pittinger, M. of 2d V.; L. Hyatt, M. of 1st V.; George Osborn, Tyler.

*Whitehall Lodge, No. 5, I. O. O. F.*, was originally numbered 54, and was so chartered July 19, 1841; the first officers being Horace Stowell, N. G.; Lemon Barns, V. G.; L. J. N. Stark, Sec.; Henry Smith, Treas.; Geo. S. Griswold, Warden. On the 1st of December, 1850, the lodge was rechartered as No. 4, and subsequently the number was again changed to 5, as at present. The officers for 1878 are A. M. Beckwith, N. G.; James Adams, Jr., V. G.; James H. Burdett, Sec.; J. P. Blakeslee, Treas.; E. C. Pratt, Permanent Sec.

*Kubshahquahna Lodge, No. 383, I. O. O. F.*, was instituted in 1847, but is not now in existence, having been consolidated with Whitehall Lodge.

*Whitehall Encampment, No. 69, I. O. O. F.*, was instituted April 29, 1872. The first officers were J. W. Scribner, C. P.; O. C. Burroughs, H. P.; H. N. Parke, S. W.; J. L. Hagar, J. W.; J. P. Blakeslee, Scribe; M. S. Smith, Treas. The officers for 1878 are Wm. Stevenson, C. P.; James Adams, Jr., H. P.; W. H. Murray, S. W.; Louis Hyatt, J. W.; W. B. Eddy, Scribe; M. Sawyer, Treas. Place of meeting, Odd-Fellows' hall, Canal street, Whitehall.

*Historic Encampment, No. 29, I. O. O. F.*, which was organized in Whitehall about 1846, is now extinct.

*North Star Lodge, No. 68, K. of P.*, was instituted in Whitehall, Dec. 27, 1871. The first officers were Horace Stowell, C. C.; Benjamin C. Senton, V. C.; Silas P. Whitney, P. C.; James Adams, K. of R. and S.; Henry Adams, M. of E.; A. Morris, M. of F.; John H. Collins, M. of A. The officers for 1878 are Warren E. Lyman, C. C.; Peter Hollenbeck, V. C.; Wm. Waters, P. C.; Allen M. Burdett, K. of R. and S.; Henry Waters, M. of E.; Horace Stowell, M. of F.; Frank Rogers, M. of A.

*Champlain Division, No. 267, Sons of Temperance*, which was instituted in 1847, and a Tent of Rechabites organized about the same time, are both extinct.

The *Buckleigh Corps*, a military body, being Ninth Company, Third Division, N. Y. S. M., was organized April 27, 1876, numbering fifty rank and file, and with the following officers, viz.: G. Thomas Hall, captain; R. E. Bascom, first lieutenant; O. A. Manville, second lieutenant. This company was on duty at Troy, with fifty-five men, during the riots of 1877. Armory and drill-room, Hall's block, Canal street. Officers, same as at organization.

#### PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF THE TOWN—ACADEMY.

The earliest school of which we have any authentic account was taught about 1814, in a clothier's shop, which stood on the bank of the creek, at a spot now occupied by one of the canal-locks in the village. The best remembered teacher of that school was Hull Blakeslee, who, with Alexander P. Fonda, was also among the earliest teachers in the old school-house which was built soon after at the corner of Centre and Division streets, where is now the residence of N. T. Jillson. In the east part of the town probably the earliest school-house was in the Bartholomew neighborhood, a short distance north of the present school-house No. 5. Among the early teachers here were Deacon William Wright and Major Nathaniel Wood.

The town was first divided into school districts April 12, 1815, by school commissioners Melanethon Wheeler, Reuben Jones, and Samuel Hatch. The school inspectors for that year were Nathaniel Hall, William H. Parker, Thomas M. Bowen, Micah G. Bigelow, Philip Hatch, and James Manville. In 1833 it was voted to raise an amount of money equal to the sum received from the State for support of schools, and to pay the inspectors and commissioners one dollar and twenty-five cents per day for services. In 1836 it was voted to raise one hundred and fifty dollars for schools, and in 1838 the pay of commissioners and inspectors was reduced to one dollar per day. The town now contains fourteen school districts, each (with the exception of No. 11, Whitehall village) supporting a single school of about twenty-eight weeks' duration in the year. The number of children of school age is two thousand and ninety-eight, and the total average daily attendance six hundred and ninety-four.

The amount of public-school money apportioned to the town in the year ending Sept. 30, 1877, was three thousand eight hundred and eighteen dollars and forty-five cents, and nearly an equal amount was raised in the districts by tax. In the districts outside the village the pay of male teachers averages about seven dollars and fifty cents per week, and that of females about five dollars and fifty cents.





*E A Martin*

ELISHA A. MARTIN.

Elisha A. Martin was born in the town of Whitehall, Dec. 29, 1806. The grandfather, Elisha A. Martin, came from Connecticut, and settled in the town of Whitehall about the close of the war for independence; was a farmer by occupation, and died at the advanced age of seventy-six years, in the year 1808, February 29.

His father, Reuben H. Martin, married Clarissa Martin, of Whitehall, by whom he had four children, Alwin, Malina, Reuben H., and Elisha A., all deceased except the last, the subject of this sketch. The father was a farmer by occupation, and died at the age of thirty-four, in the year 1814. His wife, surviving him, was married again to Henry Gaylord, there being born by this second marriage five children. She died at the age of fifty-nine, in the year 1836.

Until sixteen years of age, Elisha A. Martin spent his time on the farm at home, receiving the limited opportunity of the log school-house education of that day. For the following eight years he was a clerk in a general store carried on by

Captain Ezra Smith, where he first became impressed with the idea of leading a business life, and then laid the foundation, by business capacity, which has characterized his subsequent career. In the year 1831 he married Miss Mary C., eldest daughter of Captain Elijah Boynton, of Whitehall, and who spent his life on Lake Champlain as captain either of a sloop or schooner. Captain Boynton was engaged during the War of 1812-14 in the commissary department, carrying provisions and troops for the American army.

After his marriage Mr. Martin engaged largely in the transportation business with the Northern Transportation line, between New York and Montreal, for the following eleven years, under the firm-name of Comstock, Barne/ & Martin.

In 1842 he engaged in business with John H. Boyd, carrying on the various branches of iron-foundry, grist-mill, saw-mill, and machine-shop, and merchandising, a part of which was continued until 1851, when he again engaged in the transportation business; and, after five years, was connected with



*Mary C. Martin*

W. W. Cook in the lumber business. From 1867 to 1871 he was secretary and treasurer of the Whitehall Transportation Company. Mr. Martin was also interested in the grocery, feed, and flour business from 1863 to the present time, in the firm of E. M. Douglass & Co., now J. H. Sullivan & Co.

In the year 1877 he was elected president of the Merchants' National Bank of Whitehall, which position he still retains. His shrewdness and sagacity in all his business transactions, and his ripe judgment as a financier has given him rank among the foremost in the financial circle and business men of his town and county.

Mr. Martin cast his first vote for President of the United States for John Quincy Adams; was formerly identified with the old Whig party, afterwards with the American party, and upon its dissolution supported the Democratic party, and has since stood unwaveringly a standard-bearer in its ranks. During the days of the Whig party, in 1848, he represented his Assembly district in the Legislature of New York State. He has represented his town as supervisor for some ten years, and been

president of the board of trustees of Whitehall, and trustee at various times for some twenty years. He was also deputy collector of customs at Whitehall, under appointment by Thomas Corwin, secretary of the treasury, for three years. Upon the organization of the Union graded school at Whitehall, changed from the academy and common school, Mr. Martin spared no effort within his reach to put forth and bring to a successful completion the scheme which resulted in the fully developed opportunities now afforded in the village for educating the rising generation.

He holds a commission, signed by Governor Wm. L. Marey, as captain of the Whitehall Light Guards, in operation from 1830 to 1837.

While Mr. and Mrs. Martin have no children of their own, they have remembered the needy, and have connected themselves with such enterprises as tended to elevate and educate those around them. They are both identified with the Presbyterian church as members, and Mr. Martin has officiated as elder of that church at Whitehall for the past fifteen years.



The Whitehall Academy was established by the regents of the university in the fall of 1818, the board of trustees consisting of Hiram Eddy, president; Atherton Hall, secretary and treasurer; Rev. Lewis Kellogg, John H. Boyd, W. W. Cooke, Joseph Potter, Robert Doig, Jr., L. Root, W. E. Caldwell, A. H. Griswold, George S. Griswold, Oliver Bascom, Anson Parks, Mason O. Blin, Justin A. Smith, and G. Dayton. The whole number of students for the first term was seventy-six. The academy property, located on Williams street, was valued at about three thousand four hundred dollars. Library and philosophical apparatus at about three hundred and thirty-five dollars. The school existed until 1865, when it was discontinued, the last principal being Rev. Horace W. Finch. The real property was purchased by A. P. Cooke, and the library and apparatus was transferred to the Union Free School.

#### WHITEHALL UNION FREE SCHOOL.

The project of establishing a graded union school in Whitehall village was commenced in 1866 by the requisite number of voters in each of the three adjoining school districts, Nos. 11, 15, and 17, who united in a call for a meeting to be held under the law of May 2, 1864, to determine the question of such establishment. Upon this call a meeting was held at Anderson hall, in the village, on the 27th of August, at which the question was decided by vote affirmatively, and the consolidated district thus created was soon after officially designated by the school commissioners as "Union Free School District No. 11, of Whitehall." At an adjourned meeting, held on the ensuing 3d day of September, Alfred J. Long, Frederick H. Luson, James F. Billet, James R. Broughton, James Doren, E. A. Martin, George A. Hall, William H. Cooke, and Henry Gibson were elected trustees, who in their organization elected E. A. Martin president, and Henry Gibson clerk of the board.

The number of schools as first established in the district was four, viz.: School No. 1, taught in the Episcopal church (now the French Catholic); No. 2, in school-house of old district No. 11; No. 3, in house formerly of district No. 15; and No. 4, in the house of No. 17. These accommodations were soon found insufficient, and the present large and costly central building was erected in 1868 upon a site known as Pierce knoll, for which seventeen hundred and fifty dollars were paid. The lot extends from Lafayette to West street, above South Bay street. The amount paid to Messrs. Willson & Smith, contractors for the building, was nineteen thousand six hundred and fifty dollars. It was first occupied in January, 1869, at the commencement of the winter term. In August, 1874, an excellent bell for this building was donated by Hon. E. A. Martin.

Still more accommodation being required for scholars, a house was built at the southern extremity of the village, on a lot purchased from Mr. Rich for five hundred dollars, in September, 1874. This building, known as the Adams school-house, was erected in 1875 by O. C. Burroughs, Esq., on contract at two thousand four hundred and seventy-nine dollars and fifty-four cents, with an addition of three hundred and fifty dollars for extra work and material. It was first occupied in January, 1876.

The system of teaching, which was at first to some extent experimental, has been modified from time to time, and is now a marked success. General supervision is exercised by a superintendent, who is also principal of the high school. This position is now January, 1878, held by Prof. E. Butler, who came here from the charge of the Seymour high school in Syracuse in the fall of 1873. The different departments and the names of teachers, now having them in charge are as follows:

Central building, high school, Miss T. M. Knight, assistant principal; George H. Reed, tutor. Grammar department, Miss H. E. Handlin, principal; Miss M. A. Willson, assistant. Higher intermediate, Miss E. A. Dunham, principal; Miss Minnie Jillson, assistant. Lower intermediate, Miss Ella McClarkin, principal; Miss Alice E. Steere, assistant. Primary, Miss S. L. Dennis, principal; Miss Mary McNedley, assistant.

Wheeler avenue school-house (formerly No. 15), higher primary, Miss J. E. Gilbert; lower primary, Miss M. McAllister.

Bell\* school-house (old No. 11), higher primary, Miss M. Martin; lower primary, Miss C. E. Hendrick.

Adams school-house, one teacher, Miss Ida L. Hopson.

The salary of the superintendent is fifteen hundred dollars; of the two teachers in high school each six hundred dollars, and of the principal of grammar department five hundred dollars, per year. The other teachers receive remuneration varying from eleven dollars to five dollars per week. The school-year commences on the first Monday in September and embraces forty-two weeks of teaching, including the Christmas holidays. The present attendance is about as follows: Central building, three hundred and eighty-five; Adams street, sixty-seven; Wheeler avenue, one hundred and ten; Bell school, one hundred and twenty.

The board of education for 1878 is composed of O. F. Davis, president; Robert Doig, H. R. Snyder, J. R. Broughton, H. T. Gaylord, M. Manville, W. H. Cooke, D. G. Percival, A. C. Sawyer.

#### RELIGIOUS

##### EAST WHITEHALL METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

This is the oldest religious organization in Whitehall, and among the oldest of the Methodist churches in the county. In 1788, Samuel Wigdon and Lemuel Smith were appointed respectively to the Lake Champlain and Cambridge circuits, the latter of which embraced Whitehall. The records of this circuit mention contributions from different societies, commencing as early as 1791, about which time meetings for worship began to be held at dwelling-houses; and in 1796 a church organization, consisting of ten original members, was formed under the celebrated Lorenzo Dow, who was their first preacher. In 1801 this church was included in the Brandon circuit, and in 1822 the Whitehall circuit was formed. Among the preachers who served here from 1820 were Revs. Samuel Draper, Moses Amadon, Jacob Beaman, Orrin Pier, Philo Ferris, George Smith, Elijah Crane, Seymour Landon, Dillon

\*So called because, under the old organization it was the only house which mounted a bell.

Stephens, William Todd, John C. Green, Lorin Clark, Hiram Meeker, James Quinlan, Elijah Crawford, Samuel Coyel, E. Andrews, J. M. Weaver, C. R. Wilkins, P. P. Harrower, M. M. Ludlam, G. W. S. Porter. Rev. David B. McKenzie, of Hampton, is now in charge. The house of worship is a good brick structure, erected in 1826, at a cost of sixteen hundred dollars, and has since been repaired and enlarged. The membership of this church is now small.

#### FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, EAST WHITEHALL.

This church was organized in 1805 with twelve members, and with Rev. James Davis as their first pastor. Their meetings were first held in dwellings, but they increased in numbers, and about the year 1813 a church of good size was built on a site near the residence of Almon Bartholomew, and now a part of his farm. This edifice was destroyed by fire on a Sabbath morning in December, 1834, but the work of rebuilding was soon commenced, and a new church (the present one) was completed in 1836, mainly by the assistance of Deacon William Wright. The builder was Solomon Ferry, and the cost of the building about two thousand dollars. A parsonage was built near the church soon after. These stand on ground selected by Deacon Wright, about one mile northwesterly from the first church lot, which after the burning was sold to Almon Bartholomew. The church was repaired in 1860. Among the early preachers were Revs. Hibbard and Kitchell. Rev. Hiram Slanson was pastor from 1840 to 1843, and afterwards supplied the pulpit from 1859 to 1863. The last preaching in the church was by Rev. H. Lancashire, who closed his labors here about 1872.

#### FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

The first step towards the permanent establishment of Presbyterian worship in Whitehall was taken by General John Williams, who, having resolved to erect here a church edifice, collected, in 1805-6, the timber and other materials for the purpose, and deposited them on a site which he had selected as the most eligible in the vicinity,—this being a spot of elevated ground owned by himself, and lying nearly two miles east of the village.

Man proposes but God disposes! The general did not live to complete, or even to commence his church, and a year or two after his death his son, Colonel John Williams, of Salem, removed the materials from the spot selected by his father to the lot which now embraces the old burial-ground on Williams street in the village. Here he erected the church, in the wall of which was placed a memorial tablet to the real founder, General Williams.

The first Presbyterian body existing in Whitehall was a Scotch (Associate Reformed) church, organized in 1810 by Rev. Alexander Prondfit, D.D., of Salem. It originally numbered six male and ten female members. Their house of worship was the Williams church, and their pastor was Rev. — Whyte, settled over them soon after their organization. His pastorate ended in 1812, and no successor was ever installed over the church, which, as was to be expected under such circumstances, languished, and finally disbanded.

From 1812 to 1819 there was no stated worship in Whitehall. On Saturday, the 18th of September, in the last-named year, the present church was organized by the Rev. Samuel Blatchford, D.D., "under the care of the presbytery of Columbia, to be known as the First Presbyterian church in Whitehall." The original members were Alexander Cruikshank, John Adams, James Morton, Andrew Anderson, Asa Goodrich, Clarissa Goodrich, Lucy Downs, Tabitha Cleveland, Eliza Wheeler, Hannah Smith, Mary Ann Adams, Amanda Smith, Anna Goodrich, and Eunice Lockwood, from the earlier organization, and Dr. Ira Bascom and Patience Bascom, his wife, from the church in West Granville. On the same day their number was increased by the reception of James Cox and Lucy Smith, wife of Archibald Smith, on profession of faith. The first elders elected were Dr. Ira Bascom, Alexander Crookshank, John Adams, and James Morton, the four last named having filled the same office in the Scotch church. On the 19th (Sabbath) Dr. Bascom was ordained a ruling elder, and the first Lord's supper was administered to the eighteen communicants.

For nearly three years they were without a pastor, but during this period they were at different times supplied by Rev. Absalom Peters, afterwards of Williamstown, Mass.; Rev. Mr. Knox, afterwards of Newburg, N. Y.; and by Rev. Ralph Robinson, who in February, 1821, "agreed to preach with this people, for the term of one year," on each alternate Sabbath. "During the latter part of 1821," said Mr. Robinson, "Mr. Peter J. H. Myers came among them, and I have reason to think that was an important event in their history. His efforts probably conducted much to their growth and prosperity."

The first settled pastor of this church was Rev. John R. Coe, son of Rev. Dr. Jonas Coe, of Troy. He was ordained and installed July 17, 1822; but his course was short, for he died September 30 in the following year, and was buried in the ground adjoining the church, whence, more than forty years later, his remains were removed to the new cemetery between Troy and Lansingburg. His successor was the Rev. John Kennedy, an Irishman, "a man of fine talents and an attractive preacher," who was installed in September, 1824, and remained until February, 1832, when he resigned his charge on account of failing health. The duration of his most successful pastorate was seven years and five months.

It had been the good fortune of this congregation to receive as a gift from Colonel Williams the house of worship which he had built, with the lot of land on which it stood. "From this lot of land," says Rev. Lewis Kellogg, in a historical discourse delivered June 27, 1847, "was ultimately realized the sum of two thousand dollars." In 1826, during Mr. Kennedy's pastorate, the church building was taken down and re-erected on the site of the present house of worship in Church street.

The third pastor was Rev. Archibald Fleming, a native of Paisley, Scotland. He was installed with this congregation in September, 1832, and remained with them until May, 1837, when he left to assume a charge in Vermont. He died June 3, 1875, aged seventy-five years. The successor of Mr. Fleming was Rev. Lewis Kellogg, who



commenced labor here on the last Sabbath of June, 1837, was ordained and installed in the following November, and continued in charge until June 28, 1854. During the second year of his pastorate the church building was enlarged and improved, and in 1842 a lecture-room was added. Six years later the old church was demolished and the present one erected on its site, and dedicated, Dec. 28, 1848, the sermon upon that occasion being preached by Rev. N. S. S. Beman, D.D., of Troy.

Mr. Kellogg's successor was Rev. Louis Gano, who was ordained and installed March 7, 1855, and remained as pastor until Aug. 13, 1856, during which time the church received an accession of two persons on profession. He was afterwards engaged in a banking business in Chicago. The next pastor was Rev. W. H. Corning, who came from the charge of a church in Owego, N. Y., and was installed Feb. 9, 1858. He remained until May, 1862, when the relation was dissolved at his own request. He died in the following October, at Saratoga. After the departure of Mr. Corning the Rev. Lewis Kellogg was recalled, and was re-installed Oct. 13, 1862. After a second pastorate of six years he resigned in June, 1868, on account of ill health. He is now pastor at North Granville, N. Y.

His successor was Rev. Charles J. Hill, who began his work here Nov. 8, 1868, and remained until Sept. 16, 1872, when he assumed charge of the Congregational church at Ansonia, Conn. He is now pastor of the First Congregational church at Middletown, Conn. The successor of Mr. Hill, the Rev. John Lowrey, a graduate of Princeton, came here from the pastorate of the Third Avenue Presbyterian church of Brooklyn, commenced his work with this church June 29, 1873, and was installed July 1 in the same year. He is their ninth and present pastor.

Following is a list of the elders of this church from its organization: Ira Bascom, Alexander Cruikshank, John Adams, James Morton, James Cox, Andrew Anderson, Elias Depew, Nathan Pierce, Asa Eddy, Albert Blakeslee, Peter J. H. Myers, George H. Fish, Washington A. Travis, Wm. H. Parker, William Hamis, Joseph Bunce, Hiram Eddy, Alfred A. Johnson, Michael J. Myers, Henry Gaylord, James H. H. Parke, Elisha A. Martin, John F. Clarke, Rollin E. Bascom.

A Sabbath-school, auxiliary to this church, has existed since 1819. A list of the earlier superintendents cannot be obtained, but the following are, as nearly as can be ascertained, the names of those who have filled that honorable office during the past thirty years: Michael J. Myers, E. A. Martin, J. H. H. Parke, Benjamin Dyer, Horace S. Allen, C. M. Davison, J. H. Bronson, J. P. Blakeslee, Tracy Cowen, J. F. Clarke, T. S. McLachlin, Rollin E. Bascom.

#### METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, WHITEHALL VILLAGE.

This organization, originally consisting of one male and four female members, was formed in 1822, by Rev. Philo Ferris. This congregation, though so small, was regularly visited by circuit preachers, of whom the first who followed Mr. Ferris was Rev. George Smith, in 1823; then came Rev. Orrin Pier, 1824-25; Rev. Elijah Crane, 1826; Rev. Wesley P. Lake, 1827; Rev. Hiram Meeker, 1828;

Rev. James Quinlan, 1829; Rev. Elijah Crawford, 1830; Rev. Samuel Coyd, 1831, and Rev. J. Andrews, 1832-33. Up to the time of Mr. Andrews' charge the meetings had been held in the dwellings of the different members, or in the school house, but in 1832 they built their first and present house of worship, a good brick edifice, on the west side of Church street, above Saunders. To the erection of this house the energy and assistance of Mr. Edmund Pratt contributed largely. Sixteen years later it was repaired and improved at an expense of about two thousand dollars, and was again remodelled in 1862-63. The present valuation of church and parsonage, on same lot, is about fifteen thousand dollars.

Since the close of Mr. Andrews' pastorate, in 1833, this church has been served by the following preachers: Revs. J. M. Weaver, C. R. Wilkins, P. P. Harrower, W. B. Wood, James Coughley, Daniel E. Page, John Haslam, Thomas F. Kirby, Russel Z. Mason, R. H. Robertson, B. Isbell, Daniel F. Page (a second pastorate, during which he died in this village), M. M. Ludlam, William Amer, John D. Thompson, — Wescott, J. D. White, William Ford, — Styles, John D. Lytle, — Bigelow, Myron White, Jonas Phillips, Isaac Parks, John Kernan, G. W. S. Porter, — Harwood, — Lewis, and Dennis Brough, the present pastor. A Sabbath-school connected with this church enrolls an attendance of about seventy-five, under superintendency of William Combs.

#### FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH IN WHITEHALL.

Forty years ago there were but eight pronounced Baptists in Whitehall. For some time these have held worship-meetings at their several dwellings, and, on a day in the summer of 1838, having met at the house of one of their number (W. W. Cooke, at the corner of Canal and South Bay streets), they effected an informal organization which was the germ of the present church. Their meetings were continued, and during the following year their number was increased by the accession of Stephen N. Bush and wife, who removed hither from East Whitehall. Having been visited, and their plan and condition approved, by a committee from several churches, they were formally organized on the 15th of July, 1840, and were duly recognized as the First Baptist church of Whitehall. The sermon on that occasion was preached by Rev. William Arthur, of the Bottskill church. The original members were W. W. Cooke and Hearty C. Cooke, his wife, from the church in Fort Ann; Stephen N. Bush, Salome, his wife, and Henry J. Day, from the Granville church; Lester Leach, and Mindwell, his wife, from the church in Middleton, Vt.; Mrs. Phoebe Blin, from the Hampton church; Laura Chalk, from Bottskill; and Mrs. Jane Stephens, from the church in Hartford. —ten in all. Meetings were maintained at their several dwellings, with occasional preaching by ministers of the vicinity, among whom were Rev. Mr. Hotchkiss, of Poultney, and Rev. Mr. Dilloway, of Granville. They also often met in the old school house on Division street. John Alden and Thomas Chalk had joined by baptism, and eight others by letter, increasing their number to twenty, when, in June, 1841, the church was admitted into the union association. In that year a temporary supply was obtained

in the person of Rev. Daniel Haskell, a professor at Hamilton College.

In 1846 the church building, which had been erected by the Episcopalians nine years before, on Division street, was offered for sale, and was purchased by W. W. Cooke, Esq., for this society. In 1848 it was by him conveyed to H. Reynolds, S. N. Bush, and Henry J. Day, trustees, as a house of worship, in which no doctrines should be preached but those embodied in the articles of faith which had been adopted by this church.

In the spring of 1847, Rev. William Grant was engaged to preach, and he remained until the summer of 1848, when Rev. Josiah Cannon was settled. His successor was Rev. Thomas Brandt, who served the church from 1851 to 1855, during which time the membership increased to one hundred and thirteen. The next pastor was Rev. Leonard Tracy, from Burlington, Vt., who after about two years was compelled to resign by reason of a loss of voice. Then for about one year the desk was supplied by Rev. — Grant, Rev. Malachi Taylor, a professor in Washington College, Pennsylvania, next assumed the pastorate, and, in 1860, resigned on account of the failing health of his wife. His successor was Rev. Norman Fox, Jr., from Rochester Theological Seminary, who was ordained and installed Jan. 12, 1860; the ceremonies being conducted by Revs. Brown, Bogart, Cheshire, J. Earl, W. Groom, N. Fox, Sr., and Drs. Robinson, Mason, and Beecher, of Saratoga. Mr. Fox resigned in 1862, to take the chaplaincy of the Seventy-seventh Regiment, New York Volunteers, and continued in the position until the mustering out of the regiment. He is now one of the editors of the *Baptist Record*, of St. Louis. Rev. Isaac E. Howard became pastor in the autumn of 1862, and resigned in January, 1866. He was succeeded in the following August by Rev. D. T. James, of Newport, N. H., who remained until his death, Jan. 8, 1870. During his pastorate (in 1868) the church building was remodeled, and an organ donated by one of the founders of the church.

The successor of Mr. James was Rev. C. A. Johnson, whose pastorate commenced Jan. 8, 1871, and ended, by resignation, Nov. 1, 1873. The present pastor, Rev. E. M. Haynes, was called Feb. 1, 1874, and commenced his labor March 1 in the same year.

On Feb. 13, 1874, their meeting-house was destroyed by fire. Six days later it was voted to proceed immediately to erect a new church on the east side of the creek, and during the following July work was commenced. In June, 1876, the house was completed, and was dedicated on the 14th of that month, Rev. Dr. Armitage, of New York, preaching the sermon, and Rev. J. O. Mason, D.D., of Greenwich, offering the dedicatory prayer. The church is a large and costly mixed-Gothic structure of brick, with trimmings of Glen's Falls limestone. The interior is extensively finished and beautifully decorated. The main audience-room has a seating capacity of five hundred, and the lecture-room of two hundred and twenty-five. The total cost of the building was nearly forty thousand dollars. Its location is at the corner of Williams and McCotter streets. The present trustees of the church are W. W. Cooke, J. R. Broughton, S. C. Ball, W. H. Cooke, H. R.

Wait, S. T. Cook, W. M. Keith, George Belden, and Stephen Osgood. The deacons are W. W. Cooke, J. R. Broughton, W. H. Cooke, and John H. Sullivan. The superintendent of Sabbath-school is Horace H. Wait.

#### TRINITY CHURCH (EPISCOPAL).

An Episcopal church was organized in Whitehall about 1831, the first rector being Rev. Palmer Dyer, who assumed charge in that year. Their first house of worship was erected in 1837, on the south side of Division street. This was afterwards sold to the Baptists, and in 1813 their second house was built on the west side of Church street, above Division, this being the same which is now owned and occupied by the Catholic church of Notre Dame de la Victoire.

In the thirty years which followed the coming of Mr. Dyer, the succeeding rectors were Rev. Munsel Van Rensselaer, Rev. Edward F. Edwards, Rev. S. N. Sleight, Rev. Jubal Hodges, Rev. Charles E. Phelps, and Rev. Henry Adams, who came in 1864.

In 1866 their present fine and commodious church edifice, standing on the west side of Church street, was erected at a cost of thirteen thousand dollars, and in the same year a new parish, designated as Trinity church, was organized, with Rev. Frederick N. Luson as rector, with whom the Revs. Francis Stubbs and Nelson R. Boss were associated as deacons. The successors of Mr. Luson have been the Rev. William Townsend Early, Rev. Joseph M. McIlwaine, Rev. Henry C. Hutchings, and Rev. James E. Hall, the present rector.

The present officers of the church are James A. Conery and G. T. Hall, wardens; J. H. Greenough, H. W. Dickenson, James Adams, Jeremiah Adams, A. H. Tanner, W. F. Bascom, H. G. Burleigh, vestrymen. The parish includes about three hundred and fifty persons, and the Sabbath-school attendance is about one hundred.

#### CHURCH OF OUR LADY OF ANGELS (CATHOLIC).

The first Catholic services in Whitehall were held in the dwelling of Antoine Renois, by Rev. Father Mailloux, of Chambly, C. E., the number of worshipers being fourteen. Occasional services continued to be held at the same place by Fathers Daly and F. Coyle, until 1841, in which year their first church was built at a cost of two thousand two hundred dollars, including the lot, which was located on the west side of Church street, at the present intersection of Saunders street. This was named St. Anthony's church. The earliest record is dated May, 1843, at which time Father Coyle was appointed by Bishop Hughes to the charge of Whitehall, and the neighboring missions within a circuit of forty miles. He was succeeded in October, 1843, by Rev. Joseph Guerdet, who was followed by Rev. Andrew Doyle in December, 1844. The next two priests in charge were Rev. M. Olivetti,—August, 1846, to December, 1858,—and Rev. L. Deroches, who remained till December, 1867, in which year the church property was taken by the village for the opening of a highway (Saunders street), and the congregation, which had now grown very large, was divided into two, a French- and an English-speaking church, the latter receiving the name which heads





*Lambert H. Law*

#### LAMBERT H. LAW.

Lambert H. Law was born in the town of Whitehall, Washington Co., N. Y., January 22, 1820. He was the eldest in a family of three children (there being two daughters, Ann and Mary, now living in New Haven, Conn.) of Andrew Law and Clara Thompson, and of English descent. His maternal grandfather, Jesse Thompson, served five years in the Revolutionary war.

His father, Andrew Law, was a soldier in the war of 1812, and was greatly interested in the spread of the gospel, and a very enthusiastic Christian man, devoting much of his time to bringing about a unity of feeling between the different religious denominations. Was formerly an ardent supporter of the old Whig party, and upon the

formation of the Republican party stood firm to its principles, and was especially interested in all enterprises looking towards the elevation and education of the masses in school and secular instruction.

He died in 1866, leaving a wife who only survived him two years. The old homestead is now in possession of his only son, Lambert H. Law, who has given his whole attention thus far to agriculture. He is connected with the First Presbyterian church of Whitehall, and has been a member of the same for about twenty-five years. In politics he is a strong advocate of the Republican party; he is a plain, unassuming man, known by all for his integrity of purpose and uprightness of character.



*Robert Doig*

#### ROBERT DOIG.

Robert Doig was born in the town of Greenwich (eastern part), Washington County, March 13, 1810. His grandfather, Thomas Doig, was a native of Scotland, and died at Thornhill, Scotland, about 1798, leaving two sons, Robert and John, and three daughters, Jean, Elizabeth, and Marian, of whom Robert emigrated to America (John and Jean emigrating afterwards) in the year 1798, first settling at East Greenwich, this county. He was born 1769, and about the year 1802 married Miss Hannah, daughter of John Beattie, of Salem, by whom he had ten children,—Grace, John B., Janet, Thomas, Robert, James R., David, Elizabeth, Hannah, and Sarah. Robert Doig gave his attention largely to farming. Moved to Salem in the year 1810, where he remained until about the year 1830, when he removed to Cambridge, where he lived until his demise, 1850. His wife survived him some ten years, dying at the advanced age of eighty years. Robert spent his boyhood on a farm at home, receiving the limited opportunities of the district school; was a clerk in the store of John Beattie, of Salem, for some two years, and during the latter years of his minority availed himself of the facilities of Washington Academy, at Salem, and the Cambridge Academy. In these schools he took high rank, and at the age of twenty-four entered Union College, at Schenectady, and graduated from that institution in the year 1836 with the usual honors. Unassisted, pecuniarily, Mr. Doig was obliged to defray his own expenses, and after leaving college, impressed with the idea of a professional life he began teaching in Troy, N. Y., and at the same time to read law with Judge Hunt, a man of high standing as a lawyer. He finished his studies there in 1838, and came to Whitehall and entered the office of Boyd & Billings, where he completed his law study, and was admitted as an attorney of the Supreme Court of the State, and about the same time

received the honorary degree of A.M. from Union College. He at once opened an office for himself in Whitehall, where he began the practice of his profession, and as with most new practitioners in any profession (it was no exception in his case), he met the obstacles incident to young men brought in contact with more experienced men. His indefatigable perseverance and resolution to succeed soon gave him a prominent place among the legal fraternity of the county.

In the year 1841 he was elected justice of the peace, which office he retained for some nineteen successive years, and at the same time kept up the practice of the law.

During and since his time of office as justice of the peace he served as clerk of the board of supervisors for three years, and was attorney for the Commercial Bank of Whitehall for some eighteen years, and for several years attorney at various times for the several railroads of Saratoga and Washington, Saratoga and Whitehall, and the Rensselaer and Saratoga. Since the close of his justiceship he has given his full attention to the practice of the law.

In the year 1841, September, he married Miss Martha, second daughter of Joseph Goodale, of Whitehall. Her ancestors were early settlers of Salem, near Shushan.

To Mr. and Mrs. Doig have been born four children,—Robert; Mary (deceased), wife of Henry Smith; Martha, twin sister of Mary, died in infancy; Martha G., wife of Edward Pittinger, of Whitehall. In politics Mr. Doig has remained firm and unwaveringly a member of the Democratic party since the breaking up of the old Whig party, and although never solicitous of any political preferment, yet regarded the right of suffrage of paramount interest to every American citizen, and was among the foremost in supporting the Union cause during the late rebellion and promoting the welfare of those who fought in defense of an undivided republic.



this sketch, and the former that of Notre Dame de la Victoire.\*

In January, 1868, the Rev. J. J. McDonnell was appointed to the pastorate of the English-speaking congregation, and has remained in charge until the present time. Under him, their service was held in Anderson hall, until the completion of their new church edifice, of which the corner-stone was laid, Sept. 27, 1868, by the Very Rev. E. P. Wadhams, vicar-general of the diocese of Albany, and which was dedicated by the Rt. Rev. J. J. Conroy, bishop of Albany, Nov. 24, 1870.

The total cost of this church was about thirty thousand dollars. The lot on which it stands—lying on Canal, Boardman, and West streets—was formerly the homestead lot of Hon. Justin A. Smith, and purchased from him for the sum of five thousand five hundred dollars. A fine parsonage was erected on the same lot, adjoining the church, in 1872-73.

The congregation now numbers about one hundred families.

#### CATHOLIC CHURCH OF NOTRE DAME DE LA VICTOIRE.

At the time of the division of St. Mary's congregation, the French portion, which received the above designation, were placed under charge of Rev. A. Payette, as pastor, and the old Episcopal church was purchased as their house of worship, at a cost (including the enlargement and repairs which were made before occupation) of about four thousand dollars. It was dedicated by Vicar-General Wadhams, Sept. 27, 1868; the same day on which was laid the corner-stone of the English Catholic edifice. The pastorate of Father Payette continued until July, 1877, after which the church was without a priest until about the 1st of December following, when the charge was assumed by Rev. — Adam, the present pastor. The congregation now embraces about three hundred families, for which number their house is entirely insufficient; and on this account they have purchased from the estate of the late Judge Wheeler a lot of ground at the corner of Skeene street and Wheeler avenue, on which the erection of a new and commodious church is contemplated. The cost of this lot, including a dwelling-house to be used as a parsonage, was about six thousand five hundred dollars.

#### CEMETERIES.

The most ancient burial-place in the village of Whitehall is the old Presbyterian cemetery on the east side of Williams street, between Poultney and Elizabeth streets, being a part of the land donated to that society with their church, by Colonel John Williams. It is not known whose was the first interment, but it must have been made nearly three-fourths of a century ago. The ground has become very populous, and new burials within it have been discontinued.

Another, probably of equal antiquity, is the Methodist burial-ground, at their church in East Whitehall, originally taken from the farm of Simon Hotchkiss. The number of interments has become very large, and an extension of about half an acre was added to its eastern side in 1875.

\* Before the division, at a date which we are unable to ascertain, the name had been changed, by authority, from St. Anthony's to St. Mary's church.

The old Bartholomew graveyard in East Whitehall is a ground given for burial purposes by Lemuel Bartholomew, one of the first settlers, whose remains, with those of two generations of his descendants, as well as those of many other of the early residents of this part of the town lie within its inclosure. It has become crowded, and no interments are now made there.

The Hatch Hill burial-ground is a small, but well-filled cemetery, located in the neighborhood of the same name, in the southeastern part of the town. Another is located in the southwest part, on the Fort Ann road, near the residence of J. Osgood; and near the Hampton town line is an old ground originally taken from the farm of Levi Falkenburg, a soldier of the Revolution. Near the northeastern corner of the town is a burial-place in the White and Pratt neighborhood, and also one on the farm of William Clarke. About one mile from the village, on the Granville road, adjoining the farm of George H. Buel, is a ground recently laid out for the interment of indigent persons. This is owned by the town of Whitehall, and was purchased from Ebenezer Ingalls.

Some years ago a cemetery plat was laid out on Queen street, and some lots were sold by the proprietor, Justin A. Smith, Esq. It chanced that among the earliest interments were those of one or more members of the Odd-Fellows' fraternity, from which circumstance the ground became to some extent known as Odd-Fellows' cemetery; but this designation was never an authorized or a correct one. No burials are made there now, and many of the remains have been removed from it.

The Boardman cemetery is located on Smith street, opposite the head of Boardman street, in the southern part of the village. The first interment here was that of Nancy Boardman, who died Feb. 15, 1853, and the ground was surveyed and laid off as a cemetery June 15 in the same year, by Cyrus Boardman, whose heirs are still proprietors of the unsold portion. The first survey embraced two hundred and eight lots, and a second survey of one hundred and twenty-five lots was afterwards added. Lying together with these is a large private plat, owned by Hon. E. A. Martin, and also a tract laid out for burial purposes by Justin A. Smith, Esq. These grounds form, in fact, a single cemetery, which is now the principal place of interment in use by the inhabitants of the village and vicinity.

#### AGRICULTURE—SLATE PRODUCTION—POPULATION.

The area of Whitehall is 31,509 acres, of which about three-fifths is improved land. The crops most raised are oats, corn, wheat, rye, and potatoes, which last named are quite extensively produced for the market in the slate region of the east part of the town. In general, however, the soil is a stiff, intractable clay, and best adapted to grazing, to which branch the attention of farmers is in a great measure directed. There are in the town two cheese-factories, viz., the Rogers factory, on the farm of J. S. Rogers, in the north part, and the Hollister factory, in East Whitehall, near the Hampton line. Both these are owned by stock companies, and together they manufacture the product of about six hundred cows. In the south part, on the old Granville road, is a creamery, established

by George Rathbun in 1876, with a patronage of about ninety cows. A considerable amount of milk is also shipped by rail, the quantity sent from this town in 1877 having been nine thousand four hundred and eighty-two gallons.

Very little attention is given to the production of fruit, except the grape, to which the soil of the limestone portion of the town seems peculiarly adapted. There are several vineyards, principally of the Delaware grape, in the vicinity of Whitehall village, on the eastern side of Wood creek, among which are those of O. F. Davis, Esq., Judge Joseph Potter, the Gibson estate, George S. Griswold, and Colonel Lemon Barns. All these have proved successful and decidedly remunerative.

Tobacco culture has been carried on to some extent by J. S. Rogers, Allen E. Kelley, and W. W. Cooke, Esq., but is now nearly discontinued. The farm of Mr. Cooke in this town, containing five hundred acres, ranks among the best and most valuable farms in Washington county.

The east portion of the town is in many places underlain by a slate formation, which has been developed to some extent. In the southeast corner is the Eureka slate quarry of I. S. Herbert & Co., now in operation. It produces slate of a red tint, uniform in shade, and of very superior quality. Another, upon the farm of Isaac Spink, near the Hampton linc, has been considerably developed, producing excellent slate, but at present is not worked. There are opportunities for the opening of quarries at many other points within the town.

The population of the town in 1840 was 3813; in 1845, 3554; in 1850, 4726; in 1855, 4438; in 1860, 4862; in 1865, 4122; in 1870, 5564; in 1875, 5039. In 1875 the population of Whitehall village was near 4900, but is thought to have decreased since that time.

#### MILITARY.

Joseph W. Allen, enl. Aug. 7, 1862, 125d Regt., Co. C.  
 Wm. H. Allen, enl. Aug. 6, 1862, 125d Regt., Co. C.  
 Cyrus W. Allen, enl. Nov. 16, 1861, 95d Regt., Co. I.  
 John B. Benjamin, sergt., enl. Sept. 14, 1862, 169th Regt., Co. F.  
 Ramsay D. Brown, corp., enl. Sept. 4, 1862, 169th Regt., Co. F.  
 E. M. D. Brown, enl. Sept. 1, 1862, 169th Regt., Co. F.  
 Ebenezer Blinn, enl. Sept. 8, 1862, 169th Regt., Co. F.  
 Dennis Barrett, enl. Sept. 6, 1862, 169th Regt., Co. F.  
 J. A. Butler, enl. Sept. 6, 1862, 169th Regt., Co. F.  
 Winfield Butler, enl. Aug. 8, 1862, 125d Regt., Co. C.  
 Mark Bourdon, enl. Aug. 8, 1862, 125d Regt., Co. C.  
 George Bannock, enl. Aug. 7, 1862, 125d Regt., Co. C.  
 Thomas Ryan, enl. Aug. 1, 1862, 125d Regt., Co. C.  
 George S. Black, enl. Aug. 7, 1862, 125d Regt., Co. C.  
 George H. Bredt, enl. Aug. 9, 1862, 125d Regt., Co. C.  
 Hiram T. Blanchard, enl. Aug. 21, 1862, 125d Regt., Co. C.  
 Joseph Beant, enl. Aug. 21, 1862, 125d Regt., Co. C.  
 Andrew Bredt, enl. Aug. 29, 1862, 125d Regt., Co. C.  
 John Bacon, enl. Sept. 24, 1861, 55d Regt., Co. A.  
 James Bailey, enl. Sept. 29, 1861, 55d Regt., Co. A.  
 Dana Briggs, enl. Aug. 10, 1862, 2d Vet. Cav., Co. D.  
 George Brand, enl. Aug. 15, 1862, 2d Vet. Cav., Co. D.  
 Joseph Bolton, enl. Aug. 18, 1862, 2d Vet. Cav., Co. D.  
 Joseph Brought, enl. Aug. 18, 1862, 2d Vet. Cav., Co. D.  
 Robert H. Brott, enl. Aug. 15, 1861, 2d Vet. Cav., Co. D.  
 James T. Boyle, enl. July 30, 1862, 2d Vet. Cav., Co. D.  
 Michael Boyle, enl. Aug. 1, 1862, 2d Vet. Cav., Co. D.  
 John H. Blinn, enl. Nov. 16, 1861, 95d Regt., Co. I.  
 Frank Bylan, enl. Jan. 2, 1862, 95d Regt., Co. I.  
 Wm. T. Boyd, corp., enl. Oct. 11, 1861, 87th Regt., Co. G.  
 Stephen B. Cooper, enl. Aug. 23, 1862, 169th Regt., Co. F.  
 Daniel Cummings, enl. Sept. 6, 1862, 169th Regt., Co. F.  
 John C. Gilbert, 2d lieut., enl. July, 1862, 125d Regt., Co. C.  
 Luke H. Harrington, sergt., enl. July 28, 1862, 125d Regt., Co. C.  
 Francis D. Cull, enl. July 28, 1862, 125d Regt., Co. C.

Michael Crowley, enl. Aug. 14, 1862, 125d Regt., Co. C.  
 Jed A. Cull, enl. July 28, 1862, 125d Regt., Co. C.  
 James Crowley, enl. Aug. 9, 1862, 125d Regt., Co. C.  
 Paschal L. Cook, enl. July 31, 1862, 125d Regt., Co. C.  
 James Carroll, enl. Aug. 11, 1862, 125d Regt., Co. C.  
 Henry Clemens, enl. Aug. 7, 1862, 125d Regt., Co. C.  
 John Carle, enl. Aug. 5, 1862, 125d Regt., Co. C.  
 Charles Carpenter, enl. Aug. 11, 1863, 2d Vet. Cav., Co. D.; had served in 75th Regt.  
 Wm. Cain, enl. Aug. 5, 1862, 2d Vet. Cav., Co. D.  
 Franklin T. Centre, enl. Aug. 26, 1862, 2d Vet. Cav., Co. D.  
 Augustus P. Chase, enl. Aug. 31, 1862, 2d Vet. Cav., Co. D.  
 Wm. I. Coombs, enl. Aug. 19, 1862, 2d Vet. Cav., Co. D.  
 Charles Conkey, enl. Aug. 6, 1862, 2d Vet. Cav., Co. D.  
 John Carpenter, enl. July 31, 1861, 2d Vet. Cav., Co. D.  
 John W. Clark, enl. July 31, 1862, 2d Vet. Cav., Co. D.  
 Joseph Case, enl. July 30, 1862, 2d Vet. Cav., Co. F.  
 Frank A. Churchill, enl. Nov. 16, 1861, 95d Regt., Co. I.  
 John Carpenter, enl. Nov. 16, 1861, 95d Regt., Co. I.  
 George Carr, enl. Nov. 16, 1861, 95d Regt., Co. I.  
 Wm. C. Corbit, corp., enl. Oct. 14, 1861, 87th Regt., Co. G.  
 Henry H. Carver, enl. Dec. 28, 1861, 75th Regt., Co. C.  
 Amabel Chessier, enl. Sept. 24, 1861, 55d Regt., Co. A.  
 Walter Doyle, enl. Sept. 16, 1862, 169th Regt., Co. F.  
 Joseph H. Dilts, enl. Aug. 6, 1862, 125d Regt., Co. C.  
 Charles Donahue, enl. July 31, 1862, 125d Regt., Co. C.  
 John Douglass, enl. Aug. 7, 1862, 125d Regt., Co. C.  
 Edward B. Day, enl. Aug. 9, 1862, 125d Regt., Co. C.  
 Daniel Donahue, enl. Nov. 20, 1861, 95th Regt., Co. E.  
 Seymour Daly, enl. Jan. 3, 1862, 95d Regt., Co. I.  
 Wm. Deacon, corp., enl. Oct. 14, 1861, 87th Regt., Co. G.  
 Morris Dalton, enl. Oct. 14, 1861, 87th Regt., Co. G.  
 Caleb M. Earl, enl. Sept. 14, 1862, 169th Regt., Co. F.  
 James W. Earl, Jr., enl. Aug. 8, 1862, 125d Regt., Co. C.  
 John B. Foster, corp., enl. Sept. 15, 1862, 169th Regt., Co. F.  
 Richard W. Farrell, sergt., enl. July 28, 1862, 125d Regt., Co. C.  
 Wm. Foster, enl. Aug. 7, 1862, 125d Regt., Co. C.  
 George Fuget, enl. Aug. 14, 1862, 125d Regt., Co. C.  
 Thomas Forles, enl. Nov. 16, 1861, 95d Regt., Co. I.  
 Dewitt C. Falkenberg, enl. Oct. 14, 1861, 87th Regt., Co. G.  
 George Greene, enl. Aug. 29, 1862, 169th Regt., Co. F.  
 Wm. Glover, enl. Sept. 1, 1862, 169th Regt., Co. F.  
 L. S. Gilbert, corp., enl. Aug. 21, 1862, 125d Regt., Co. C.  
 James H. Green, enl. Aug. 10, 1862, 2d Vet. Cav., Co. D.  
 Wm. Golden, enl. Aug. 22, 1862, 2d Vet. Cav., Co. D.  
 Charles Graham, enl. Aug. 4, 1862, 2d Vet. Cav., Co. D.  
 Daniel Geary, enl. Aug. 15, 1862, 2d Vet. Cav., Co. D.  
 Robert Goro, enl. Aug. 3, 1862, 2d Vet. Cav., Co. D.  
 George R. Goodall, enl. Nov. 16, 1861, 95d Regt., Co. I.  
 Nicholas Holland, sergt., enl. Aug. 4, 1862, 125d Regt., Co. C.  
 John C. Hollister, corp., enl. Aug. 9, 1862, 125d Regt., Co. C.  
 George Horton, enl. July 28, 1862, 125d Regt., Co. C.  
 Wm. Hutton, Jr., enl. Aug. 11, 1862, 125d Regt., Co. C.  
 W. P. Huntington, enl. Aug. 11, 1862, 125d Regt., Co. C.  
 James Hurlbut, enl. Aug. 2, 1862, 125d Regt., Co. C.  
 Wm. Hurl, enl. Aug. 12, 1862, 125d Regt., Co. C.  
 Enos Hall, enl. Oct. 8, 1861, 2d Vet. Cav., Co. F.  
 Evan Hughes, enl. Aug. 28, 1862, 2d Vet. Cav., Co. D.  
 George W. Hudson, enl. Aug. 15, 1862, 2d Vet. Cav., Co. D.  
 Michael Hogan, enl. Aug. 17, 1862, 2d Vet. Cav., Co. D.  
 Wm. Holliday, enl. Aug. 18, 1862, 2d Vet. Cav., Co. D.  
 Christopher Henry, enl. Sept. 7, 1862, 2d Vet. Cav., Co. D.  
 Michael Hofferman, Sept. 7, 1862, 2d Vet. Cav., Co. D.  
 Antonio Hule, enl. Aug. 19, 1862, 2d Vet. Cav., Co. D.  
 Anson Hill, enl. Jan. 3, 1862, 95d Regt., Co. I.  
 Philip Hurt, enl. Dec. 3, 1861, 75th Regt., Co. C.  
 Gardner W. Harvey, enl. Dec. 2, 1861, 75th Regt., Co. A.  
 John Johnson, enl. Sept. 6, 1862, 169th Regt., Co. F.  
 Michael Johnson, sergt., enl. July 30, 1862, 125d Regt., Co. C.  
 Henry F. Johnson, enl. Aug. 11, 1862, 125d Regt., Co. C.  
 John King, enl. Aug. 13, 1862, 169th Regt., Co. F.  
 James Killgallon, enl. Aug. 15, 1862, 125d Regt., Co. C.  
 George N. Knowles, enl. Aug. 14, 1862, 125d Regt., Co. C.  
 Thomas Kelly, enl. Aug. 5, 1862, 125d Regt., Co. C.  
 Patrick Kinney, enl. Aug. 11, 1862, 125d Regt., Co. C.  
 Lewis King, enl. July 29, 1862, 125d Regt., Co. C.  
 James Kelly, enl. Sept. 9, 1861, 55d Regt., Co. A.  
 Morris Kane, enl. Nov. 26, 1861, 87th Regt., Co. G.  
 Ernest Lovell, enl. Sept. 4, 1862, 169th Regt., Co. F.  
 Wm. P. Lamb, enl. July 28, 1862, 125d Regt., Co. C.  
 George W. Lamb, enl. Aug. 13, 1862, 125d Regt., Co. C.  
 Nathan Leonard, enl. Aug. 9, 1862, 125d Regt., Co. C.  
 George H. Leonard, enl. Aug. 9, 1862, 125d Regt., Co. C.  
 Leon Lavallo, enl. Sept. 24, 1861, 55d Regt., Co. A.  
 Wm. Lindsay, enl. Sept. 24, 1861, 55d Regt., Co. A.  
 Theodore Lyon, enl. Sept. 24, 1861, 55d Regt., Co. A.  
 Joseph Lapointe, enl. Sept. 24, 1861, 55d Regt., Co. A.



Joseph LaBarge, enl. Aug. 8, 1862, 2d Vet. Cav., Co. D.  
 Rowland Loomis, enl. Aug. 6, 1863, 2d Vet. Cav., Co. D.  
 Alfred Laporte, enl. July 26, 1863, 2d Vet. Cav., Co. F.  
 Henry Laggan, enl. Dec. 26, 1861, 93d Regt., Co. F.  
 Seymour F. Loomis, enl. Oct. 2, 1861, 87th Regt., Co. A.  
 John McLaughlin, enl. Aug. 23, 1862, 160th Regt., Co. A.  
 Michael McBrean, enl. Aug. 13, 1862, 160th Regt., Co. F.  
 Thomas McKenna, enl. Sept. 5, 1862, 160th Regt., Co. F.  
 H. C. Morehouse, sergt., enl. Aug. 18, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. C.  
 Abram Mosher, corp., enl. Aug. 9, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. C.  
 Orrville Mannville, corp., enl. Aug. 9, 1862, 123d R. I., Co. C.  
 Franklin Moore, enl. Aug. 7, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. C.  
 Charles W. Morris, enl. July 28, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. C.  
 Thomas McCarty, enl. Aug. 7, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. C.  
 John W. Manning, enl. Aug. 11, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. C.  
 Napoleon Meadt, enl. Aug. 14, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. C.  
 Wm. Murray, enl. Sept. 24, 1861, 53d Regt., Co. A.  
 Orrin G. Miller, enl. Sept. 24, 1861, 53d Regt., Co. A.  
 Adolphus Miller, enl. Sept. 24, 1861, 53d Regt., Co. A.  
 Joseph Moon, enl. Aug. 19, 1863, 2d Vet. Cav., Co. D.  
 Alfred Manore, enl. Aug. 5, 1863, 2d Vet. Cav., Co. D.  
 John McBernett, enl. Sept. 9, 1863, 2d Vet. Cav., Co. D.  
 Nathan Maxfield, enl. Aug. 26, 1863, 2d Vet. Cav., Co. D.  
 Wm. McCunskey, enl. Aug. 3, 1863, 2d Vet. Cav., Co. D.  
 Wm. H. Montona, enl. Aug. 11, 1863, 2d Vet. Cav., Co. D.  
 John H. Mettow, enl. Aug. 5, 1863, 2d Vet. Cav., Co. D.  
 Patrick Matthews, enl. Aug. 18, 1863, 2d Vet. Cav., Co. D.  
 Wm. W. Miller, drummer, enl. Oct. 5, 1861, 87th Regt., Co. G.  
 Henry May, enl. Sept. 24, 1861, 87th Regt., Co. G.  
 John Moore, enl. Oct. 14, 1861, 87th Regt., Co. G.  
 Daniel Murphy, enl. Dec. 7, 1862, 160th Regt., Co. F.  
 Joseph Naddo, enl. Sept. 16, 1862, 160th Regt., Co. F.  
 Charles H. Norton, enl. Aug. 21, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. C.  
 Joseph Naddo, enl. Sept. 24, 1861, 53d Regt., Co. A.  
 James O'Reilly, enl. July 28, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. C.  
 Daniel O'Rourke, enl. Aug. 7, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. C.  
 David O'Hare, enl. Oct. 14, 1861, 87th Regt., Co. G.  
 James Perry, corp., enl. Aug. 27, 1862, 160th Regt., Co. F.  
 Augustus Palmer, enl. Sept. 18, 1862, 160th Regt., Co. F.  
 Charles D. Parbo, enl. Sept. 4, 1862, 160th Regt., Co. F.  
 Edward S. Penfield, corp., enl. Aug. 9, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. C.  
 Horace Pardee, enl. Aug. 13, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. C.  
 Joseph Price, enl. Aug. 8, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. C.  
 Joseph Perrot, enl. Sept. 24, 1861, 53d Regt., Co. A.  
 Leon Paisrie, enl. Aug. 1, 1863, 2d Vet. Cav., Co. D.  
 Ely Pocket, enl. Aug. 8, 1863, 2d Vet. Cav., Co. D.  
 Alexander Paro, enl. Aug. 25, 1863, 2d Vet. Cav., Co. D.  
 John Parke, enl. Nov. 16, 1861, 93d Regt., Co. I.  
 Horace Pardee, enl. Nov. 16, 1861, 93d Regt., Co. I.  
 James C. Parke, enl. Nov. 16, 1861, 93d Regt., Co. I.  
 Henry Parke, enl. Jan. 3, 1862, 93d Regt., Co. I.  
 Edward Pettinger, enl. Oct. 14, 1861, 87th Regt., Co. G.  
 James B. Randall, sergt., enl. Sept. 2, 1862, 160th Regt., Co. F.  
 Charles Rose, enl. Aug. 7, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. C.  
 Lewis Robitall, enl. Sept. 24, 1861, 53d Regt., Co. A.  
 Alexander Rohl, enl. Sept. 24, 1861, 53d Regt., Co. A.  
 James Reno, enl. Aug. 19, 1863, 2d Vet. Cav., Co. D.  
 Eblin Rickert, enl. Aug. 22, 1863, 2d Vet. Cav., Co. D.  
 Phils Rickert, enl. Aug. 22, 1863, 2d Vet. Cav., Co. D.  
 James Riley, enl. Aug. 25, 1863, 2d Vet. Cav., Co. D.  
 S. Robertson, enl. Nov. 16, 1861, 93d Regt., Co. I.  
 Robert Rowe, enl. Oct. 14, 1861, 87th Regt., Co. G.  
 Myron Rickert, enl. Sept. 2, 1861, 87th Regt., Co. G.  
 Edward Rod, enl. Sept. 14, 1861, 87th Regt., Co. G.  
 Abner Searls, corp., enl. Sept. 9, 1862, 160th Regt., Co. F.  
 John Slaven, enl. Sept. 16, 1862, 160th Regt., Co. F.  
 Richard Scott, enl. July 28, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. C.  
 Daniel Shields, enl. Aug. 6, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. C.  
 John Sears, Jr., enl. Aug. 9, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. C.  
 John C. Smith, enl. July 31, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. C.  
 David H. Sager, enl. Aug. 9, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. C.  
 James J. Sherman, enl. Aug. 7, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. C.  
 Francis Saldobart, drummer, enl. Sept. 24, 1861, 53d Regt., Co. A.  
 Antoine Slinott, enl. Sept. 24, 1861, 53d Regt., Co. A.  
 David Sawyer, enl. Sept. 24, 1861, 53d Regt., Co. A.  
 Joseph Slinott, enl. Sept. 24, 1861, 53d Regt., Co. A.  
 Samuel Swift, enl. Aug. 21, 1863, 2d Vet. Cav., Co. D.  
 Israel Sweeney, enl. Aug. 5, 1863, 2d Vet. Cav., Co. D.  
 Joseph Selby, enl. Aug. 5, 1863, 2d Vet. Cav., Co. D.  
 Winfield S. Stowell, enl. Aug. 7, 1863, 2d Vet. Cav., Co. D.  
 Dunes Smith, enl. Oct. 14, 1861, 87th Regt., Co. G.  
 Robert Taggart, enl. Sept. 3, 1862, 160th Regt., Co. F.  
 Adolphus H. Tanager, capt., enl. July, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. C.  
 Michael Tickle, enl. July 23, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. C.  
 Hiram A. Taff, enl. Aug. 7, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. C.  
 Henry A. Taff, enl. Aug. 4, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. C.

Heon Taff, Jr., enl. Aug. 7, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. C.  
 Andrew Taff, enl. Aug. 7, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. C.  
 Richard Taff, enl. Aug. 11, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. C.  
 Nathan Thompson, enl. Aug. 19, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. C.  
 Samuel H. Thayer, enl. Nov. 16, 1861, 93d Regt., Co. I.  
 John Van Anden, enl. Aug. 19, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. C.  
 Oliver Vige, enl. Aug. 11, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. C.  
 Foster Welch, enl. Sept. 16, 1862, 160th Regt., Co. F.  
 Charles Walltons, enl. Sept. 8, 1862, 160th Regt., Co. F.  
 James Waters, enl. Sept. 16, 1862, 160th Regt., Co. F.  
 Robert F. Weidner, enl. Aug. 19, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. C.  
 John D. Warren, enl. Sept. 16, 1862, 160th Regt., Co. F.  
 Walter C. Warner, 1st lieut., enl. July 28, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. C.  
 George Wright, corp., enl. July 17, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. C.  
 Thomas J. Wright, corp., enl. July 28, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. C.  
 George W. Wills, corp., enl. Aug. 19, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. C.  
 Tolson Whitney, enl. enl. Aug. 11, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. C.  
 George W. Wynn, enl. Aug. 7, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. C.  
 Joseph Wharton, enl. Aug. 19, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. C.  
 Andrew Wilson, enl. Aug. 19, 1862, 123d Regt., Co. C.  
 Charles S. Wood, enl. Dec. 14, 1861, 10th Art., Co. D.  
 Michael Woodson, enl. Aug. 14, 1862, 2d Vet. Cav., Co. D.  
 Curtis B. Wells, enl. Aug. 14, 1862, 2d Vet. Cav., Co. D.  
 Edward Wells, enl. Aug. 7, 1863, 2d Vet. Cav., Co. D.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

JUDGE ASA HAWLEY

was born in Pawlet, Vt. Jan. 12, 1806. He was a lineal descendant in the fifth generation from Samuel Hawley, who came from England and settled in Stafford, Conn. in



Asa Hawley

the year 1666. His grandfather, Ager Hawley, built the first mill in Fair Haven, Vt. in the year 1782, and was killed in the mill December, 1784.

His father, Asa Hawley, was a miller of the same place, but soon after 1806 came to Whitehall with his family, consisting of wife and three children, Sally, Betsey, and Asa. There were born after coming to Whitehall, Silas,

Charlotte, and Harvey. The father died December, 1853, his wife having died March, 1852.

Judge Hawley spent his early life as a farmer's son at home in Whitehall, receiving only the opportunities of the common schools of that day, but his subsequent life was marked with a desire to be conversant with not only the current topics of the day, but with the Bible and history.

At the age of twenty-three he married Miss Fedlove, second daughter in a family of four children of Robert Spink and Sarah Matthew, the former a native of Shadysbury, Vt., but of Whitehall at the time of the marriage. She was born January, 1802, and is now living (in 1878), residing with her daughter, Mrs. John W. Esty, upon the old homestead taken up by her grandfather, Isaac Matthew, who came to the county when it was a wilderness and about the close of the Revolutionary war, and bought a farm of some five hundred acres.

By this union there were three children.—Rev. C. R. Hawley, a Methodist clergyman now at Fair Haven, Vt.; Sarah, wife of John W. Esty, of Whitehall; and Mary, wife of James H. Aiken, of Benson, Vt. Judge Hawley spent the most of his life, after his marriage, as a farmer on the old homestead of his father-in-law. In politics he was an unswerving member of the Democratic party, and for many years justice of the peace of the town of Whitehall, and for four years an associate judge of Washington county. It is said of him "that while he acted as judge his counsel was given with that deliberation and sagacity that gave evidence of a clear judgment and sense of justice to all men."

Particularly characteristic of the judge were his genial and social qualities, especially admired and appreciated by his intimate friends. He was the centre of attraction in his family, a man of great kindness of heart, plain and unassuming in his ways. At an early age he became an earnest member of the Methodist Episcopal church; and with his wife had been connected with that church for over a half-century at the time of his death, September, 1871. Judge Hawley was ever ready to devote his time and strength to every good work, and support any enterprise tending to educate and elevate the rising generation.

#### ALFRED JEROME LONG, M.D.

of Whitehall, N. Y., was born at Rutland, Vt., Aug. 5, 1824. He was the son of Jared Long and Martha Barr. The former, a native of Rutland, born Oct. 13, 1791, was a farmer by occupation, a member of the State Legislature (Vermont), and is now living, in 1878, where he was born.

His grandfather, Levi Long, was born in Coventry, was a farmer by occupation, and died at the age of ninety-one, in the year 1850. Martha Barr was born in Highgate, Vt., June 11, 1792; was a daughter of Conrad Barr, an emigrant from Wurtemberg, Germany, about the year 1790; born about 1745, and died at the age of eighty-eight years. Until the age of nineteen the subject of this notice remained on his father's farm, and then was sent to Castleton Seminary during the summer and taught school in winter.

In 1847 he entered the Middlebury College, from which he graduated in 1851. While still attending college, in 1849, he commenced the study of medicine with Dr. Henry

R. Jones, of New Haven, Vt. During the fall and winter of 1851 he taught at the high school in Bridport, and in the spring and summer of 1852 was principal of the Georgia Academy, Vt. In 1852 he attended the fall course of medical lectures at the Castleton Medical College. He attended his second course at the University of New York, where he graduated M.D. in the spring of 1853. July 28 of this year he opened an office at Whitehall, Washington Co., N. Y., where he gradually acquired a good practice, which he still enjoys.

In all the years of his professional labors he has never taken rest save that gained in attending the meetings of the local, State, and National Medical Societies. He was elected superintendent of the public schools in 1856, justice of the peace from 1857 to 1863, a member of the board of education from 1866 to 1875, town physician in 1862 and 1863, and health officer of the port of Whitehall in 1866 and 1867. He is a member of the Washington County Medical Society, and was its president in 1869-70, and its delegate to the New York State Medical Society from 1867 to 1871. He was president of the Union Medical Association of Washington, Warren, and Saratoga counties in 1876. He was a delegate from the State Medical Society to the American Medical Association in 1871, and attended the meeting at San Francisco. He is also an honorary member of the California State Medical Society. In 1878 he was elected permanent member of the New York State Medical Society.

The doctor is a man possessing rare powers for original observations, with native wit and an inexhaustible fund of anecdote, and therefore a most agreeable and entertaining companion. His notes of observations and incidents of his trip to the Pacific are deserving of publication. In 1869, Dr. Long made an address before the Washington County Medical Society, on the necessity and advantage of more frequent meetings of the body, which he was requested to furnish for publication. In 1870, before the same body, he read a paper on the "Claims Modern Life imposes upon the Profession." His time is so fully occupied that he has never found time to prepare for the press some admirable addresses, notwithstanding he has been requested to do so by a vote of the society. In December, 1855, he was united in marriage to Susan Eleanor, third daughter of Thomas Conson, Jr., and Mary Jane Watson, the former a native of St. John's, N. B., and a resident of Albany, N. Y., at the time of her marriage. Her father was a glue-manufacturer by occupation, and died in 1871, at the age of sixty-eight. Her mother was a native of Sussex, England, and came to America at the age of twelve, was married at the age of eighteen, raised a family of twelve children, and died in 1862, in her fifty-second year. Mrs. Dr. Long was born in the year 1833, in Baltimore, Md., and is a lady of refinement and culture. To the doctor and Mrs. Long have been born Mary Jane, wife of Dr. B. C. Senton, Nov. 17, 1857; Charles Jared, July 17, 1860; Freddie Conson, born Aug. 15, 1862, died Nov. 17, 1864; Benj. Alfred, born Sept. 12, 1867; Clymer Barr, born Dec. 21, 1873. The doctor and his wife are members of the Presbyterian church at Whitehall, and always interested in the propagation of every good work.

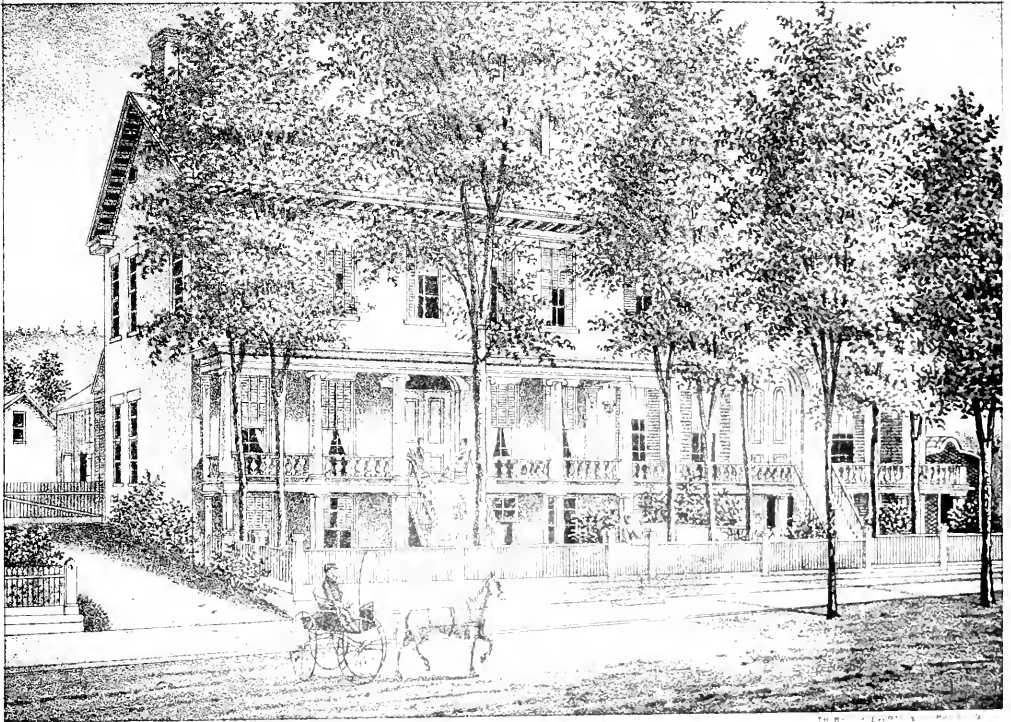


*A. J. Long*



*Susan C. Long*

PHOTO BY NIMMO & LEWIS



RESIDENCE OF A. J. LONG, M. D., WHITEHALL, N. Y.

THE PHOTOGRAPH BY NIMMO & LEWIS



## COLONEL LEMON BARNES.

An account of the parentage, ancestry, place of nativity, life, and career of Colonel Lemon Barnes, for more than three-quarters of a century, we desire to here place on record. His ancestry were of New England stock, descended from the emigrants from the "Mayflower." His grandfather on his father's side was Abel Barnes, who resided in Litchfield, Conn., and who was one of the committee of



*Lemon Barnes*

safety in the Revolution. His father, John Barnes, was born in 1767, at Litchfield, Conn. He also had an uncle, Enos Barnes, who was killed in the patriot army.

His father was just preparing to join the army when peace was declared and the independence of the United States acknowledged. He received a good New England education, particularly in mathematics. He went from there to West Haven, Rutland Co., Vt. He had previously married Theodora Ingraham, the mother of the subject of this sketch. Lemon Barnes was born at West Haven, Vt., Oct. 1, 1800. He was of feeble health for the first ten years of his life, after which he became a strong boy with a stout physical frame. In 1811 he was a cabin boy on the second steamboat in the world,—the "Vermont," of Vergennes, built in 1809, by John and James Wynes, on Lake Champlain, at Basin Harbor, Vt. She was one hundred and nine feet long and twenty-two feet beam, geared engine; could make four miles an hour in a calm. Pursuing his studies at a district school, and mathematics at home, under the instruction of his father, he became proficient in mensuration and surveying, and had a partial knowledge of navigation at seventeen years of age. When eighteen years of age, while in a saw-mill, he accidentally

with an adze severed the cords directly under the knee-joint of the left leg; which compelled him to carry his foot in a stirrup for three years, during which time he placed himself under the tuition of Prof. Howe, at Castleton Academy, Castleton, Vt., where he pursued his studies with vigor, particularly in mathematics. At the completion of his studies he had developed a strong physical frame, standing five feet ten and a half inches in his stocking feet, weighing over two hundred pounds, with symmetrical proportion, powerful muscles, and with a great deal of elasticity and endurance.

The 1st day of January, 1823, he united himself in marriage with Fanny, the daughter of Thomas and Rhoda Dibble, who long resided in Fair Haven, Vt. She was born at that place, Dec. 1, 1804. They came immediately to Whitehall, Washington Co., N. Y., and have made that their residence ever since, excepting four years when they resided at his mills; two years of which was at Moriah, Essex Co., N. Y., where he was manufacturing lumber, and two years in Chenung, where he was manufacturing flour. The first business he engaged in on coming to Whitehall was clearing the west mountain in that town of pine timber, where he cut, and delivered at Fort Edward, New York, fifteen thousand saw logs for the firm of the Hon. Melancthon Wheeler and Jarvis Martin.

On the 10th of November, 1823, was born to them, as a pledge of their union, a daughter, whom they named Mary. At a proper age she commenced and pursued her studies in a select school in Whitehall, until the age of thirteen, when she was sent to Burlington, Vt., to a school whose principal was the Rev. Mr. Crane, under the patronage of the Right Rev. Bishop Hopkins; she made music a specialty under the teaching of an eminent German professor and composer, and she became an accomplished pianist both in science and execution.

In 1824-27 he was engaged in the transportation of lumber and other property from Whitehall to Troy and Albany, and bringing back merchandise. In the year 1828 he was appointed lumber inspector at this port, which position he held for five years, at the same time engaging in civil engineering and surveying.

The same year he was appointed by Colonel Eddy adjutant of the One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Regiment, Seventeenth Brigade, Tenth Division, New York State militia, which position he held for four years. During the same period he was engaged in buying lumber in northern New York and Vermont, which he sent to Troy, Albany, and New York, to different houses, to be sold on commission. In 1832 he was elected colonel and commandant of the above-named regiment, which position he held until 1841. The regiment was composed of ten companies,—six of infantry, two of light guards, one of artillery, and one of cavalry,—in all a thousand strong. In 1832 he purchased a tract of timber land, about two thousand acres, upon which he erected mills and manufactured lumber for three years. In 1835 he sold the mills, and in 1835-36 invested a large amount of money in farming and timber lands, and city property in Michigan and Indiana.

In 1836 he was one of the grand inquest of Washington county. In 1837 occurred the great revolution in business,

In that year and in 1838-41 he pursued his former occupation of civil engineering and surveying.

In 1839 he purchased the place where he now resides, No. 72 William street, Whitehall, of about two acres and one-half.

In 1842 he purchased back his former Essex county lumber property, with an addition of about one thousand acres, erected two additional mills, and manufactured a large quantity of sawed lumber. In 1845, when the fires were razing in the woods and destroying vast amounts of property in this and other States, the subject of this sketch lost by that element a large quantity of lumber and two mills, houses and barns, and the timber was killed on one thousand acres of splendid pine-timber lands. Estimated loss, forty thousand dollars, and no insurance. He rebuilt the mills, stocked a large quantity of logs the next winter, sawed them out in the spring, and commenced the sale of the property the next fall in parcels. The same fall he went into Steuben county and purchased five hundred acres of land, with mills, and farm of two hundred acres, in company with two others; sold out the same fall. He then purchased in the spring of 1847 four thousand acres in Tioga, Tioga Co., Pa., where he erected a gang-mill and two English mills; he there manufactured several million feet of lumber, which was transported to Albany and sold on commission.

In 1850 he suffered a loss, from a July freshet, of four thousand logs and one hundred and fifty barrels of salt, the waters nearly undermining his store.

In the fall he sold out the property,—lands, mills, and stores. In 1851 he purchased a mill-site and old mills in Chemung, Chemung Co., N. Y., where he improved the saw-mills and flouring-mill, and invested in a bridge across the Chemung river at that place, expending in all twenty-five thousand dollars. The mills went by the name of the Chemung Valley mills. The grist-mill was used for flouring nights, and for gristing for the neighboring country in the day-time. It contained a merchant's bolt and cooler, and all the appliances for manufacturing flour. In 1853 he purchased six hundred acres of timber-land in Charleston, Tioga Co., Pa., and erected a steam-mill for the sawing of lumber, and two shingle-mills for the manufacturing of shingles, destroyed by fire in 1857. Insurance, two thousand dollars; loss over insurance, three thousand dollars. He immediately erected another mill on this property, which he disposed of in 1860. The year 1853 he also purchased a lumbering establishment in Canada, north of Port Hope. In 1856 he sold it, and also the same year disposed of the Chemung valley mill property. In 1861 he was engaged in driving piles for the State of New York, near Geneva, N. Y., which he finished the same year.

In 1862 he was collector of village taxes for the village of Whitehall.

On July 27, 1863, by special order from Adjutant-General J. T. Sprague, on the recommendation of Inspector-General Miller and the commander-in-chief, he was appointed to raise a regiment of infantry of national guards in Washington county, with full power to name his field-, line-, and staff-officers. Said regiment was raised and organized, and officers commissioned by Governor Horatio Seymour, but

never called into service, and after the war was disbanded. Subsequently he was two years road- and water-commissioner of the village of Whitehall, and was appointed to fill a vacancy as justice of the peace, and also police justice. In 1871 he was elected justice of the peace of the town of Whitehall for four years, and also police justice, which offices he held for four years,—the term of town justice expiring on the 1st of January, 1876, and that of police on the July following, when the subject of this sketch retired from active business to domestic life. At his residence, No. 72 William street, he takes the oversight of his garden, called the Glen Cove garden, where is cultivated a small vineyard, consisting of five hundred grape-vines of the choicest varieties, together with other small fruits and vegetables. Thus is brought down an active, varied business life for near threescore years, with its successes and reverses, its anxieties and fears,—a checkered life.

At one time he had four establishments of business, divergent in some instances four hundred miles, and his close attention to business called him to ride nights from one establishment to the other, doing business in the day-time, and then resuming his journey to the next place; giving himself little or no rest for months, and even years, except what he might get in the cars or stage, and bringing a strain upon him which none but a powerful physical frame and an active and hopeful mind could have endured.

As a military man, when off duty he was approachable, social, and familiar with all; but when on duty was stern and exacting, requiring every man to be in his place, and the evolutions of the regiment to be performed with exactness and celerity. As a tactician and a drill-officer few were his peers.

In 1842 he was one of five who organized the first Odd-Fellows' lodge in this place, and the same year held the position of first officer.

He has been fifty-five years a member of the Masonic fraternity; is now a member of the Blue lodge, chapter, council, and commandery, and has attained to the degree of Knight of Malta; has held the office of High-Priest of Champlain Chapter, No. 25, R. A. M., for four consecutive years, ending 1870.

In his social capacity, he has always been a kind, familiar, and obliging friend,—would go any length to help a friend; but, as an enemy, he was uncompromising with those who persisted in wrong-doing. He maintained a good moral character, strictly observing the Sabbath. Was also a temperance man. While officiating as magistrate he induced many, who were brought before him for drunkenness, to sign an affidavit of abstinence, in most cases with happy effect. In 1875 he was confirmed a member of the Protestant Episcopal church by the Right Rev. William Crosswell Doane, of the diocese of Albany.

As a judicial officer during a term of seven years, with a multiplicity of cases brought before him, both civil and criminal, no case was ever reversed by the higher courts, although several were carried up.

As the subject of this sketch kept no diary, and the task would be too elaborate to go through his books and papers to get the precise dates, some of the dates may not be correct, but bear a close approximation.

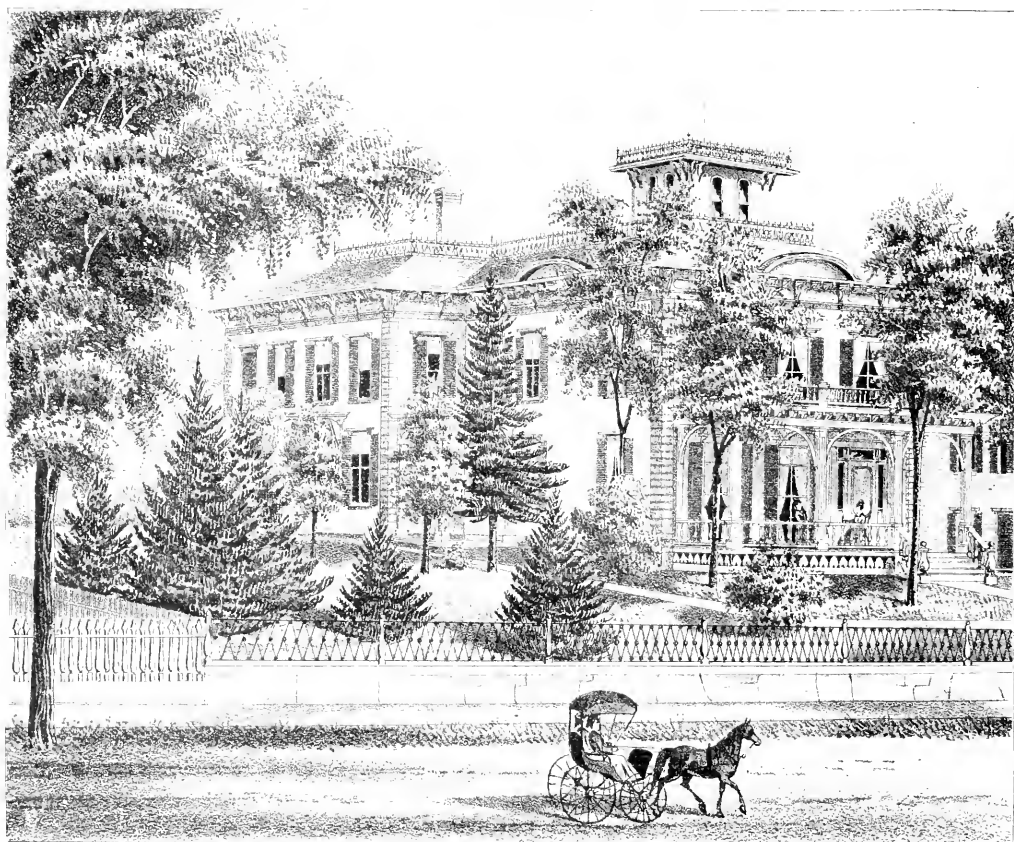




OLIVER BASCOM



*Almira Bascom*



RESIDENCE OF MRS ALMIRA BASCOM, WHITEHALL N.Y.

1874 BY L. H. EVERYS & CO., PHILA. PA.



So ends this narrative.

The poet says our life is a history written through  
With ill or good, with false or true,  
God grant, when blessed angels turn the pages of our years,  
They will read the good with smiles, and blot the bad with tears!

### HON. OLIVER BASCOM

was born in West Haven, Vt., on the 13th of June, 1815. He was son of Josiah Bascom and Betsey Bottom, the former a lineal descendant, in the seventh generation, from Thomas Bascom, who came to America about the year 1634. The family of Bascoms is large in this country, scattered through the United States and Canada, and most of whom are descendants of the ancestor Thomas. Josiah Bascom was a farmer by occupation; was born at Newport, N. H., March 7, 1786, and died at Whitehall, N. Y., Jan. 24, 1863.

The grandfather, Elias Bascom, was in the battle of Saratoga as a volunteer from Northfield, Mass. Was a man greatly interested in the spread of the gospel and in the home and foreign missions. He lived to see the fifth generation in his own family, and when his youngest daughter was married had ninety-nine living descendants. When past ninety years of age he objected to the second pint of gin prescribed by the physician, saying "he feared he should learn to like it."

Oliver Bascom came to Whitehall, in 1823, to seek employment and lay the foundation of his future fame and fortune. At first a clerk, winning the full confidence of his employer, he gradually and surely reached the position of merchant, and for many years was a member of the firm of Bascom & Gaylord. In 1851 he was instrumental in forming a company for the purchase of the transportation property, then belonging to the estate of James H. Hooker. The firm-name was Bascom, Vaughan & Co., and here was the formation of the "Northern Transportation Line," which was organized in 1857, under the general act, as a stock company, with Mr. Bascom as secretary and treasurer, which position he held for six years, at the same time being a director of the company; and to his ripe judgment and active business habits this company owes a large share of its prosperity.

Recently he was a member of the prosperous lumber firm of Brett, Spooner & Co.

His political career was moulded after the firm and fixed principles that characterized his business transactions. He was one of the original thirteen Democrats that at one time constituted that party in the town of Whitehall. He ever unswervingly stood as a standard-bearer of that party, and for several terms held the office of supervisor of his town. During the late Rebellion he was made chairman

of the Washington county war committee, and by his personal efforts raised a large share of the money for the bounties. He was also a director of the Bank of Whitehall.

In the fall of 1868 he was nominated by the Democratic State convention as a candidate for canal commissioner, and triumphantly elected to that office.

His honest, faithful, and active performance of the duties of that difficult position are known to all who have an interest in the business of transportation, fulfilling as he did all and more of the great expectations of his friends, and like a wall of iron will his unflinching and constant performance of duty stand between his honored memory and partisan hatred. Mr. Bascom, in every sense of the word, was a self-made man, and fought the battle of life with every odds against him, and won a substantial victory. As an example of his purity of motive and integrity of purpose, pending his election as canal commissioner his friends told him he could secure the votes of several desperate characters by going on their bail, to which he replied: "Gentlemen, I appreciate your motives of friendship; but if I am elected it must not be by compromising my honor by assisting criminals to go unpunished." In all his life not one dishonorable spot or blemish attaches to his character as a business man. He was loved and respected by all who knew him. For many years previous to his decease he was a faithful member of the Episcopal church at Whitehall, and in honor of the man, at the time of his funeral, flags at half-mast, on house-top and pole, many of them draped in mourning, betokened the public sorrow. He was a friend to the poor, generous to a fault, and of that sympathetic nature which could not resist the pleadings of a suffering fellow-creature. He died Nov. 7, 1869.

In the year 1842 (Jan. 4) he married Miss Almira, eldest daughter of Samuel T. Towner and Prudentia Hitchcock,—the former descended from one of the pioneer families of Kingsbury, Washington Co. He was a lawyer by profession, and died at Whitehall, 1838. The latter was also descended from one of the earliest families of Kingsbury, who had settled there in about 1780, and is still living. Mrs. Bascom was born at Granville, N. V., April 30, 1822, and still survives.

To Mr. and Mrs. Bascom were born seven children.—Warren F., largely engaged in the transportation business, and a lumber merchant of Whitehall, has been supervisor for three years, and president of the Northern transportation line one year; George Herbert, who had just entered his senior year in class '70, in Yale College, died at New Haven, Conn., of typhoid fever, Oct. 21, 1869, aged twenty-three years; Mary Emma (deceased); Edward Oliver (died at Minneapolis, Minn., while attending school); Mary Eliza; Julia; and Jessie Almira.

# NAMES OF CITIZENS

WHO ASSISTED AND CONTRIBUTED TOWARDS THE PUBLICATION OF THE HISTORY OF WASHINGTON COUNTY;  
WITH PERSONAL STATISTICS.

## SALEM.

- C. L. Allen, son of David and Elizabeth (Lansing) Allen, b. Rensselaer Co., N. Y., s. Oct. 1, 1818 (retired); P. O., Salem.
- Cornelius L. Allen, Jr., son of C. L. and Sarah H. (Russell) Allen, b. Washington Co., N. Y., Aug. 6, 1847, Attorney-at-Law and Special County Judge; P. O., Salem.
- Wm. H. Archibald, son of David T. and Margaret B. (Wright) Archibald, b. Feb. 28, 1840, Carpenter; P. O., Salem.
- David W. Ackley, son of Solomon and Elizabeth (Wright) Ackley, b. Washington Co., N. Y., Sept. 8, 1807, resident; P. O., Salem.
- Elijah Gregory Atwood, son of Zachariah and Hannah (Gregory) Atwood, b. Worcester Co., Mass., s. June, 1804, Ins. Agent and Florist; P. O., Salem.
- Bernard Blair, son of William and Sarah M. (Tram) Blair, b. Berkshire Co., Mass., s. Aug., 1825, Attorney-at-Law; P. O., Salem.
- E. F. Bancroft, son of J. B. and Betsy (Clark) Bancroft, b. Hampton Co., Mass., 1836, Cash. Nat. Bk. Salem, and Vice-Prest. Nat. Trust Co., N. Y.; P. O., Salem.
- Mrs. Anthony Blanchard, daughter of Bradley and Harriet Hull Martin, b. Livingston Co., N. Y., s. 1855, resident; P. O., Salem.
- John J. Beattie, son of John W. and Sarah (Getty) Beattie, b. Washington Co., N. Y., Nov. 15, 1813, General Merchant; P. O., Salem.
- O. E. Biessie, son of Wm. and Deborah (Bampi) Biessie, b. Washington Co., N. Y., Sept. 3, 1842, Meat Market; P. O., Salem.
- James Blackfield, son of Elavel and Anna (Brady) Blackfield, b. Windham Co., Vt., s. 1840, Furniture Dealer; P. O., Salem.
- A. K. Broughton, son of Ira, Jr., and Lavina Sweet Broughton, b. Rutland Co., Vt., s. 1852, Locomotive Engineer; P. O., Salem.
- James M. Battie, son of Thomas and Rebecca (Farley) Battie, b. Washington Co., N. Y., Aug. 30, 1825, Farmer; P. O., Salem.
- John Burnett, son of James and Janet (Edgar) Burnett, b. Bennington Co., Vt., s. April, 1803, Farmer; P. O., Salem.
- A. G. Conant, son of Alonzo and Elizabeth (Gwyer) Conant, b. Washington Co., N. Y., Oct. 8, 1856, Attorney-at-Law; P. O., Salem.
- Willard H. Cotton, son of Thomas and Charissa (Deane) Cotton, b. Washington Co., N. Y., Dec. 18, 1826, Dentist; P. O., Salem.
- Robert Cruikshank, son of Peter and Elizabeth (McKinty) Cruikshank, b. Washington Co., N. Y., Sept. 1, 1856, Postmaster; P. O., Salem.
- Mrs. A. E. Cruikshank, daughter of Russell and Ann (Murdock) Bassett, b. Washington Co., N. Y., Dec. 8, 1811, resident; P. O., Salem.
- W. J. Cruikshank, son of Peter and Elizabeth (McKinty) Cruikshank, b. Washington Co., N. Y., Jan. 8, 1839, Carpenter; P. O., Salem.
- B. Cleveland, son of Job W. and Hannah (Clark) Cleveland, b. Washington Co., N. Y., March 20, 1808 (retired); P. O., Salem.
- Alonzo L. Copeland, son of David and Susan (Combs) Copeland, b. Rensselaer Co., N. Y., s. 1839, Carpenter; P. O., Salem.
- John Cleveland, son of Aaron and Dorothy (Stone) Cleveland, b. Washington Co., N. Y., June 12, 1824, Farmer; P. O., Salem.
- C. F. Clark, son of Orin and Phebe (Buck) Clark, b. Bennington Co., Vt., s. May 7, 1807 (retired); P. O., Shushan.
- Marion E. Congdon, daughter of E. D. and Cornelia L. (Church) Bartlett, b. Washington Co., N. Y., Sept. 29, 1845; Postmistress, Shushan.
- D. F. Coon, son of Thomas P. and Jane (Mack) Coon, b. Washington Co., N. Y., Oct. 7, 1845, Farmer; P. O., Salem.
- Marius Fairchild, son of G. H. and Louisa (Crary) Fairchild, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1830, Attorney-at-Law; P. O., Salem.
- Lonson Fraser, son of Isaac and Mary (Mausfield) Fraser, b. Washington Co., N. Y., Jan. 12, 1825, Attorney-at-Law; P. O., Salem.
- Asa Fitch, son of Asa and Abigail (Morton) Fitch, b. Washington Co., N. Y., Feb. 24, 1809, Natur. dist.; P. O., Salem.
- W. J. Fitch, son of Josephus and Jane (Beatty) Fitch, b. Washington Co., N. Y., May 17, 1846, General Merchant; P. O., Salem.
- James Gibson, son of James B. and Sarah Margaret (Townsend) Gibson, b. Washington Co., N. Y., Sept. 10, 1816, Attorney-at-Law (ex-State Senator and County Judge); P. O., Salem.
- James Gibson, Jr., son of James and Jane (Wadsworth) Gibson, b. Washington Co., N. Y., Aug. 3, 1842, Attorney-at-Law; P. O., Salem.
- Frank H. Graham, son of Austin P. and Frances (Chandler) Graham, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., s. Aug., 1874, Attorney-at-Law; P. O., Salem.
- Andrew Getty, son of James McW. and Lydia (Martin) Getty, b. Washington Co., N. Y., April 19, 1854, General Merchant; P. O., Salem.
- Mary Gray, daughter of Joseph and Sally (Gray) Hawley, b. Washington Co., N. Y., May 9, 1807, resident; P. O., Salem.
- D. S. Gray, son of Stephen R. and Lydia (Harris) Gray, b. Washington Co., N. Y., Aug. 9, 1818, Farmer; P. O., Shushan.
- Rev. T. W. Harwood, son of John and Fauny (Levis) Harwood, b. England, s. April, 1845, Pastor M. E. Church; P. O., Salem.
- Rev. John H. Houghton, son of Alfred and Julia Ann (Fenton) Houghton, b. Albany Co., N. Y., s. Jan., 1850, Rector St. Paul's Church; P. O., Salem.
- Mrs. David Hawley, daughter of Bethel and Huldah (Smith) Hawley, b. Rensselaer Co., N. Y., s. Oct., 1818, resident; P. O., Salem.
- James Hickey, son of Michael and Margaret (Mooney) Hickey, b. Ireland, s. June, 1856, Grocer; P. O., Salem.
- Johnston Harrison, son of John and Priscilla (Johnston) Harrison, b. Ireland, s. Oct., 1857, Grocer; P. O., Salem.
- F. J. Hinds, M. D., son of Wm. and Lydia (Somers) Hinds, b. Washington Co., N. Y., Sept. 30, 1854, Physician and Surgeon; P. O., Salem.
- Joseph Hofert, son of J. J. and Christina (Pahl) Hofert, b. Baden, Germany, s. 1871, Shoemaker; P. O., Salem.
- A. J. Haggart, son of Andrew and Eliza (McEachern) Haggart, b. Washington Co., N. Y., Oct. 15, 1814, General Merchant; P. O., Salem.
- George W. Hopkins, son of George and Eliza Jane (McAllister) Hopkins, b. Washington Co., N. Y., May 27, 1850, Farmer; P. O., Salem.
- Moses Johnson, son of Thomas and Mary A. (Joy) Johnson, b. Rensselaer Co., N. Y., s. April 1, 1869, Druggist; P. O., Salem.
- Emmanuel Jonas, son of Abraham and Betta (Stark) Jonas, b. Prussia, s. May 8, 1875, Dealer in Ready-made Clothing; P. O., Salem.
- John King, son of Henry and Huldah (Cook) King, b. Washington Co., N. Y., Jan. 18, 1823 (retired); P. O., Salem.
- Leonard M. Liddle, son of John and Catherine (Merritt) Liddle, b. Washington Co., N. Y., April 15, 1811, General Merchant; P. O., Salem.
- John Lambert, M.D., son of Peter and Mary R. (Downs) Lambert, b. York Co., Me., s. 1855, Physician and Surgeon; P. O., Salem.
- Edgar Ladd, son of Hiram and Mary (Coom) Ladd, b. Rensselaer Co., N. Y., s. 1855, House Painter; P. O., Salem.
- William Law, son of John and Elizabeth Law, b. Washington Co., N. Y., May 7, 1807 (retired); P. O., Shushan.
- A. B. Law, son of Thomas and Mary Law, b. Washington Co., N. Y., Oct., 1809, Farmer; P. O., Shushan.
- R. T. Law, son of Thomas and Mary Law, b. Washington Co., N. Y., July 19, 1792 (retired); P. O., Shushan.
- Wm. H. Lakin, son of Samuel and Margaret (Grey) Lakin, b. Washington Co., N. Y., Nov. 22, 1825, Carpenter; P. O., Salem.
- W. A. Mackenzie, son of James and Rebecca (Farrington) Mackenzie, b. Columbiana, Ohio, s. Oct., 1871, Pastor P. P. Church; P. O., Salem.
- H. D. Morris, son of W. K. and Chari-su (Higley) Morris, b. Essex Co., N. Y., s. March 17, 1857, Editor *Press*; P. O., Salem.
- J. A. More, son of Andrew and Sabena (Bigelow) More, b. Schenectady Co., N. Y., Jan. 15, 1842, Farmer; P. O., Salem.
- Wm. B. Maynard, M. D., son of Elisha A. and Annie (Trim) Maynard, b. Windham Co., Vt., s. April 15, 1872, Physician and Surgeon; P. O., Salem.
- George Bethune McCartney, son of Rev. Robert and Jessie G. (Bethune) McCartney, b. New York city, s. April, 1808 (retired); P. O., Salem.
- John A. McFarland, son of Daniel and Jane (Shiland) McFarland, b. Washington Co., N. Y., June 23, 1824, Principal of Academy; P. O., Salem.
- William McFarland, son of James A. and Mary E. (Pronfitt) McFarland, b. Washington Co., N. Y., March 1, 1835, General Merchant; P. O., Salem.
- Edwin McNaughton, son of Gen. John and Esther A. (Crary) McNaughton, b. Washington Co., N. Y., Nov. 29, 1840, General Merchant; P. O., Salem.
- E. S. McFarland, son of J. A. and Amanda (Hawley) McFarland, b. Washington Co., N. Y., Oct. 19, 1852, Hardware; P. O., Salem.
- Daniel McFarland, son of James J. and Martha (Safford) McFarland, b. Washington Co., N. Y., Dec. 16, 1809, Carpenter; P. O., Salem.
- W. M. McMorris, son of James and Isabella (Law) McMorris, b. Washington Co., N. Y., Nov. 15, 1811, Carriage Maker; P. O., Salem.
- Robert McFarland, son of James J. and Martha (Safford) McFarland, b. Washington Co., N. Y., Oct. 8, 1828, Farmer (Street Com.); P. O., Salem.



S. N. Matting, son of J. G. and Sylvia (Tow-bridge) Matting, b. Whitehall, N. Y., 1818, Druggist; P. O., Granville.

Michael Mahon, son of Patrick and Margaret (Cahalan) Mahon, b. Kings Co., Ireland, s. 1811, Farmer; P. O., Hartford.

Jas. Middleton, son of Robert and Mary (Barro U.) Middleton, b. Kinross-shire, Scotland, s. 1811, Farmer; P. O., North Granville.

David B. Martin, son of Wm. and Mary (Bolton) Martin, b. Granville, N. Y., 1827, Farmer; P. O., Hartford.

Jas. L. McArthur, son of Wm. and Elsie (Lilhe) McArthur, b. Putnam, Washington Co., N. Y., 1853, Editor *Granville Sentinel*; P. O., Granville.

Jas. McBrean, son of Jas. and Nancy (Baynangh) McBrean, b. North Granville, N. Y., 1822; residence, Wells, Rutland Co., Vt.

Zillah H. McCotter, daughter of Arnold and Esther (Hick) Brown, b. Chesterfield, Essex Co., N. Y., s. 1822, Farmer; P. O., Middle Granville.

Wm. McCotter, son of Dennis and Ann (Workman) McCotter, b. Ireland, s. 1822 (deceased).

Cynthia S. Norton, daughter of Amos and Deborah (Dillingham) Carpenter, b. Granville, N. Y., 1811, residence, Quaker St., Granville.

Jas. Norton, son of David and Elizabeth (Lamb) Norton, b. Pittstown, Rensselaer Co., N. Y., s. 1825 (deceased).

Shelton B. Norton, son of James and Susan (Eankel) Norton, b. Granville, N. Y., 1836, Merchant; P. O., Granville.

Geo. Northup, Jr., son of Geo. and Mary (Mealy) Northup, b. Hebron, N. Y., 1846, Farmer; P. O., Hartford.

Ephraim Northup, son of Clark and Mary (Knowles) Northup, b. Granville, N. Y., 1815, Farmer; P. O., Hartford.

Geo. Northup, son of Gardner and Sarah (Larkham) Northup, b. Granville, N. Y., 1828, Produce Dealer; P. O., West Granville Corners.

Patrick Organ, son of Michael and Bridget (Lowry) Organ, b. Ireland, s. 1823, Manufacturer of Knit Goods, Shirts, Drawers, etc.; P. O., Granville.

Margaret Parker, son of Asa and Laura (Whitney) Parker, b. South Granville, N. Y., 1822, Farmer; P. O., Middle Granville.

Jonathan W. Potter, son of Wm. and Eliza (Wood) Potter, b. Granville, N. Y., 1836, Lumber Dealer; P. O., Granville.

Nath. Parker, son of Asa and Lanna (Whitney) Parker, b. South Granville, 1825, Farmer; P. O., Middle Granville.

Stacy K. Potter, son of Jeremiah and Rebecca (Cook) Potter, b. Hampton, Washington Co., N. Y., 1840, Merchant; P. O., Granville.

James E. Pratt, son of Edwin and Caroline (Eldred) Pratt, b. Pawlet, Vt., 1855, Merchant; Main St., Granville.

Seymour L. Potter, son of Stacy and Cynthia (Hitchcock) Potter, b. Granville, N. Y., 1825, Farmer; P. O., Granville.

Chauncey H. Pepper, son of Chauncey P. and Selia (Dorly) Pepper, b. Pawlet, Vt., s. 1831, Manufacturer of Wicks; P. O., Middle Granville.

Dr. H. P. Prouty, son of Linnus E. and Betsey (Tooley) Prouty, b. Murray, Orleans Co., N. Y., s. 1846, Physician and Surgeon; P. O., Middle Granville.

Jos. Pender, son of Ordim and Editha (Hyde) Pender, b. Wells, Rutland Co., Vt., s. 1824, Farmer; P. O., South Granville.

John B. Pettei, son of Gibson and Gray (Cook) Pettei, b. Granville, N. Y., 1826, Farmer and Butcher, Quaker St., Granville.

Asa Parker, son of Nath. and Tamson (Baker) Parker, b. Middle Granville, N. Y., 1790, Farmer; P. O., South Granville.

Laura Parker, daughter of Cornelius and Sarah C. (Cady) Whitney, b. Granville, N. Y., 1797; P. O., North Granville.

Wm. J. Potter, son of Wm. and Eliza (Wood) Potter, b. Granville, N. Y., 1827, Farmer; P. O., Granville.

Jas. Potts, son of Freeman and Hannah (Kee) Potts, b. Cambridge, Washington Co., N. Y., 1826, Farmer; P. O., South Granville.

Benj. F. Potter, son of Wm. and Eliza (Wood) Potter, b. Granville, N. Y., 1825, Farmer and Teacher; P. O., Middle Granville.

Delvance Rogers, son of David and Hannah (Dillingham) Rogers, b. Granville, N. Y., 1841 (retired); residence, Granville.

Geo. W. Race, son of Andrew and Lydia (Dixley) Race, b. Hampton, Washington Co., N. Y., 1812, Farmer, Bayville; P. O., Middle Granville.

A. N. Rogers, son of Lemuel and Cynthia (Hider) Rogers, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1801, Hardware Merchant; P. O., Middle Granville.

R. C. Richardson, son of Jesse and Ruth (Jones) Richardson, b. Clarendon, Rutland Co., Vt., s. 1834, Farmer; P. O., North Granville.

Horace M. Rhodes, son of Wm. and Byer (Dorly) Rhodes, b. Granville, N. Y., 1835, Farmer; P. O., North Granville.

Jed Stevens, son of Peter and Merry (Bauer) Stevens, b. Pawlet, Vt., s. 1852, Farmer and Cheese-Maker; P. O., Granville.

John R. Staples, son of Jonathan and Sylvia (Rogers) Staples, b. Danby, Vt., s. 1822, Farmer; P. O., Middle Granville.

Millin H. Stroeter, son of Josiah and Savire (Whitt) Stroeter, b. Wales, Erie Co., N. Y., s. 1836, Physician and Surgeon; P. O., Pawlet, Vt.

Asahel Stearns, son of Ashby and Mary A. (Newton) Stearns, b. Granville, N. Y., 1812, Farmer; P. O., North Granville.

Sharon Spencer, son of Fayette L. and Caroline E. (Bain) Spencer, b. Granville, N. Y., 1818, Miller; P. O., North Granville.

Milo H. Stearns, son of Stephen and Olive (Perry) Stearns, b. Pawlet, Vt., s. 1811, Manufacturer Carriage Hubs; P. O., North Granville.

Lewis Smith, son of Eli and Josephina (Simonds) Smith, b. Granville, N. Y., 1828, Farmer; P. O., Middle Granville.

Stephen Staples, son of Willard and Elizabeth (Rogers) Staples, b. Danby, Vt., s. 1840, Farmer; P. O., Middle Granville.

Truman Temple, son of Roswell and Elizabeth (Case) Temple, b. Hebron, Washington Co., N. Y., 1834, Farmer; P. O., Granville.

Ola Temple, son of Edwin and Mary (Woodard) Temple, b. Hebron, N. Y., 1855, Dealer in Groceries and Provisions; P. O., Granville.

Edwin B. Temple, son of Roswell and Elizabeth (Case) Temple, b. Granville, N. Y., 1825, Farmer and Speculator; P. O., Granville.

L. R. Temple, son of Bow-H and Elizabeth (Case) Temple, b. Granville, N. Y., 1829, Farmer; P. O., South Granville.

Samuel Thomas, son of Polog and Asenath (Nichols) Thomas, b. Easton, Washington Co., N. Y., 1828, Lawyer, District Attorney; P. O., North Granville.

Isaac W. Thompson, son of Jax and Betsey (Downs) Thompson, b. Gouverneur, St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1830, Attorney and Counselor; P. O., Granville.

Jefferson Thomson, son of Aphas and Elizabeth (Coppell) Thomson, b. South Granville, N. Y., 1828, Farmer; P. O., Granville.

Asa W. Tupper, son of Josiah and Mary (Willour) Tupper, b. Venice, Cayuga Co., N. Y., s. 1854, Physician and Surgeon; P. O., North Granville.

Geo. Tooley, son of Josiah and Lorette (Upham) Tooley, b. Pawlet, Vt., s. 1873, General Agent (Jett & Sons, Troy, N. Y., Pianos, Organs, and Musical Instruments); P. O., Granville.

Oscar F. Thompson, son of James and Betsey (Downs) Thompson, b. Gouverneur, St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1835, Lawyer and Banker; P. O., Granville.

Leonard C. Thorne, son of Samuel C. and Maria H. Thorne, b. Glen Cove, L. I., s. 1812 (retired); residence, Church Hill, Granville.

John Usher, son of John and Anna M. (Alhquist) Usher, b. Montgomery Co., N. Y., s. 1820, Miller; P. O., Granville.

David Whitney, son of Isaac and Phoebe (Gould) Whitney, b. Granville, N. Y., 1842, Farmer and Cheese-Maker, South Granville; P. O., Granville.

John Willett, son of Cornelius and Nancy (Whalen) Willett, b. Cambridge, Washington Co., N. Y., 1790, Farmer; P. O., North Granville.

Walter Ward, son of Moses and Betsey (Harrington) Ward, b. Danby, Vt., s. 1817, Farmer; P. O., Middle Granville.

Henry Warner, son of Roswell and Perithona Warner, b. Wells, Rutland Co., N. Y., s. 1847, Farmer; P. O., North Granville.

Daniel Woodard, Jr., son of Daniel and Anna (Case) Woodard, b. Hebron, Washington Co., N. Y., 1822, Banker; P. O., Granville.

Jonathan S. Warren, son of Samuel and Cornelia (Clark) Warren, b. Weathersfield, Vt., s. 1850, Merchant, Main St., Granville.

Addison Willett, son of John and Selinda (Allen) Willett, b. Timbouth, Rutland Co., Vt., s. 1828, Teller South Granville National Bank; P. O., North Granville.

John J. Wing, son of Stephen and Elizabeth (Hedwin) Wing, b. Mount Holly, Vt., s. 1836, Farmer and Teacher; P. O., North Granville.

W. C. Wilcox, son of Alvan and Potience (Cornwall) Wilcox, b. New Haven, Conn., s. April 7, 1876, Teacher; P. O., North Granville.

Willard Whitney, son of David and Mary (Woodell) Whitney, b. South Granville, N. Y., 1843, Farmer; P. O., South Granville.

Mansie R. Waite, son of Clark G. and Abigail (Phillips) Waite, b. Granville, N. Y., 1819, Farmer, Slyborough; P. O., Hartford.

## ARGYLE.

John Armitage, son of William and Sarah (McKie) Armitage, b. Hebron, Washington Co., N. Y., 1812, Merchant; P. O., Argyle.

Alexander Barkley, son of James and Margaret (McDougall) Barkley, b. Washington Co., 1817, Farmer; P. O., Argyle.

James H. Bardin, son of Hiram W. and Honor (Austin) Bardin, b. Washington Co., N. Y., 1811, Farmer; P. O., North Argyle.

Eliza Bardin, daughter of Joseph and Annie (Barke) Nelson, b. Adams, Mass., s. 1811.

Wm. J. Black, son of Wm. and Elizabeth (Huggins) Black, b. Washington Co., N. Y., 1829, Farmer; P. O., North Argyle.

John D. Barkley, son of James and Margaret (McDougall) Barkley, b. Washington Co., N. Y., 1824, Farmer; P. O., Argyle.

Alexander Bain, son of James and Catharine (McQuarie) Bain, b. Washington Co., N. Y., 1825, Farmer; P. O., South Argyle.

Daniel Bain, son of James and Catharine (McQuarie) Bain, b. Washington Co., N. Y., 1806, Farmer; P. O., South Argyle.

John McBain, son of James and Catharine (McQuarie) Bain, b. Washington Co., N. Y., 1820, Farmer; P. O., South Argyle.

Robert G. Clark, son of Robert and Jane (Graham) Clark, b. New Brunswick, N. J., s. 1823, Farmer; P. O., Argyle.

Alexander Cutbert, son of Robert and Ellen (Gilechrist) Cutbert, b. Washington Co., N. Y., 1852, Merchant; P. O., North Argyle.

Wm. Clapp, son of Benj. and Asenath (Grover) Clapp, b. Washington Co., N. Y., 1813, Farmer; P. O., North Argyle.

Wm. Congdon, son of Wm. and Phoebe (Sherman) Congdon, b. Washington Co., N. Y., 1801, Wagon Maker; P. O., South Argyle.

Edward Dodd, son of Henry and Anne (Montgomery) Dodd, b. Salem, Washington Co., N. Y., 1805, P. O., Argyle.

Geo. C. Dennis, son of Archibald and Hannah (Marshall) Dennis, b. Washington Co., N. Y., 1817, Custom-House Official.

Mary Dennis, daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth (Falkendor) Stewart, b. Washington Co., N. Y., 1818; P. O., Argyle.

Robert Dinning, son of James and Elizabeth Dinning, b. Ireland, s. 1809, Farmer; P. O., North Argyle.

Phineas F. Dixon, son of Osmer and Harriet (Leigh) Dixon, b. Washington Co., N. Y., 1811, Farmer; P. O., Argyle.

James Foster, son of Andrew and Mary (Tully) Foster, b. Washington Co., N. Y., 1820, Farmer; P. O., Bolton.

Philip H. French, son of John and Magdalena (Barr) French, b. Washington Co., N. Y., 1831, Blacksmith; P. O., South Argyle.

Samuel Graham, son of John and Jane (Robertson) Graham, b. Washington Co., N. Y., 1827, Farmer; P. O., North Argyle.

John L. Gilchrist, son of Archibald and Mary (McCoy) Gilchrist, b. Washington Co., N. Y., 1808, Farmer; P. O., Argyle.

James Henry, son of James and Margaret (Kerr) Henry, b. Rockland Co., Scotland, s. 1821, Farmer; P. O., Argyle.

James K. Henry, son of James and Mary (Healy) b. Washington Co., N. Y., 1846, Farmer; P. O., Argyle.

Wm. E. Heming, son of John and Margaret (Lockhart) Hemming, b. Ireland, s. 1857, Minister; P. O., North Argyle.

John W. Higgins, son of John and Nancy Williams (Higgins), b. Washington Co., N. Y., 1813, Farmer; P. O., North Argyle.

John R. Harsha, son of David and Nancy Harsha, b. Washington Co., N. Y., 1814, Farmer; P. O., North Argyle.

Robert G. Hall, son of John and Mary (McClendon) Hall, b. Washington Co., N. Y., 1799, Farmer; P. O., Argyle.

Robert Hale, son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Thompson) Hale, b. Gloucester Co., Eng., in 1821, s. 1833, Farmer; P. O., Argyle.

George Henry, son of Thos. and Isabel (Telfer) Henry, b. Scotland, s. 1827, Farmer; P. O., North Greenwich.

Wm. Henry, son of Thomas and Isabel (Telfer) Henry, b. Scotland, s. 1827, Farmer; P. O., North Greenwich.

Wm. H. King, son of John and Margaret (Telfer) King, b. Washington Co., N. Y., 1814, Lawyer.

Catherine J. King, daughter of Daniel E. and Elizabeth (Van Olinda) King, b. Washington Co., N. Y., 1817; P. O., Argyle.

Morris Kinn, son of Ebenezer and Anna (Reynolds) Kinn, b. Dutchess Co., N. Y., s. 1813, Farmer; P. O., Argyle.

John Kunkelbocker, son of John and Mary (Gosse) Kunkelbocker, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1796, s. 1805, Farmer; P. O., South Argyle.

Jesse S. Leigh, son of Joseph and Hannah (North) Leigh, b. Rensselaer Co., N. Y., s. 1785, Lawyer.

Mary J. Leigh, daughter of Robert and Jane (Mills) M. Elden, b. Troy, N. Y., s. 1810; P. O., Argyle.

George Lasher, son of Herman and Maria (Kilmer) Lasher, b. Washington Co., N. Y., 1808, Farmer.

Ether Lasher, daughter of John and Elizabeth (McElroy) Boyd, b. Washington Co., N. Y., 1808; P. O., North Argyle.

George Lester, son of John and Sarah (Nelson) Lester, b. Washington Co., N. Y., 1809, Farmer; P. O., North Argyle.

Catherine Lester, daughter of James R. and Hannah (Crawford) Nelson, b. Delaware Co., N. Y., s. 1846.

Alexander E. Lester, son of David and Jane (Brown) Lester, b. Washington Co., N. Y., 1817, Carpenter; P. O., North Argyle.

Hannah Lester, daughter of John A. and Anna (McDonnell) Gilles, b. Washington Co., N. Y., 1820.

Wm. Lendrum, son of George and Mary (Robertson) Lendrum, b. Washington Co., N. Y., 1816, Carpenter and Farmer; P. O., South Argyle.

G. S. Lake, son of James and Lydia (Cross) Lake, b. Washington Co., N. Y., 1815, Keeper Co. House; P. O., Argyle.

John S. Landy, son of Wm. and Margaret (Beatson) Landy, b. Washington Co., N. Y., 1833, Farmer; P. O., North Argyle.

James Livingston, son of John and Ann (Cummings) Livingston, b. Washington Co., N. Y., 1807, Farmer; P. O., Argyle.

G. Mairs, son of George and Sarah (McFadden) Mairs, b. Washington Co., N. Y., 1799, Minister; P. O., Argyle.

Moses B. Millman, son of Isaac and Abner (Karnett) Millman, b. Rensselaer Co., N. Y., 1825, Farmer and Carpenter; P. O., Argyle.

A. W. Morris, son of Uriah and Emaline (Marshall) Morris, b. Beaver Co., Pa., s. July 1, 1825, Minister; P. O., South Argyle.

Daniel S. McDonnell, son of John and Mary Ann (Husker) McDonnell, b. Washington Co., N. Y., 1829, Farmer; P. O., Adamsville.

Daniel McQuarrie, Jr., son of Daniel and Jane (Harper) McQuarrie, b. Washington Co., N. Y., 1816, Farmer; P. O., Argyle.

Wm. McEachron, b. Washington Co., N. Y., 1810, Farmer; P. O., Argyle.

Wm. J. McEachron, son of Wm. and Mary (Hagarty) McEachron, b. Washington Co., N. Y., 1857, Farmer; P. O., Argyle.

Jane McCoy, daughter of Joseph and Eleanora (Taylor) McCoy, b. Washington Co., N. Y., 1808; P. O., Argyle.

James McEachron, son of Philip and Catherine (McKellar) McEachron, b. Washington Co., N. Y., 1816, Farmer; P. O., Argyle.

James A. McCollum, son of John and Catherine (McNeil) McCollum, b. Washington Co., N. Y., 1837, Farmer; P. O., South Argyle.

Malcolm G. McLaughlin, son of Duncan and Sarah (Cody) McLaughlin, b. Washington Co., N. Y., 1809, Farmer; P. O., South Argyle.

David F. Preece, son of Hugh and Mary (Rogers) Preece, b. Washington Co., N. Y., 1809, Physician; P. O., Argyle.

John Ross, son of David and Margaret (McKillop) Ross, b. Washington Co., N. Y., 1791, Cabinet-maker; P. O., Argyle.

Archibald M. Rowan, son of Samuel and Elizabeth (McAuliffe) Rowan, b. Scotland, Washington Co., N. Y., 1811, Farmer; P. O., Argyle.

Alexander P. Rowan, son of John and Elizabeth (McEachron) Rowan, b. Washington Co., N. Y., 1811, Farmer; P. O., North Argyle.

Nicholas Robertson, son of Robert and Elizabeth (McEachron) Robertson, b. Washington Co., N. Y., 1810, Cabinet-maker; P. O., North Argyle.

Henry Reynolds, son of Nathaniel and Mary (Kearney) Reynolds, b. Wash. Co., N. Y., 1811, Farmer; P. O., Bolton.

Wm. J. Robinson, son of John and Susan (McElroy) Robinson, b. Washington Co., N. Y., 1810, Farmer; P. O., Argyle.

John R. Ross, son of John and Elizabeth (McEachron) Ross, b. Washington Co., N. Y., 1798, Farmer; P. O., Argyle.

Duncan Robertson, son of Archibald and Ann (Robinson) Robertson, b. Washington Co., N. Y., 1821, Farmer; P. O., South Argyle.

Myron Robinson, son of David and Elizabeth (Kearney) Robinson, b. Washington Co., N. Y., 1811, Farmer; P. O., South Argyle.

J. G. Safford, son of John and Elizabeth (McEachron) Safford, b. Washington Co., N. Y., 1811, Lawyer; P. O., Argyle.

Goss Stewart, son of Goss and Anne (Dunbar) Stewart, b. Washington Co., N. Y., 1810, Farmer; P. O., Argyle.

Wm. D. Stewart, son of Wm. and Susan (Terry) Stewart, b. Washington Co., N. Y., 1817, P. O., North Argyle.

Daniel Stevenson, son of John and Margaret (Walt) Stevenson, b. Washington Co., N. Y., 1813, Farmer; P. O., North Argyle.

Levella E. Stillwater, daughter of John and Sarah (Nelson) Stillwater, b. Washington Co., N. Y., 1820, P. O., North Argyle.

John Stillson, son of John Scott and Elizabeth (1811) Stillson, P. O., North Argyle.

Alexander Shields, son of John and Martha (McElroy) Shields, b. Scotland, s. 1814, Farmer; P. O., North Argyle.

Harvey B. Sutherland, son of Ripley (Ketchum) Sutherland, b. Washington Co., N. Y., 1820, Farmer; P. O., North Greenwich.

Albert Stewart, son of George and Elizabeth (McEachron) Stewart, b. Washington Co., N. Y., 1811, Merchant; P. O., South Argyle.

James Stevenson, son of John and Margaret (Whit) Stevenson, b. Washington Co., N. Y., 1813, Farmer; P. O., Argyle.

James Stillson, son of John and Elizabeth (Hall) Stillson, b. Wagoner Co., N. Y., 1813, Farmer; P. O., Argyle.

Wm. Stewart, son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Telfer) Stewart, b. Washington Co., N. Y., 1812, Farmer; P. O., Argyle.

John Stewart, son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Fikender) Stewart, b. Washington Co., N. Y., 1809, Farmer; P. O., North Greenwich.

Henry Sutherland, son of John and Margaret (Turkey) Sutherland, b. Washington Co., N. Y., 1792, Farmer; P. O., Fort Edward.

Chas. W. Taylor, son of George and Jane S. (Gasswell) Taylor, b. Argyle, N. Y., 1811, P. O., Argyle.

Geo. M. Todd, son of John and Isabel (Myer) Todd, b. Washington Co., N. Y., 1814, Farmer; P. O., North Argyle.

Thomas M. Todd, son of John and Isabel (Myer) Todd, b. Washington Co., N. Y., 1818, Farmer; P. O., North Argyle.

Wm. W. Tilford, son of John and Jane (Wells) Tilford, b. Washington Co., N. Y., 1821, Farmer; P. O., North Argyle.

Ralph Tinkley, son of Stephen and Catherine (Barr) Tinkley, b. Washington Co., N. Y., 1823, Farmer; P. O., South Argyle.

David H. Williams, son of David W. and Margaret (Lacey) Williams, b. Washington Co., N. Y., 1813, Farmer; P. O., North Argyle.

James Williamson, son of John and Elizabeth (Wells) Williamson, b. Washington Co., N. Y., 1820, Farmer; P. O., Argyle.

CAMBRIDGE.

Wm. H. Akin, son of Wm. and Michael (Andrew) Akin, b. Renss. Co., N. Y., s. 1800, Farmer; P. O., South Cambridge.

James H. Austin, son of John and Mary (West) Austin, b. Washington Co., N. Y., 1808, Farmer; P. O., Cambridge.

John Barker, son of John and Susie (Shelton) Barker, b. Washington Co., N. Y., 1797, Farmer and Dealer in W. P., P. O., North Cambridge.

Parsons Bardsley, son of Levi and Elizabeth (Dunbar) Bardsley, b. Rensselaer Co., N. Y., s. 1802, Farmer; P. O., South Cambridge.

Clintons Bowen, son of Sylvester and Lydia (Goss) Bowen, b. Washington Co., N. Y., 1826, Farmer; P. O., Cambridge.

Jane Webster Bickley, daughter of S. D. Watt and Nancy (McElroy) Bickley, b. Washington Co., N. Y., 1821, P. O., Cambridge.

Robert Blair, son of Philip and Katherine (Larnach) Blair, b. Washington Co., N. Y., 1812, Farmer; P. O., Cambridge.

Andru A. Blyden, son of David and Elizabeth (Stow) Blyden, b. Washington Co., N. Y., 1818, P. O., Cambridge.

Samuel and Ephraim C. Burroughs, sons of Ephraim and Elizabeth (Goslin) Burroughs, b. Washington Co., N. Y., 1812 and 1819, Farmers; P. O., Greenwich.

Sheehan Carless, son of Albert M. and Susan (Fawson) Carless, b. Oneida Co., N. Y., s. 1820, Lawyer; P. O., Cambridge.

Margaret T. Campbell, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Lay) Campbell, b. Washington Co., N. Y., 1801, wife of Dr. Rev. P. Campbell, P. O., Cambridge.

Mary E. Carpenter, daughter of Wm. and Elizabeth (A. Parsons) Carpenter, b. Mercer Co., N. H., s. 1820; P. O., Cambridge.

Chas. W. Darrow, son of Joseph and Fanny Hull Darrow, b. Washington Co., N. Y., 1831, Farmer; P. O., South Cambridge.

Earl Dunfer, son of Gibson and Hannah Cornell Dunfer, b. Washington Co., N. Y., 1861; P. O., Buskirk's Bridge.

Horace Dobbins, son of Jacob and Margaret (Vanderar) Dobbis, b. Washington Co., N. Y., 1838, Carpenter and Miller; P. O., Cambridge Centre.

Martin C. Dyckshimer, son of Peter and Mahala Jane Evelynshimer, b. Rensselaer Co., N. Y., s. 1852, Farmer; P. O., Buskirk's Bridge.

Ahira Eldridge, son of Zerah and Elizabeth (Hinkley) Eldridge, b. Tolland Co., Ct., 1791, s. 1845, Farmer; P. O., Cambridge.

Leonard Fletcher, son of Joshua and Mary Farnely-Fletcher, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., s. 1806, Attorney at Law; P. O., Cambridge.

Russell S. Fish, son of Isaac and Mary Allen Fish, b. Rensselaer Co., N. Y., s. 1857, Farmer; retired; P. O., Cambridge.

Blackman B. Fowler, son of Browning and Jane (Galspice) Fowler, b. Washington Co., N. Y., 1811, Farmer; P. O., Cambridge.

John F. Flinn, son of Thomas and Margaret (Fitzgerald) Flinn, b. Washington Co., N. Y., 1855, Clerk; P. O., Cambridge.

Chas. W. Grover, son of Edmund and Harriet (Moore) Grover, b. Rutland Co., Vt., s. 1827, Farmer; P. O., Eagle Bridge.

Nathan Gifford, son of Eldin and Deborah (Allen) Gifford, b. Washington Co., N. Y., 1790, Farmer; P. O., Johnsville.

Switzer Green, son of Solomon and Mary (Galloway) Green, b. Washington Co., N. Y., 1821, Farmer and Mechanic; P. O., Cambridge.

Ryal C. Gifford, son of Ira and Susan (Cornell) Gifford, b. Washington Co., N. Y., 1821, retired; P. O., Cambridge.

Thos. C. Gifford, son of Ira and Susan (Cornell) Gifford, b. Washington Co., N. Y., 1815, Dealer in Wood; P. O., Cambridge.

James Green, son of James and Elizabeth (Gunter) Green, b. Washington Co., N. Y., 1820, Farmer; P. O., Galla.

Henry Gordon, son of Henry and Elizabeth (M. Auley) Gordon, b. Ireland, s. 1857, Minister; P. O., Galla.

Alexander Green, son of James S. and Hannah (Skelle) Green, b. Washington Co., N. Y., 1814; P. O., Galla.

Orin S. Hall, son of Wm. and Mary (Thomas) Hall, b. Washington Co., N. Y., 1816, Farmer; P. O., Galla.

Henry H. Hall, son of Wm. and Mary (Thomas) Hall, b. Washington Co., N. Y., 1812, Farmer; P. O., West Cambridge.

John L. Hunt, son of John and Elizabeth (Skelle) Hunt, b. Washington Co., N. Y., 1818, Farmer; P. O., Cambridge.

Elusius Kenyon, son of Martin B. and Caroline (Van Woert) Kenyon, b. Washington Co., N. Y., 1814, Farmer; P. O., West Cambridge.

Wm. M. and Chas. Kenyon, sons of Wm. and Mary Ann (Hillman) Kenyon, b. Washington Co., N. Y., 1812 and 1814, Farmers; P. O., Valley Summit.

D. A. Kenyon, son of Martin B. and Caroline (Van Woert) Kenyon, b. Washington Co., N. Y., 1814, Farmer; P. O., West Cambridge.

B. F. Ketchum, son of Benj. and Mary Ketchum, b. Rensselaer Co., N. Y., s. 1872, Physician and Surgeon; P. O., Cambridge.

Hiram H. Lovejoy, son of Joseph and Mary (Smith) Lovejoy, b. Washington Co., N. Y., 1807, Mechanic; P. O., Cambridge.

J. R. Fisher, son of G. W. and Eunice (Sherman) Fisher, b. Cambridge, N. Y., 1839, Clergyman; residence, 242 Third street, Jersey City.

Hiram S. Lee, son of Elisha E. and Esther (McCreely) Lee, b. Washington Co., N. Y., 1841, Prop'r Central House, Cambridge Village.

James Maxwell, son of Geo. and Margaret (McDonn) Maxwell, b. Washington Co., N. Y., 1823, Farmer; P. O., Cambridge.

Wm. Marshall, son of Alexander and Elizabeth (Anderson) Marshall, b. Washington Co., N. Y., 1797, Farmer; P. O., Greenwich.

E. I. McKie, son of George and Catherine (Whiteside) McKie, b. Washington Co., N. Y., 1818; P. O., Cambridge.

Mrs. Geo. McKie, daughter of Peter and Ann (Robertson) Whiteside, b. Washington Co., N. Y., 1795; P. O., Cambridge.

James McKie, son of John and Catherine K. (Whiteside) McKie, b. Washington Co., N. Y., 1831, Farmer; P. O., South Cambridge.

B. F. McNitt, son of James C. and Judith (Cook) Mc Nitt, b. Champion, Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1845, Merchant; P. O., Cambridge.

John S. Pratt, son of Amasa and Fannie (Kings) Pratt, b. Washington Co., N. Y., 1824, Farmer; P. O., Buskirk's Bridge.

Adam C. Pratt, son of Amasa and Fannie (Kings) Pratt, b. Washington Co., N. Y., 1833, Farmer; P. O., Buskirk's Bridge.

Benjamin Potter, son of Gibson S. and Polly (Hillman) Potter, b. Washington Co., N. Y., 1824; P. O., Galla.

Charles Porter, son of Ralph and Abigail (Town) Porter, b. Richfield, Otsego Co., N. Y., 1850, Merchant; P. O., Cambridge.

Ephram Pettesy, son of John and Jane (Burdick) Pettesy, b. Washington Co., N. Y., 1787, Farmer (deceased).

Lewis Pettesy, son of Ephraim and Elizabeth (Farras) Pettesy, b. Washington Co., N. Y., 1851, Farmer; P. O., Greenwich.

A. J. Porter, son of Ralph and Abigail (Town) Porter, b. Richfield, Otsego Co., N. Y., 1831, Merchant; P. O., Cambridge.

Jerome B. Rice, son of Rowell N. and Betsey Ann (Hodges) Rice, b. Washington Co., N. Y., 1841, Shoemaker; P. O., Cambridge.

CYRUS S. ROBINSON, son of Ira and Betsey (Cushing) Robinson, b. Washington Co., N. Y., 1829, Tailor; P. O., Cambridge.

DAVID ROBERTSON, son of John and Christina (Pettis) Robertson, b. Washington Co., N. Y., 1790, Farmer; P. O., Cambridge.

ALVAN ROBERTSON, son of Zenas and Helen (Marshall) Robertson, b. Washington Co., N. Y., 1851, Farmer; P. O., Cambridge.

Nathan E. Rice, son of Daniel and Zena (Kibler) Rice, b. Washington Co., N. Y., 1825, Dealer in Stock; P. O., Cambridge.

Daniel Rice, son of Daniel and Zena (Kibler) Rice, b. Washington Co., N. Y., 1806, Farmer and Merchant; P. O., Cambridge.

James S. Smart, son of John G. and Anna Maria (Stevenson) Smart, b. Baltimore, Md., s. 1850, Editor; P. O., Cambridge.

Zerah Rider, son of Zerah and Sarah (Casswell) Rider, b. Washington Co., N. Y., 1825, Farmer; P. O., Canal Bridge.

Thomas Shiland, son of J. Ira and Margaret (Edie) Shiland, b. Washington Co., N. Y., 1811, Farmer; P. O., Cambridge.

Sarah H. Stevenson, daughter of Rev. E. H. and Hannah Chipman Newton, b. Marlboro', Vt., s. 1836; P. O., Cambridge.

John M. Stevenson, son of Wm. and Frances (McAllister) Stevenson, b. Washington Co., N. Y., 1818, Attorney-at-Law (deceased).

Cottland Skinner, son of Nathan and Hannah (Lawton) Skinner, b. Bennington, Vt., s. 1817, Farmer; P. O., Cambridge.

Chas. Tingne, son of John and Della (Hose) Tingne, b. Montgomery Co., N. Y., s. 1826, Livergant; P. O., Cambridge.

Simon A. Thompson, son of Andrew and Eliza (Stevens) Thompson, b. Washington Co., N. Y., 1811, Farmer; P. O., Buskirk's Bridge.

Parhon Tripp, son of Harvey and Eunice (Sherman) Tripp, b. Washington Co., N. Y., 1825, Farmer; P. O., South Cambridge.

Horace Valentine, son of Daniel and Nancy (Hill) Valentine, b. Washington Co., N. Y., 1810, Farmer; P. O., Cambridge.

Theodore C. Wallace, son of James and Patience S. Anthony, b. Easton, Washington Co., N. Y., 1857, Physician and Surgeon; P. O., Cambridge.

Peter Walsh, son of Joseph and Anna (Frederick) Walsh, b. Washington Co., N. Y., 1798, Farmer; P. O., Cambridge.

Martin B. Waite, son of Ezra and Mary (Beatty) Waite, b. Washington Co., N. Y., 1818, Carpenter and Joiner; P. O., Cambridge Bridge.

Henry M. Wells, son of Sidney and Silvia (Farwell) Wells, b. Washington Co., N. Y., 1824, Photographer; P. O., Cambridge.

Elisha Weir, son of Robert J. and Sarah (Whipple) Weir, b. Washington Co., N. Y., 1818, Farmer and Mechanic.

## DRESDEN.

Burr Benjamin, son of Walter and Jane (Barrett) Benjamin, b. Dresden, Washington Co., N. Y., Feb. 29, 1820, Farmer; P. O., Dresden Station.

David Barrett, son of Roger and Annie (Willson) Barrett, b. Whitehall, Washington Co., N. Y., Oct. 18, 1798, Farmer; P. O., Dresden Station.

Myron L. Belden, son of Calvin C. and Belinda (Abell) Belden, b. Dresden, Washington Co., N. Y., July 30, 1837, Farmer; P. O., Dresden Station.

James K. Benjamin, son of Burr and Lucy (Jones) Benjamin, b. Dresden, Washington Co., N. Y., Dec. 3, 1844, Station Master; P. O., Dresden Centre.

Roswell Boebe, son of Roswell C. and Eliza (Hall) Boebe, b. Dresden, Washington Co., N. Y., Sept. 15, 1829, Farmer and Lumberman; P. O., Dresden Centre.

Joseph Barrett, son of Joseph and Annis (Chapman) Barrett, b. Dresden, Washington Co., N. Y., Jan. 15, 1821, Farmer; P. O., Dresden Centre.

Ralph Barber, son of Ralph and Pamela (Collins) Barber, b. Dresden, Washington Co., N. Y., Oct. 19, 1830, Farmer; P. O., Whitehall.

George L. Clemons, son of John D. and Polly (Hale) Clemons, b. Dresden, Washington Co., N. Y., May 10, 1841, Merchant; P. O., Dresden Centre.

Daniel A. Flandreau, son of Daniel A. and Catherine (Royce) Flandreau, b. Long Island, s. Sept., 1809, Farmer; P. O., Dresden Centre.

A. D. Gillette, son of Dr. E. B. and Tabitha (Donham) Gillette, b. Cambridge, Washington Co., N. Y., Sept. 8, 1807, Clergyman; P. O., Dresden, and 149 West Twenty-third st., New York.

John W. Hall, son of Dr. Arthur and Metehabel (Clark) Hall, b. Whitehall, N. Y., July 2, 1841, Hotel-keeper, Bissou, on Lake George; P. O., Bulet's Landing.

Timothy M. Slight, son of Alexander and Jane (Martin) Slight, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., s. 1832, Merchant; P. O., Dresden Station.

David Slight, son of David and Catherine A. (Woodcock) Slight, b. England, s. June, 1865, Farmer; P. O., Dresden Station.

Oliver L. Steere, son of Caleb and Topsy (Hubert) Steere, b. Rhode Island, s. Sept., 1821, Farmer; P. O., Dresden Centre.

Jonas H. Smith, son of William and Mary (Neil) Smith, b. Ireland, s. Oct. 15, 1874, Farmer; P. O., Dresden Centre.

William Stoddy, son of James and Hannah (Wilsie) Stoddy, b. Dresden, Washington Co., N. Y., March 29, 1806, Farmer; P. O., Dresden Centre.

Amos Waters, son of John H. and Anna (Blanchard) Waters, b. Whitehall, N. Y., Sept. 5, 1809, Farmer; P. O., Whitehall.

## EASTON.

Stephen Allen, son of Thomas and Susannah (Barker) Allen, b. Massachusetts, 1789, s. 1799, Farmer and Blacksmith; P. O., Easton.

William F. Adams, son of John and Susan (Barley) Adams, b. Washington Co., N. Y., 1814, Farmer; P. O., Middle Falls.

Nicholas Pratt, son of Daniel and Christina Beckman-Pratt, b. Albany, N. Y., 1783, s. 1829, Farmer; P. O., Cranford's Corners.

Benajah Barker, son of Benajah and Sarah (Case) Barker, b. Washington Co., N. Y., 1808, Farmer; P. O., Easton.

Horace Beadle, son of John F. and Mary Wait Beadle, b. Washington Co., N. Y., 1806, Farmer; P. O., West Canada, Mdge.

Zou W. Beadle, son of John F. and Mary Wait Beadle, b. Washington Co., N. Y., s. 1832, Farmer; P. O., West Canada.

C. J. Burton, son of John and Maria (Grove) Burton, b. Rensselaer Co., N. Y., s. 1816, Farmer; P. O., Schaghticoke.

Franklin B. Buckley, son of Spencer A. and Frances C. (Bisworth) Buckley, b. Washington Co., N. Y., 1835, Farmer; P. O., Hart's Falls.

Adam Cottrell, son of Nathan and Mary Traft Cottrell, b. Washington Co., N. Y., 1798, Farmer; P. O., Greenwich.

Horton Cottrell, son of John and Betsy (Dwells) Cottrell, b. Washington Co., N. Y., 1823, Farmer; P. O., Greenwich.

David Conklin, son of Carpenter and Lucretia Nelson Conklin, b. Rensselaer Co., N. Y., s. 1827, Farmer; P. O., Greenwich.

A. G. Cochran, son of Edward and Esther (Gibson) Cochran, b. Vermont, s. 1830, Clergyman Presbyterian Church; P. O., Middle Falls.

Nathan Corlies, son of John and Isabella (Traft) Corlies, b. Washington Co., N. Y., 1808, Farmer; P. O., Schuylerville, Saratoga Co., N. Y.

Lewis H. Crandall, son of Warren and Phoebe (Buck) Crandall, b. Washington Co., N. Y., 1829, Manufacturer; P. O., Cranford's Corners.

A. G. L. De Ridder, son of Simon and Maria (Van Slock) De Ridder, b. Washington Co., N. Y., 1812, Farmer; P. O., Schuylerville, Saratoga Co., N. Y.

John R. Eldridge, son of Job and Sarah (Beadle) Eldridge, b. Washington Co., N. Y., 1823, Farmer; P. O., Greenwich.

J. Warren Fort, son of Lewis and Julia Fort, b. Washington Co., N. Y., 1827, Farmer (Supervisor); P. O., Easton.

Sarah B. Fort, daughter of Peleg and Asenath (Nichols) Thomas, b. Washington Co., N. Y., 1829; P. O., South Easton.

Elihu Gifford, son of Elihu and Deborah (Allen) Gifford, b. Washington Co., N. Y., 1803, Farmer; P. O., South Easton.

Alton Gifford, son of Elihu and Deborah (Allen) Gifford, b. Washington Co., N. Y., 1792, Farmer; P. O., Cranford's Corners.

Ivase Hoag, son of Ira and Sylvia (Kelley) Hoag, b. Washington Co., N. Y., 1824, Farmer; P. O., South Easton.

Edmund W. Hollister, son of Sylvester and Phoebe (Martin) Hollister, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., s. 1832, Farmer; P. O., Middle Falls.

James Hill, son of Enok and Ann (Monroe) Hill, b. Washington Co., N. Y., 1809, Blacksmith; P. O., South Easton.

Frederick O. Ives, son of Oscar F. D. and Mary D. (Hoag) Ives, b. Washington Co., N. Y., 1838, Farmer; P. O., South Easton.

Hezekiah W. Martin, son of Charles and Mirinda (White) Martin, b. Monroe Co., N. Y., s. 1865, Farmer and Seed-Grower; P. O., Greenwich.

Edgar M. Pettys, son of John D. and Mary (Rogers) Pettys, b. Washington Co., N. Y., 1844, Farmer; P. O., Middle Falls.

Lewis Potter, son of Gifford and Hephzibah (Pease) Potter, b. Washington Co., N. Y., 1821, Justice of the Peace and Farmer; P. O., North Easton.

Wm. V. K. Reynolds, son of Hiram and Margaret A. (Van Kirk) Reynolds, b. Washington Co., N. Y., 1847, Farmer and Seed-Grower; P. O., Greenwich.

Russell W. Robinson, son of Joseph and Hannah B. (Battie) Robinson, b. Washington Co., N. Y., Farmer; P. O., South Easton.

Hiram C. Rathbun, son of Kenyon and Martha (Freeman) Rathbun, b. Washington Co., N. Y., 1823, Farmer; P. O., V. S. Summit.

Jenks Remington, son of Gardner and Mary (Hass) Remington, b. Washington Co., N. Y., 1800, Farmer; P. O., Middle Falls.

Royal Sheum, son of Royal and J. (Mosher) Sheum, b. Washington Co., N. Y., 1847, Physician and Surgeon; P. O., Easton.

F. Franklin Silvey, son of Jeremiah and Maria (Leomis) Silvey, b. Washington Co., N. Y., 1827, Farmer; P. O., Middle Falls.

Lewis Sheum, son of Matthew and Elizabeth (Tabor) Sheum, b. Washington Co., N. Y., 1817, Farmer; P. O., North Easton.

John Stewart, son of David and Elizabeth (Kavanaugh) Stewart, b. Washington Co., N. Y., 1817, Proseur-Deader; P. O., Greenwich.

John Smith, son of Aaron and Mary P. (Brown) Smith, b. Rensselaer Co., N. Y., s. 1839, Farmer and Fruit-Grower; P. O., Easton Centre.

Horace Tabei, son of Henry and Margaret (Hayner) Tabei, b. Washington Co., N. Y., 1822, Farmer; P. O., Greenwich.

Andrew Thompson, son of Andrew and Hannah (Stevens) Thompson, b. Washington Co., N. Y., 1808, Farmer; P. O., Greenwich.

John H. Traft, son of Caleb and Hannah (Green) Traft, b. Washington Co., N. Y., 1822, Farmer; P. O., Greenwich.

Jonathan Wood, son of Jacob and Annella (Willbur) Wood, b. Washington Co., N. Y., 1832, Farmer; P. O., Easton.

David Wait, son of Isaac and Mary (Mills) Wait, b. Washington Co., N. Y., 1814, Farmer; P. O., Easton.

John M. Welling, son of Nathaniel and Jane Maria Welling, b. Rensselaer Co., N. Y., s. 1847, Merchant and Postmaster; P. O., North Easton.

Mrs. A. M. Wickes, daughter of Simon and Phoebe (Beadle) Barton, b. Washington Co., N. Y., 1829; P. O., Greenwich.

Mrs. Lydia Willbur, daughter of Phileander and Sarah (Marshall) Toly, b. Washington Co., N. Y., 1806; P. O., North Easton.

Justus Williams, son of Stephen B. and Betsy (Lucas) Williams, b. Washington Co., N. Y., 1827, Farmer; P. O., Greenwich.

Francis J. Willbur, son of J. (Flower) B. and Elizabeth (Shaw) Willbur, b. Wash. Co., N. Y., 1829, Farmer; P. O., Greenwich.

Patens B. Willbur, son of J. (Flower) B. and Elizabeth (Shaw) Willbur, b. Washington Co., N. Y., 1808, Farmer; P. O., Greenwich.

John Willbur, son of J. (Flower) B. and Elizabeth (Shaw) Willbur, b. Washington Co., N. Y., 1804, Farmer; P. O., North Easton.

Almon Young, son of J. (Flower) B. and Elizabeth (Shaw) Willbur, b. Washington Co., N. Y., 1808, Farmer; P. O., Greenwich.

FORT ANN.

George Ashby, son of James and Nancy (Nims) Ashby, b. Washington Co., N. Y., 1812, Farmer; P. O., Fort Ann.

E. A. Baker, son of Robert and Elizabeth (Bryant) Baker, b. Washington Co., N. Y., 1817, Farmer, Banker, and Post-Office Clerk; Rensselaer Co., N. Y., Greenwich, P. O., Greenwich.

J. O. Bowers, son of Ezra (Lamb) Moore Jones Bowers, b. Dutchess Co., N. Y., s. 1830, Retired Farmer and Justice of the Peace; P. O., Fort Ann.

J. H. Bond, son of Alexander and Rebecca (Traft) Bond, b. Washington Co., N. Y., 1830, Farmer and Justice of the Peace; P. O., Fort Ann.

Howard Briley, son of Elizabeth and H. (H. H. H.) Briley, b. Washington Co., N. Y., 1802, Millwright; P. O., Fort Ann.

Cyrus Bowers, son of Wm. and Sarah (Sargent) Bowers, b. Washington Co., N. Y., 1829, Farmer; P. O., Fort Ann.

Alexander Baker, son of Alexander and Mary (Young) Baker, b. Washington Co., N. Y., 1829, Farmer; P. O., Fort Ann.

B. W. Brown, son of Nathaniel O. and D. (H. H.) Wood, b. Rensselaer Co., Washington Co., N. Y., 1821, Farmer and Landholder; P. O., Fort Ann.

John Burbank, son of Benj. and Debrah (Buck) Baber, b. Washington Co., N. Y., 1797, Retired Farmer; P. O., West Fort Ann.

John M. Burnett, son of Benj. and Mary (Nichols) Burnett, b. Washington Co., N. Y., 1829, Farmer and Manufacturer; P. O., Fort Ann.

Benj. Brown, son of Benj. and Elizabeth (Dolly) Brown, b. Rich. Co., Maryland, 1809, Retired Farmer; P. O., West Fort Ann.

A. T. Brown, son of Eliza and Ezra (Ray) Brown, b. Washington Co., N. Y., 1822, Carpenter and Joiner; P. O., West Fort Ann.

Orlando Chapin, son of Silas and Lydia (Ray) Chapin, b. Washington Co., N. Y., 1812, Farmer; P. O., West Greenville.

Harlan P. Coe, son of George and Ann (Eitz) Barrington Coe, b. Washington Co., N. Y., 1809, Farmer; P. O., West Greenville.

T. N. Dewey, son of Chester and Mary T. Bush Dewey, b. Washington Co., N. Y., 1829, Farmer; P. O., Fort Ann.

J. D. Earle, son of John and Julia (Mosher) Earle, b. Washington Co., N. Y., 1827, Merchant; P. O., Fort Ann.

R. G. Fairbanks, son of Silas and Leona (Goodale) Fairbanks, b. Herkimer Co., N. Y., s. 1871, Mtnr. Silas, Kane's Falls, P. O., Fort Ann.

M. J. Farr, daughter of James and Hannah (Wanzer) Farr, b. Washington Co., N. Y., 1829, P. O., Fort Ann.

C. C. Farr, son of James and Hannah (Wanzer) Farr, b. Washington Co., N. Y., 1838, Farmer; P. O., Fort Ann.

Benjamin Gillett, son of Abner and Ursula (Allen) Gillett, b. Washington Co., N. Y., 1806, Farmer; P. O., West Greenville.

J. D. Goodman, son of O. W. and Mary J. (Farr) Goodman, b. Washington Co., N. Y., 1814, Farmer; P. O., Fort Ann.

Joseph Haynes, son of Thomas and Elizabeth (King) Haynes, b. Gloucestershire, Eng., s. 1819, Farmer; P. O., Greenwald Mills.

Oson Kingsley, son of Snyple and Avis (Mason) Kingsley, b. Washington Co., N. Y., 1807, Retired Farmer; P. O., Greenwald.

R. A. Kilburn, son of Simon and Lucy (Aldrich) Kilburn, b. Rutland Co., Vt., s. 1816, Farmer; P. O., West Greenville.

B. J. Lawrence, son of Hiram and Mary B. Griffin Lawrence, b. Washington Co., N. Y., 1823, Farmer; P. O., West Greenville.

Stephen J. Lewis, son of John H. and Elizabeth (Amis) Lewis, b. Monticeny Co., N. Y., s. 1876, Farmer; P. O., Fort Ann.

Frank M. Lamb, son of P. H. and Ann T. (Deane) Lamb, b. Washington Co., N. Y., 1837, Farmer; P. O., Fort Ann.

George I. Stevens, son of Wm. and Sylvia R. (L. S.) Stevens, b. Washington Co., N. Y., 1827, Farmer; P. O., Fort Ann.

Nathan Smith, son of Heman and Lucy (Berkwith) Smith, b. Plattsburgh, Clinton Co., N. Y., s. 1814, Farmer, Merchant, and Civil Dealer; Smith's Landing; P. O., Greenwald.

Sidney S. Spencer, son of Thomas and Ely (Farnsworth) Spencer, b. Washington Co., N. Y., 1819, Farmer; P. O., West Greenville.

Henry Stevens, son of Matthew H. and Caroline (Church) Stevens, b. Salem, Washington Co., N. Y., 1809, Farmer; P. O., North Greenwch.

Sylvester Skinner, son of E. H. and Sally (Goriz) Skinner, b. Washington Co., N. Y., 1828, Farmer; P. O., Fort Ann.

Gardner Stevens, son of Wm. and S. (Eve) Roberts Stevens, b. Washington Co., N. Y., 1828, Farmer; P. O., Fort Ann.

Otis Sheldon, son of Nathaniel and Eleanor (Van Laner) Sheldon, b. Washington Co., N. Y., 1801, Farmer; P. O., West Fort Ann.

Isaac Thompson, son of Judith and Mary (Harris) Thompson, b. Washington Co., N. Y., 1804, Farmer; P. O., Fort Ann.

John H. Thompson, son of Judah and Mary (Harris) Thompson, b. Washington Co., N. Y., 1799, Retired Farmer; P. O., Fort Ann.

Leonard Vaughn, son of William and Betsy Deaper Vaughn, b. Washington Co., N. Y., 1814, Farmer; P. O., Fort Ann.  
 Melson Vaughn, son of Caleb and Ruth Rogers Vaughn, b. Washington Co., N. Y., 1822, Farmer; P. O., Fort Ann.  
 Frederick W. Way, son of Gerrit and Sarah J. Smith Way, b. Washington Co., N. Y., 1827, Farmer and surveyor; P. O., West Granville.  
 Francis P. Way, son of Elnor and Sarah J. Smith Way, b. Washington Co., N. Y., 1831, Farmer; P. O., West Granville.  
 Joshua Wells, son of Perry G. and Maria Ann Wells, b. Rutland Co., Vt., 1796, s. 1829, Retired Farmer; P. O., West Granville.  
 Luther Washington, son of Edmund and Sally Hill b. Washington, b. Washington Co., N. Y., 1822, Farmer; P. O., Fort Ann.  
 Matthias Whitely, son of Mathias and Peter D. H. Whitely, b. Berkshire Co., Mass., s. 1802, b. 1802, Farmer; P. O., West Granville.  
 Walter Woodruff, son of Simmons and Anne Skinner Woodruff, b. Washington Co., N. Y., 1808, b. 1802, Farmer; P. O., Fort Ann.  
 Aaron White, son of Aaron and Polly Fosdick White, b. Washington Co., N. Y., 1821, Farmer and Contractor; P. O., Conestock.  
 Edward Wall, son of James and Mary Wall, b. Mass., s. 1809, Supt. of Fort Ann Wood Co., P. O., Fort Ann.  
 Sylvester Woodruff, son of Simmons and Anne Skinner Woodruff, b. Washington Co., N. Y., 1825, Farmer and Teacher; P. O., Fort Ann.

### FORT EDWARD.

Robert Armstrong, Jr., son of Robert and Alice Allen Armstrong, b. Washington Co., N. Y., Sept. 26, 1843, Lawyer; P. O., Fort Edward.  
 H. T. Beanland, son of Abigail and James Cox Beanland, b. Washington Co., N. Y., Oct. 10, 1815, Editor of *Gen'l*; P. O., Fort Edward.  
 Peter Bennett, son of James and Mary E. Ann Bennett, b. Ireland, s. April 12, 1801, Clothing and Merchant Tailor, P. O., Fort Edward.  
 E. E. Barton, son of Ed and Abigail Weston Barton, b. Windsor Co., Vt., s. April, 1868, Wax-maker and Jeweler; P. O., Fort Edward.  
 D. C. Brisban, son of Oliver and Annetta Hill Brisban, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., s. Nov., 1836, General Mds. and Farmer; P. O., Moses Kill.  
 Erastus Bond, son of Elias and Joanna Payne Bond, b. Washington Co., N. Y., Sept. 29, 1808, Farmer; P. O., Fort Miller.  
 H. W. Brannock, son of George S. and Jane Wadsworth Brannock, b. Warren Co., N. Y., s. April, 1875, Farmer; P. O., Fort Edward.  
 A. M. Clements, son of George and Theodosia Underhill Clements, b. Washington Co., N. Y., Oct. 21, 1829, Dealer in Dry Goods and Gen. Mds.; P. O., Fort Edward.  
 George Clements, son of Wm. and Betsy Oakley Clements, b. Washington Co., N. Y., March 16, 1809, Cashier State Bank of Fort Edward.  
 A. W. Cady, son of Wm. and Maria Clark Cady, b. Washington Co., N. Y., Sept. 20, 1825, Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots, Shoes, and Crockery; P. O., Fort Edward.  
 Alexander Cayser, son of Daniel and Elizabeth Safford Cayser, b. Washington Co., N. Y., March 24, 1807, Farmer; P. O., Fort Miller.  
 Wm. H. Collier, son of Benj. J. and Sallie Farns Collier, b. Rensselaer Co., N. Y., s. Aug., 1862, Farmer; P. O., Moses Kill.  
 Alfred W. Chapman, son of Spencer and Sally Ward Chapman, b. Washington Co., N. Y., July 29, 1820, Farmer; P. O., Fort Edward.  
 S. R. Dierker, son of Solomon and Sarah Dierker, b. Washington Co., N. Y., July 5, 1822, First-Mill and Brewery; P. O., Fort Edward.  
 Francis B. Davis, son of Henry L. and Mary Brown Davis, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., s. 1808, Druggist; P. O., Fort Edward.  
 J. H. Dierker, son of Elias and Charlotte Rogers Dierker, b. Washington Co., N. Y., April 17, 1818, Teacher; P. O., Sandy Hill.  
 John S. Dierker, son of Solomon and C. Anna Saunders Dierker, b. Washington Co., N. Y., Feb. 18, 1801, Farmer; P. O., Fort Edward.  
 Norman Dierker, son of Reuben and Mary Powell Dierker, b. Washington Co., N. Y., Jan. 25, 1825, Farmer; P. O., Fort Edward.  
 Archibald Dierker, son of Solomon, J., and Sally Cluff Dierker, b. Washington Co., N. Y., Jan. 8, 1836 (retired); P. O., Fort Edward.  
 S. Dierker, son of Charles and Ann Dierker, b. Washington Co., N. Y., Feb. 28, 1817, Farmer; P. O., Fort Edward.  
 Net J. Dierker, son of Reuben and Mary Powell Dierker, b. Washington Co., N. Y., Jan. 1, 1829, Farmer; P. O., Fort Edward.  
 Wm. H. Dink, son of Charles and Ann Dierker, b. Washington Co., N. Y., April 16, 1815, Farmer; P. O., Fort Edward.  
 C. A. Elliott, son of Austin and Eleanor Hedgeboom Elliott, b. Washington Co., N. Y., Oct. 2, 1828, Dealer; P. O., Fort Edward.  
 Thomas Ellis, son of John and Mary Robinson Ellis, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., s. 1816, Farmer; P. O., Fort Edward.  
 Thomas W. Ellis, son of Thomas and Abigail Dierker Ellis, b. Washington Co., N. Y., Oct. 1, 1822, Farmer; P. O., Fort Edward.  
 George Ford, son of George and Elizabeth Williams Ford, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., s. Apr. 1, 1816, Farmer; P. O., Fort Edward.  
 Levi Galusha, son of Reuben and Martha Pike Galusha, b. Washington Co., N. Y., Jan. 10, 1829, Farmer; P. O., Fort Miller.  
 P. C. Hitchcock, son of Collins and Emma Hitchcock, b. Washington Co., N. Y., Nov. 29, 1809, Cashier Nat. Bank of Fort Edward.  
 Edgar Hull, son of Erastus and Louisa Racer Hull, b. Albany Co., N. Y., s. March, 1801, Lawyer; P. O., Fort Edward.

J. H. Harris, son of P. Estlin and Mary (McHughes) Harris, b. Washington Co., N. Y., Aug. 10, 1801, Postmaster, Fort Edward.  
 A. Hewitt, M. D., son of Clark and Nancy Ann Burdham Hewitt, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., s. Jan. 1820, Physician and Surgeon; P. O., Fort Edward.  
 Mrs. F. B. Hodgman, daughter of James A. and Emily P. Smith Fort, b. Essex Co., N. Y., s. 1834, housewife, cor. Broadway and Ch. street; P. O., Fort Edward.  
 J. S. Hubbard, son of Erastus and Rachel (Smith) Hubbard, b. Berkshire Co., Mass., s. Oct. 1839, Lawyer; P. O., Fort Edward.  
 A. K. Havstun, son of King A. and Mary P. Donahue Havstun, b. Washington Co., N. Y., Dec. 10, 1825, Pottery; P. O., Fort Edward.  
 Merchant Hall, son of Henry M. and Elizabeth Wilton Hall, b. Bennington Co., Vt., s. 1832, Farmer; P. O., Argyle.  
 Joseph H. Hopkins, son of Martin, Jr., and Sabrina (Green) Hopkins, b. Washington Co., N. Y., Jan. 7, 1835, Farmer; P. O., Fort Edward.  
 Archibald G. Howden, son of Rev. Wm. and Christina (Goodall) Howden, b. Scotland, s. 1847, Farmer; P. O., Fort Edward.  
 Joseph E. King, D. D., son of Elijah and Catherine (Olmstead) King, b. Otsego Co., N. Y., s. Nov. 29, 1851, Prin. Fort Edward Col. Institute; P. O., Fort Edward.  
 Horace Kingsley, son of Warren and Louisa (Oris) Kingsley, b. Washington Co., N. Y., Oct. 28, 1836, Dealer in Boots, Shoes, Leather and Findings; P. O., Fort Edward.  
 Daniel H. Lane, son of Samuel and Mary Hazard Lane, b. Putnam Co., N. Y., s. April, 1836, Farmer; P. O., Fort Edward.  
 Walter M. Lane, son of Stephen M. and Debra (Foster) Lane, b. Washington Co., N. Y., Sept. 2, 1842, Insurance and Grocer; P. O., Fort Edward.  
 G. W. Lawless, son of Alexander and Margaret Lawless, b. Isle of Man, England, s. Sept. 19, 1806, Paper-Maker; P. O., Fort Miller.  
 J. A. Morris, son of W. K. and Chriss (Hely) Morris, b. Chatham Co., N. Y., s. Nov. 1, 1856, Editor and Publisher *Ind. Advt.*; P. O., Fort Edward.  
 N. B. McIlmoun, son of Thomas and Esther Barnott Milliman, b. Rensselaer Co., N. Y., s. 1820, Lawyer and Manufacturer; P. O., Fort Edward.  
 J. W. Moore, son of Joseph and Paise H. Franklin Moore, b. Windsor Co., Vt., s. Jan. 15, 1875, Prop. St. James Hotel; P. O., Fort Edward.  
 J. D. Mott, son of Samuel and Maria (Barker) Mott, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., s. May, 1811, Farmer, Boot-Building and Repairing; P. O., Fort Edward.  
 Samuel M. King, son of Rev. Andrew and Catherine Bond M. Keyan, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., s. April, 1871, Physician; P. O., Fort Edward.  
 James McDonnell, son of James and Rachael Wm. McDonnell, b. Warren Co., N. Y., s. Apr. 11, 1865, Farmer; P. O., Fort Edward.  
 W. C. McDonnell, son of Alexander and Martha J. Nelson McDonnell, b. Washington Co., N. Y., Oct. 12, 1855, Farmer; P. O., Fort Edward.  
 Wm. R. Ottman, son of Jacob and Mary E. Burns Ottman, b. Madison Co., N. Y., s. May 19, 1857, Pottery; P. O., Fort Edward.  
 Gilbert O. Ottman, son of Jacob and Mary E. Burns Ottman, b. Madison Co., N. Y., s. Oct. 22, 1872, Pottery; P. O., Fort Edward.  
 John Osceola, son of David L. and Mary Gould Osceola, b. Canada, s. about 1855, Family and Machine-Shop; P. O., Fort Edward.  
 Daniel T. Payne, son of Daniel and Margaret Washam Payne, b. Washington Co., N. Y., July 13, 1801, Farmer; P. O., Fort M. Hill.  
 George H. Peatsill, son of A. H. and Mary Reed Peatsill, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., s. Jan. 12, 1865, Farmer; P. O., Fort Miller.  
 Steven Pike, son of Levan and Rachel (Willow) Pike, b. Washington Co., N. Y., June 17, 1820, Farmer; P. O., Fort Edward.  
 T. W. Quackenbush, M. D., son of Sylvester and Mary (McCarthy) Quackenbush, b. Washington Co., N. Y., Dec. 12, 1817, Physician; P. O., Fort Edward.  
 James I. Reynolds, son of George and Luthina (Pettor) Reynolds, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., s. Nov. 13, 1854, Lawyer; P. O., Fort Edward.  
 M. L. Roberts, son of Esck and Mary Ward Roberts, b. Otsego Co., N. Y., s. 1850, Dealer in Watches, Jewels, Silver and Plated-Ware; P. O., Fort Edward.  
 George Satterlee, son of Wm. H. and Lucie Child Satterlee, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., s. 1859, Manufacturer of Pottery (Pies. of Village); P. O., Fort Edward.  
 R. Scott, son of James and Margaret (Waters) Scott, b. Canada, s. May 29, 1870, Paper-Maker; P. O., Fort Miller.  
 A. L. Sargent, son of Amos and Rebecca (Andrews) Sargent, b. Windsor Co., N. Y., Oct. 12, 1856, Farmer; P. O., Fort Edward.  
 John Stevens, son of Lewis and Catherine (Fort) Stevens, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., s. April 1, 1866, Farmer; P. O., Fort Edward.  
 A. C. Telfer, son of Nathan S. and Sarah (Remington) Telfer, b. Washington Co., N. Y., Oct. 29, 1800 (retired); P. O., Fort Miller.  
 John Thourp, son of John and Hannah (Heidfeld) Thourp, b. England, s. 1863, Manufacturer of Paper; P. O., Fort Miller.  
 L. B. Underwood, son of Oliver and Maria (Nehds) Underwood, b. Windsor Co., Vt., s. 1852, Farmer; P. O., Fort Miller.  
 A. D. Wait, son of Luther and Emily B. Hancock Wait, b. Washington Co., N. Y., Sept. 1, 1822, Lawyer and Co. Judge; P. O., Fort Edward.  
 Dr. E. Wentworth, son of Erastus and Esther Wentworth, b. Connecticut, s. May, 1857, Pastor M. E. Church; P. O., Fort Edward.  
 John Wanzan, son of Nicholas and Mary (Closs) Wanzan, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., s. Aug. 10, 1870, Manufacturer of Paper; P. O., Fort Miller.  
 Merrill Williams, son of John and Hannah B. Hopkins Williams, b. Washington Co., N. Y., April 10, 1836, Farmer; P. O., Fort Miller.  
 Albert Williams, son of Benjamin and Ann Hopkins Williams, b. Washington Co., N. Y., Jan. 13, 1845, Farmer; P. O., Fort Edward.





Nathaniel Bailey, son of Nath. and Jane (Scriven) Bailey, b. Hampton, N. Y., 1813, Farmer (ex-Member Assembly and Justice Sessions (2 years)); P. O., Hampton Corners.

Laura A. Bailey, daughter of John and Laura (Andrews) Stowe, b. Mount Holly, Vt., s. 1840; P. O., Hampton Corners.

Martin P. Hooker, son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Martin) Hooker, b. Hampton, N. Y., 1811, Farmer; P. O., Hampton.

C. J. Inman, son of John and Rebecca (Phillips) Inman, b. Bolton, Warren Co., N. Y., s. 1821, Farmer; P. O., Hampton.

Jane Inman, daughter of Calvin and Eliza (Scott) Mallary, b. Poultney, Vt., s. 1855; P. O., Hampton.

Howard Leonard, son of Ira and Hannah (Haskell) Leonard, b. Blanford, Mass., s. 1860, Farmer; P. O., Fair Haven.

S. P. Miller, son of Wm. and Paulina (Phillips) Miller, b. Hampton, N. Y., 1863, Farmer; P. O., Fair Haven, Vt.

Paulina Millard, son of Abner and Eleanor (Ashley) Millard, b. Hampton, N. Y., 1795, Farmer; P. O., Fair Haven, Vt.

John H. Miller, son of Wm. and Lucy P. (Smith) Miller, b. Hampton, N. Y., 1822, Farmer; P. O., Fair Haven, Vt.

Gilbert Peck, son of Seth and — (Northrop) Peck, b. Hampton, N. Y., 1814; died June 19, 1865.

Caroline Peck, daughter of Theodosius and Emine (Fuller) Moore, b. Hampton, N. Y., 1814, Farming; P. O., Fair Haven, Vt.

Eb T. Peck, son of Gilbert and Caroline (Moore) Peck, b. Hampton, N. Y., 1843, Farmer; P. O., Fair Haven, Vt.

Maria Peck, daughter of Gilbert and Caroline (Moore) Peck, b. Hampton, N. Y., 1848, Farming; P. O., Fair Haven, Vt.

Ralph Richards, son of Eli and Amanda (Filly) Richards, b. Weatherstfield, Vt., s. 1813, Farmer (ex-Senator and Mem. Assembly); P. O., Hampton.

R. T. Ray, son of Lowden and Electa (Gillett) Ray, b. Timmuth, Vt., s. 1890, Farmer; P. O., Hampton.

Lydia P. Ray, daughter of John and Laura (Andrew) Stowe, b. Mount Holly, Vt., s. 1840; P. O., Hampton.

Eli Ray, son of Lowden and Electa (Gillett) Ray, b. Timmuth, Vt., s. 1869, Farmer; P. O., Hampton.

M. O. Stoddard, son of Jos. M. and Deborah A. (Vredenburgh) Stoddard, b. Hampton, N. Y., 1840, Merchant, Poultney, Vt.

Squire A. Warren, son of Ethel and Sillie (Wilts) Warren, b. Hampton, N. Y., 1827, Farmer; P. O., Hampton Corners.

Gideon Warren, son of Ethan and Eunice (Owen) Warren, b. Hampton, N. Y., 1812, Farmer; P. O., Hampton.

## HARTFORD.

Low Arnold, son of David and Nancy (Gates) Arnold, b. Washington Co., N. Y., 1816, Farmer; P. O., Hartford.

Thos. A. Brayton, son of David Brayton, 2d, and Nancy (Arnold) Brayton, b. Washington Co., 1821, Farmer, and Breeder of Full Blooded Spitz-Berger Merino Sheep and Hambleton Horses, and Prop. East Poultney Mills, Vt.; residence and P. O., Hartford.

Wm. Bowen, son of Samuel and Susannah (Mason) Bowen, b. Washington Co., 1850, Farmer; P. O., Hartford.

Geo. M. Bull, son of Nathaniel and Mary A. (Cook) Bull, b. Washington Co., 1826, Farmer; P. O., Hartford.

Harvey Brown, son of Caleb and Abigail (Whitney) Brown, b. Washington Co., 1844, son of P. O., South Hartford.

G. D. Bull, son of Nathaniel and Mary A. (Cook) Bull, b. Washington Co., 1828, Farmer; P. O., West Granville Corners.

John Brayton, son of Wm. and Maria (Hoyt) Brayton, b. Washington Co., 1840, Jeweler and Prop. Empire House; P. O., Hartford.

Leonard Cotton, son of Sam'l and Lydia D. (Cotton) C., b. Washington Co., 1818, Farmer; P. O., Hartford.

Wm. E. Congdon, son of John and Thankful (Eddy) Congdon, b. Washington Co., 1798, Retired Farmer; P. O., Hartford.

John W. Chapman, son of Spencer and Sally (Ward) Chapman, b. Washington Co., 1819, Farmer and Fruit Grower; P. O., Hartford.

Nash Z. Gibbs, son of Zache and Lydia (Laudins) Gibbs, b. Washington Co., N. Y., 1802, Farmer; P. O., Hartford.

Thos. Gilchrist, son of Robt. and Elizabeth (Dorson) Gilchrist, b. Washington Co., 1829, Produce Dealer and Farmer; P. O., South Hartford.

E. P. Harden, son of Sam'l and Lydia (Parks) Harden, b. Washington Co., 1816, Farmer, Lean Count, and Breeder Spanish Merino Sheep; P. O., Hartford.

Samuel Hall, son of Alex. and Phoebe (Tetter) Hall, b. Washington Co., 1820, Farmer; P. O., Hartford.

Levi Hatch, son of Wait and Martha (Spencer) Hatch, b. Washington Co., 1809, Farmer and Carrier and Farmer; P. O., South Hartford.

R. S. Holley, son of Benj. and Eunice (Weatherly) Holley, b. Washington Co., 1821, Farmer; P. O., Adamsville.

Royal Ingalls, son of James and Eunice (Harris) Ingalls, b. Washington Co., N. Y., 1826, Farmer; P. O., South Hartford.

Leonard Ingalls, son of Simon and Lydia (Baker) Ingalls, b. Washington Co., N. Y., 1821, Farmer; P. O., Hartford.

Milton H. Kinney, son of John S. and Mary Ann (Morgan) Kinney, b. Clinton Co., N. Y., s. 1858, Farmer; P. O., Hartford.

John H. Martin, son of Job and Martha (Goodwin) Martin, b. Washington Co., N. Y., 1829, Apptian and Farmer; P. O., Hartford.

John Norton, son of Richard and Hannah (Barlow) Norton, b. Washington Co., N. Y., 1801, Justice of the Peace and Postmaster, Hartford.

H. Davis Northup, son of James M. and Julia A. (Davis) Northup, b. Washington Co., N. Y., 1822, Produce Dealer and Manufacturer Shirts and Collars; firm, Davis & Co.; P. O., Hartford.

James M. Northup, son of John S. and Laura (Baker) Northup, b. Clinton Co., N. Y., s. 1828, Produce Dealer (firm J. M. Northup & Co.), Farmer, Treas. Washington Co. (ex-Member of Assen. Vt.); P. O., Hartford.

Wm. E. Northup, son of John S. and Laura (Baker) Northup, b. Washington Co., 1818, Produce Dealer (firm J. M. Northup & Co.); P. O., Hartford.

John B. Northup, son of Jabez and Abigail (Buck) Norton, b. Washington Co., N. Y., 1807, Retired Farmer; P. O., Hartford.

John T. Seeley, son of John R. and Philinda (Oatman) Seeley, b. Washington Co., N. Y., 1824, Farmer and Justice of the Peace; P. O., Hartford.

E. W. Townsend, son of David and Phoebe (Sprung) Townsend, b. Washington Co., N. Y., 1832, Farmer; P. O., Hartford.

C. J. Townsend, son of Calvin and Mary (Covell) Townsend, b. Washington Co., N. Y., 1812, Farmer; P. O., South Hartford.

George Woodhull, son of Joseph and Sallie (Wood) Woodhull, b. Washington Co., N. Y., 1805, Retired Farmer; P. O., Hartford.

Ira W. Warren, son of Barton and Sarah (Clark) Warren, b. Washington Co., N. Y., 1843, Farmer; P. O., Hartford.

John P. Whittemore, son of Josiah and Betsy (Ester) Whittemore, b. Washington Co., N. Y., 1814, Farmer; P. O., Adamsville.

Harvey S. Wing, son of Benj. and Orilla (Smith) Wing, b. Washington Co., N. Y., 1820, Farmer; P. O., West Granville Corners.

## HEBRON.

Jacob Braymer, son of Daniel and Lucina (Woodward) Braymer, b. North Hebron, Washington Co., N. Y., Feb. 6, 1846, Farmer; P. O., North Hebron.

Daniel Braymer, son of Jacob and Anna (Blake-lee) Braymer, b. North Hebron, Washington Co., N. Y., Oct. 26, 1800, Farmer; P. O., North Hebron.

John Brown, son of John and Mary Jane (McCrear) Brown, b. Ireland, s. Aug., 1847, Farmer; P. O., North Hebron.

Edward L. Coy, son of Asaph and Eunice (Kenney) Coy, b. Bernard-town, Mass., s. Dec. 1, 1847, Seed-Grower and Breeder of Ayrshire Cattle; P. O., West Hebron.

Mrs. E. L. Coy, daughter of John and Catharine (Cooley) Carey, b. West Hebron, Washington Co., N. Y., Feb. 14, 1856.

Lewis Chamberlin, son of Andrew and Elizabeth (Hagaman) Chamberlin, b. New Jersey, s. Jan. 18, 1804, Farmer; P. O., Hebron.

James Craig, son of Robert and Elizabeth (Eggleston) Craig, b. North Hebron, Washington Co., N. Y., April 20, 1823, Farmer; P. O., North Hebron.

Mary Jane Gilchrist, daughter of John S. and Laura (Baker) Northup, b. West Hebron, Washington Co., N. Y., Nov. 16, 1815, Farming; P. O., West Hebron.

Joseph H. Hays, son of Joseph H. and Sybil (Hastings) Hays, b. Rapert, Bennington Co., Vt., s. Oct. 16, 1806, Merchant; P. O., West Hebron.

Nathan K. Hills, son of George and Mary (Reynolds) Hills, b. North Hebron, Washington Co., June 28, 1819, Farmer; P. O., North Hebron.

Stephen M. Ingersoll, son of Dr. Ebenezer and Huldah S. (Martindale) Ingersoll, b. Hebron, Washington Co., N. Y., June 8, 1816, Farmer; P. O., Hebron.

Abraham Johnson, son of John and Mary (Graham) Johnson, b. Ireland, s. May, 1819, Farmer; P. O., West Hebron.

John H. Madison, son of Job and Malol (Andrews) Madison, b. Hebron, Washington Co., N. Y., May 2, 1812, Physician; P. O., West Hebron.

Wm. J. McClellan, son of John and Isabel (Cummings) McClellan, b. West Hebron, Washington Co., N. Y., June 27, 1828, Farmer; P. O., West Hebron.

James McCoy, son of Moore and Martha (McClary) McCoy, b. Ireland, s. June, 1800, Farmer; P. O., West Hebron.

John A. McKnight, son of George and Jane (Macanley) McKnight, b. West Hebron, Washington Co., N. Y., Sept. 13, 1830, Farmer; P. O., West Hebron.

John McConnell, son of James and Jane (Dawson) McConnell, b. West Hebron, Washington Co., N. Y., Aug. 15, 1828, Farmer; P. O., West Hebron.

Janet McConnell, daughter of John and Isabel (Cummings) McClellan, b. West Hebron, Washington Co., N. Y., Oct. 15, 1825.

Wm. Reid, son of James and Jane (Cummings) Reid, b. West Hebron, Washington Co., N. Y., Aug. 3, 1827, Manufacturer; P. O., West Hebron.

Geo. Rea, son of John and Isabel (Dick) Rea, b. West Hebron, Washington Co., N. Y., Sept. 22, 1827, Farmer; P. O., West Hebron.

Justina J. Rogers, son of Benj. and Sarah Ann Rogers, b. West Hebron, Washington Co., N. Y., Feb. 13, 1835, Farmer; P. O., West Hebron.

Benjamin Rogers, son of Samuel and Ruth (Garner) Rogers, b. West Hebron, Washington Co., N. Y., Feb. 19, 1805, Farmer; P. O., West Hebron.

Sylvester E. Spoor, son of Elijah and Eunice (Southwick) Spoor, b. Hebron, Washington Co., N. Y., Aug. 2, 1811, Farmer; P. O., Hebron.

Arthur L. Smith, son of Wheldon and Holly A. (Dibble) Smith, b. North Hebron, Washington Co., N. Y., Feb. 22, 1864, Farmer; P. O., North Hebron.



# HISTORY OF WASHINGTON COUNTY, NEW YORK.

Geo. M. Wiley, son of Alexander and Margaret (Cummings) Wiley, b. Putnam, Washington Co., N. Y., Dec. 15, 1830, Clergyman; P. O., West Helton.  
George Wilson, son of James and Susannah (Mathews) Wilson, b. Helton, Washington Co., N. Y., June 2, 1830, Farmer; P. O., West Helton.

## JACKSON.

George Arnold, son of John and Mary Ann (Brown) Arnold, b. Washington Co., N. Y., 1833, Farmer; P. O., Shushan.  
John Alexander, son of Maxwell H. and Ann (Smith) Alexander, b. Washington Co., N. Y., 1833, Farmer; P. O., Cofta.  
Chas. A. Bangs, son of Alfred and Adr. (Lambert) Bangs, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., 1830, Farmer; P. O., Cambridge.  
Henry Billings, son of Elisha and Catherine (D'aine) Billings, b. Washington Co., N. Y., 1830, Farmer; P. O., East Salem.  
Herbert B. Cleveland, son of F. S. and Frances E. (Shepard) Cleveland, b. Washington Co., N. Y., 1835, Farmer; P. O., Salem.  
F. S. Cleveland, son of James and Fannie (Shepard) Cleveland, b. Washington Co., N. Y., 1838, Farmer; P. O., Salem.  
Geo. W. Campbell, son of David and Isabella (McLernan) Campbell, b. Washington Co., N. Y., 1835, Farmer; P. O., East Salem.  
James Colter, son of Geo. and Catherine (Switzer) Colter, b. Washington Co., N. Y., 1799, Farmer; P. O., Cofta.  
Lewis Cole, son of Curtis and Ann (Ford) Cole, b. Washington Co., N. Y., 1812, Farmer; P. O., Battenville.  
Benj. Curtis, son of Joel and Hannah (Sharp) Curtis, b. Washington Co., N. Y., 1823, Manfr., Wagon, Carriages, Sleighs, etc.; P. O., East Greenwich.  
John H. Clark, son of Thomas and Rebecca (Hawwood) Clark, b. Hillsborough Co., N. H., 1822, Retired Farmer; P. O., Shushan.  
John Cowan, son of James and Margaret (Green) Cowan, b. Washington Co., N. Y., 1821, Farmer; P. O., Battenville.  
Peter Cowan, son of James and Margaret (Green) Cowan, b. Washington Co., N. Y., 1825, Farmer; P. O., East Greenwich.  
Henry H. Dunham, son of Samuel B. and Mary (Norton) Dunham, b. Washington Co., N. Y., 1812, Farmer; P. O., Shushan.  
Wm. J. Duig, son of Paul and Abbie Maria (Dr. B.) Duig, b. Washington Co., N. Y., 1825, Farmer; P. O., Salem.  
Geo. H. Edie, son of Wm. and Jennet (Maxwell) Edie, b. Sandgate, Vt., 1813, Farmer; P. O., Shushan.  
James C. Ferguson, son of Duncan and Mary H. (Telford) Ferguson, b. Washington Co., N. Y., 1831, Farmer; P. O., East Greenwich.  
Morris Green, son of Samuel and Sarah (Waters) Green, b. Washington Co., N. Y., 1801, Retired Farmer; P. O., Cambridge.  
H. T. Hodges, son of Samuel B. and Mary (Baker) Hodges, b. Washington Co., N. Y., 1829, Farmer and Miller; P. O., Shushan.  
Wm. Hodges, son of Samuel B. and Mary (Baker) Hodges, b. Washington Co., N. Y., 1831, Farmer; P. O., Shushan.  
Wm. Holden, son of John and Abigail (Chapman) Holden, b. Arlington, Vt., s. 1822, Leather Manufacturer; P. O., East Salem.  
Wm. H. Holden, son of Wm. and Eveline M. (Kely) Holden, b. Washington Co., N. Y., 1827, Leather Manufacturer (Supervisor); P. O., East Salem.  
Peter Henry, son of Adam and Bona Henry, b. Germany, s. 1854, Farmer; P. O., Cambridge.  
Betsey Hastings, daughter of Rufus and Catharine (Boyes) Wilder, b. Washington Co., N. Y., 1840, P. O., East Salem.  
John Hastings, son of Theodore and Rachel (Ford) Hastings, b. Washington Co., N. Y., 1824.  
James Hill, son of Peter and Mary (Macaulay) Hill, b. Washington Co., N. Y., 1838, Farmer; P. O., Cofta.  
Isaac Meritt Hillman, son of Matthew and Delinda (Ballou) Hillman, b. Washington Co., N. Y., 1824, Farmer; P. O., Greenwich.  
John Jordan, son of Joseph and Lucy (Wood) Jordan, b. Essex Co., N. Y., s. 1834, Blacksmith; P. O., East Greenwich.  
Warren Kenyon, son of Zebulon and Anna (Woodard) Kenyon, b. Washington Co., N. Y., 1834, Farmer; P. O., Shushan.  
Phoebe Esther Y. Kenyon, daughter of Levi H. and Lois (Clough) Kenyon, b. Washington Co., N. Y., 1837; P. O., Shushan.  
T. B. Louie, son of George and Jennett (Beveridge) Louie, b. Washington Co., N. Y., 1827, Farmer; P. O., Cofta.  
Wm. McMillan, son of John and Elizabeth (Livingston) McMillan, b. Washington Co., N. Y., 1816, Farmer; P. O., Cambridge.  
Geo. McGeech, son of Wm. and Jennette (Small) McGeech, b. Washington Co., N. Y., 1815, Farmer; P. O., Cambridge.  
John A. McClellan, son of Wm. and Margaret (Burdles) McClellan, b. Washington Co., N. Y., 1828, Farmer; P. O., Cambridge.  
Henry C. Maynard, son of Xury and Polly (Thompson) Maynard, b. Washington Co., N. Y., 1827, Farmer; P. O., Cambridge.  
Andrew W. McLean, son of Louis and Esther (Gill) McLean, b. Washington Co., N. Y., 1824, Farmer; P. O., Shushan.  
Geo. L. Marshall, son of Robt. and Margery (Law) Marshall, b. Washington Co., N. Y., 1844, Farmer, Town Clerk; P. O., Cambridge.  
James McArthur, son of John and Jane (McMorris) McArthur, b. Washington Co., N. Y., 1842, Farmer; P. O., Cofta.  
Geo. Maxwell, son of Walter and Jennette (Livingston) Maxwell, b. Washington Co., N. Y., 1791, Retired Farmer; P. O., Battenville.

Alex. Maxwell, son of Walter and Elizabeth (Skellie) Maxwell, b. Washington Co., N. Y., 1809, Farmer; P. O., Battenville.  
Robert Miller, son of James and Mary Ann (Johnston) Miller, b. Washington Co., N. Y., 1809, Farmer; P. O., Cofta.  
Wm. McClellan, son of John and Sarah (Thompson) McClellan, b. Washington Co., N. Y., 1812, Farmer; P. O., Cofta.  
Wm. Rich, son of Ebenezer and Maria (Smith) Rich, b. Washington Co., N. Y., 1820, Farmer; P. O., Shushan.  
James W. R. Johnson, son of Geo. and Nancy (Woods) Robertson, b. Washington Co., N. Y., 1841, Farmer; P. O., East Salem.  
Charles Stevens, son of Ira C. and Julia A. (Brown) Stevens, b. Washington Co., N. Y., 1828, Farmer; P. O., Greenwich.  
Allen Stewart, son of Wm. and Sarah (Green) Stewart, b. Washington Co., N. Y., 1811, Farmer; P. O., Greenwich.  
James Small, son of Alexander and Elizabeth (Maxwell) Small, b. Washington Co., N. Y., 1816, Farmer; P. O., East Greenwich.  
James K. Shaler, son of Timothy and Mary (Dun) Shaler, b. Washington Co., N. Y., 1811, Farmer; P. O., Salem.  
Henry Thompson, son of Wm. and Oria (Buck) Thompson, b. Washington Co., N. Y., 1840, Farmer; P. O., East Salem.  
Chas. Thomas n, son of Chas. and Cynthia (Packard) Thompson, b. Hallowell, Mass., 1812, Prop. Planing-Mill, Manufacturer of Sash, Doors, Blinds, etc.; P. O., East Greenwich.  
Chas. O. Valentine, son of Harvey and Eliza (Broughton) Valentine, b. Washington Co., N. Y., 1832, Farmer; P. O., Cambridge.  
Jonathan Warner, son of Solomon and Elizabeth (Woodruff) Warner, b. Washington Co., N. Y., 1802, Farmer; P. O., Cambridge.  
James H. Wen, son of Thos. J. and Matilda (Howland) Wen, b. Washington Co., N. Y., 1816, Farmer; P. O., Shushan.  
Earl P. Wright, son of George and Lu (Yonkee) Woodard Wright, b. Washington Co., N. Y., 1817 (ex-Teacher), Farmer; P. O., Salem.

## KINGSBURY.

M. L. Andrews, son of Jer. and Esther (Boch) Andrews, b. Washington Co., N. Y., 1831, Farmer; P. O., Patton's Mills.  
James Burnham, son of Ashel and Lydia (Aggen) Burnham, b. Washington Co., N. Y., 1802, Retired Farmer; P. O., Sandy Hill.  
J. H. Baldwin, son of Thomas and Polly (Langley) Baldwin, b. Mansfield, s. 1811, Farmer and Cooper; P. O., Fort Ann.  
James H. Brown, son of James S. and Sarah (Herron) Brown, b. Washington Co., N. Y., 1811, Farmer (retired) and Boatman; P. O., Sandy Hill.  
Amasa Burton, son of David and Lydia (Buck) Burton, b. Washington Co., N. Y., 1800, Retired Farmer; P. O., Sandy Hill.  
S. O. Cross, son of Theodore and Pamela (Kohl) Cross, b. Washington Co., N. Y., 1820, Farmer and Insurance Agent; P. O., Sandy Creek.  
Horace Dibble, son of Hutton and Polly (Buck) Dibble, b. Washington Co., N. Y., 1803, Farmer; P. O., Sandy Hill.  
John Diers, son of John and Naomi (Beadle) Diers, b. Washington Co., N. Y., 1816, Farmer; P. O., Sandy Hill.  
Seth Devine, son of Abel and Hannah (Loser) Devine, b. Dutchess Co., N. Y., s. 1849, Farmer; P. O., Kingsbury.  
Chas. C. Dunham, son of Samuel and Laura (Dibble) Dunham, b. Washington Co., N. Y., 1824, Farmer; P. O., Sandy Hill.  
T. M. Grosbeck, son of David and Phoebe (Barnett) Grosbeck, b. Rensselaer Co., N. Y., s. 1837, Farmer; P. O., Fort Ann.  
Daniel Holley, son of Benj. and Eunice (Wetherby) Holley, b. Washington Co., N. Y., 1807, Farmer; P. O., Sandy Hill.  
A. F. Hitchcock, son of Collins and Eunice (Porter) Hitchcock, b. Washington Co., N. Y., 1803, Farmer; P. O., Kingsbury.  
J. H. Harris, son of Ebenezer and Mary S. (Stearns) Harris, b. Washington Co., N. Y., 1826, Farmer; P. O., Smith's Basin.  
W. S. Hoskin, son of Samuel and Freebee (Tucker) Hoskin, b. Washington Co., N. Y., 1839, Farmer; P. O., Smith's Basin.  
Elzaba Hoskin, daughter of John and Deborah (Bartley) Miller, b. Washington Co., N. Y., 1840.  
Lewis Johnson, son of Lewis and Elizabeth (High) Johnson, b. Washington Co., N. Y., 1817, Farmer; P. O., Dunham's Basin.  
Jesse King, son of Solomon and Suser (Ralph) King, b. Washington Co., N. Y., 1805, Retired Farmer; P. O., Sandy Hill.  
O. B. Mead, son of Matthew and Cynthia Mead, b. Warren Co., N. Y., s. 1822, Farmer; P. O., Patton's Mills.  
Isaiah Miller, son of John and Minerva (Padden) Miller, b. Washington Co., N. Y., 1840, Farmer; P. O., Sandy Hill.  
Henry Stewart, son of Wm. and Rebecca (Vaughn) Stewart, b. Washington Co., N. Y., 1808, Farmer; P. O., Fort Ann.  
Harvey Smith, son of Ezekiel and Nancy (Campbell) Smith, b. Washington Co., N. Y., 1815, Farmer; P. O., Kingsbury.  
John Teft, son of Joseph and Chloe (Heath) Teft, b. Washington Co., N. Y., 1812, Farmer; P. O., Sandy Hill.  
E. D. Vaughn, son of De Witt C. and Maria (Wallace) Vaughn, b. Washington Co., N. Y., 1848, Farmer; P. O., Sandy Hill.  
Wm. D. Vaughn, son of James B. and Susanna (Stewart) Vaughn, b. Washington Co., N. Y., 1834, Farmer; P. O., Kingsbury.

















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